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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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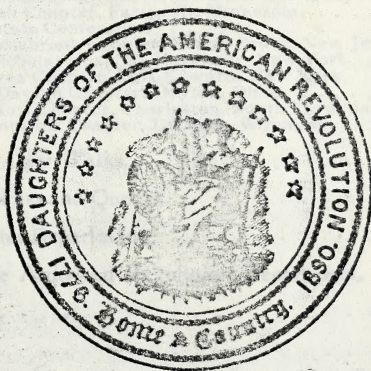
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

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MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

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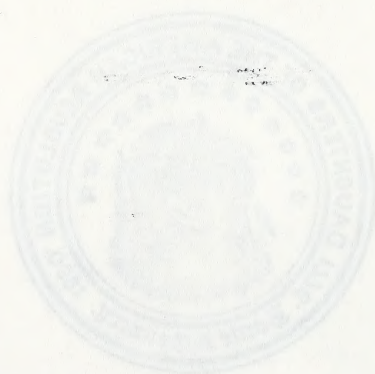
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

MRS. ELLIOT M. AVERY

MRS. ELIAS LOCKWOOD

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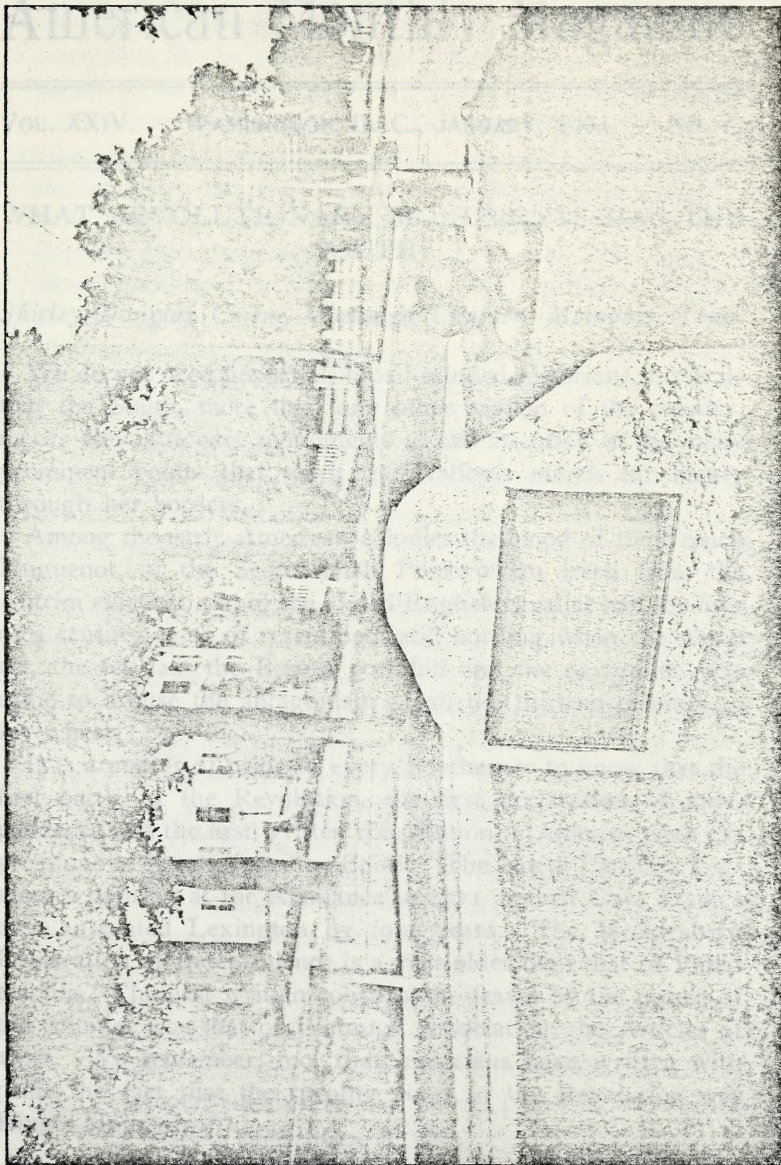
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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1904. NO. 1.

WHAT REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENTS HAS THE SOUTH?

Shirley Douglas Chism, Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tenn.

We do not need impartial, broad-minded historians to tell us that the South, more than any other section of the country, merits Revolutionary monuments to call attention to the many prominent points that mark the Nation's march for liberty through her borders.

Among the early American colonies the blood of the French Huguenot, of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian fresh from the Antrim eviction, and of the exiled English cavalier had the fires of a century or so of resentment still burning when the stamp act, the tea tax, the Boston port bill and the navigation acts came to arouse the antagonism of all the thirteen colonies to fever heat.

It is a matter of pride to every Southerner to know that the first battle of the Revolution, the first declaration of independence and the first written constitution in America were expressions of liberty from the South. The North Carolina Regulators fighting at the Alamance in 1771 against Gov. Tryon's men antedated Lexington by four years. The Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence is a year older than that of Philadelphia. The first written constitution drawn by the people of the colonies was that of Watauga Association, the Articles of 1772. We remember, too, that historians have written with pride the fact that the turning point of the Revolution was King's Mountain.

We keenly appreciate all these facts, yet of the four great events marking the birth-throes of a nation only two are set with monuments to mark the events. A small stone slab marks the spot in Charlotte where the declaration was written and a monument in the public square there has been erected to the signers. At King's Mountain, where Tennesseans predominated in the Continental forces, the Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a suitable monument, not far from the old slab that was erected long ago—a rough-hewn affair that bore an inscription to the memory of Major William Chronicle, Captain John Mattocks, William Robb and John Boyd who were killed there on Oct. 7, 1780. But to Nancy Ward, the Indian woman, who came by night to Sevier to tell him of Ferguson's plans, and so made possible for the Americans the victory at King's Mountain, there is not even a marker or simple slab.

The South had a tea-party, too, of her own and the tea-sloop, *Peggy Stuart*, was burned in the harbor at Annapolis, Oct. 19, 1774. A small memorial of this event has been placed by the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution in the harbor.

To compare the South with the North in the matter of monuments commemorating Revolutionary events would be greatly to the disadvantage of our own section. State, county, township, town and patriotic societies in the North have marked in some way almost every place of importance in Revolutionary history. Where commanders were born, where they lodged, where they fought, even the springs where they drank are marked, and the Daughters of the American Revolution of most of the Northern states are looking up all the graves of Revolutionary heroes to mark and record. Some of the Southern states, notably Kentucky and North Carolina, are doing the same.

However, before we condemn the South we should see just how many states she had to work as units in the great strife. The only states that asserted their independence were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Only a small percentage of the South as it is now known

had a share as states, so necessarily have not the same amount of interest in the matter as the others. The interest must be purely individual coming from the men and women of Revolutionary descent.

At this time West Virginia was part of Virginia; Kentucky was part of Virginia; Tennessee was part of North Carolina; Arkansas was not known until 1786 when it was settled by a party under Chevalier Tonti. Texas was a part of Mexico.

Louisiana in 1769 went under the rule of the Spanish governor, Don Alexander O'Reilly, but he was shortly deposed by a Spanish revolutionist, Bernardo de Galvez, who being interested in the revolution of the other American colonists against England took a hand so far as to send the Americans powder up the Mississippi river, and lead a Creole command against the British in West Florida.

Florida belonged to Great Britain, having been exchanged in 1763 by Spain for the Bermudas. It was a refuge for the American tories, and soldiers from the Continental army from West Florida gave them some trouble. Florida was invaded several times by the Americans and the fort on St. Mary's river taken. Alabama in 1763 became a part of West Florida, and was that part of the country taken by Galvez and his Creoles.

Mississippi was at that time still a bone of contention between England and Spain and a warfare apart from the Revolution was being waged there, De Galvez capturing Natchez, driving out the English soldiers.

Even in North Carolina, the birthplace of independence, the monuments are wofully few. In Charlotte, the "Hornets' Nest" into which poor Tarleton rode, there are few memorials, and it is only in the past few years that societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been organized there. There are found the tablet where the declaration was signed, and the monument to the signers already referred to. An iron tablet marks the inn where Washington once stopped, and another is on the wall of the house where Cornwallis stayed.

At Waynesville, named in honor of Mad Anthony Wayne, a monument was dedicated a year or so ago to the founder, Col. Robert Love.

One of the leading patriots of Mecklenberg, John Phifet, is buried at the Red Hills three miles west of Concord. A rough, mutilated slab marks the place. He died during the Revolution and it is said the British army built campfires on the slab to show their contempt for his memory.

On the Catawba river is the site of the Old Sugar Creek meeting house, and in the ancient burying ground is the grave of Alexander Craighead, the first minister of the congregation. No monument was placed there, but kindly nature, anxious that he should not be neglected caused the sassafras poles on which his coffin had been borne to take root when they were thrust in the ground to mark the place, and there they flourished—and may still flourish—as perpetual monuments to his memory.

The North Carolina Legislature on March 7, 1887, passed an act incorporating the Guilford Battleground Company "for the purpose of preserving and adorning the grounds on which the battle of Guilford Court House was fought on March 15, 1781, and to erect thereon a monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of the American patriots who participated in this battle for liberty and independence." Seventy-five acres of beautiful forest land is thus preserved, and as the soldiers of the Maryland Line played a conspicuous part in the battle there, the Maryland Historical Society on October 15, 1892, erected a monument to their memories. This is a large block of granite with two bronze tablets.

In South Carolina is the monument at King's Mountain erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of that state and already referred to.

At Spartansburg is the "Cowpens Monument." At the time of the celebration of the Cowpens centennial in 1881, a leading feature of the ceremonial was the unveiling of the bronze statue of Morgan which crowns the monument. The sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by the forty-sixth congress for the erection of this statue to Morgan's memory, a century after his brilliant heroism, thus fulfilling the prediction on his tomb: "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

In Charleston is a monument to Sergeant Jasper who raised the flag over Fort Moultrie.

At Camden is a monument to Baron DeKalb. Congress, in a fit of enthusiasm, voted on Oct. 14, 1780, a sum of money to be used in erecting a monument to this distinguished foreigner at Annapolis, but as the years passed and nothing was done, South Carolina took the matter up, and in 1835 Lafayette laid the corner-stone at Camden. The completed monument is a stately obelisk bearing this inscription:

"Here lie the remains of Baron De Kalb, a German by birth, but in principle a citizen of the world. His love of liberty induced him to leave the old world, to aid the citizens of the new in their struggle for independence, etc. In gratitude for his zeal and services the citizens of South Carolina erected this monument."

The South Carolina legislature of the past year donated to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state a column left over from building the state house which these women will use to commemorate some Revolutionary event, or as a memorial to the state's Revolutionary heroes. The column is native granite, Corinthian style and valued at \$1,800. The Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina have planned to erect a monument to that trinity of courage and independence, Marion, Sumter and Pickens.

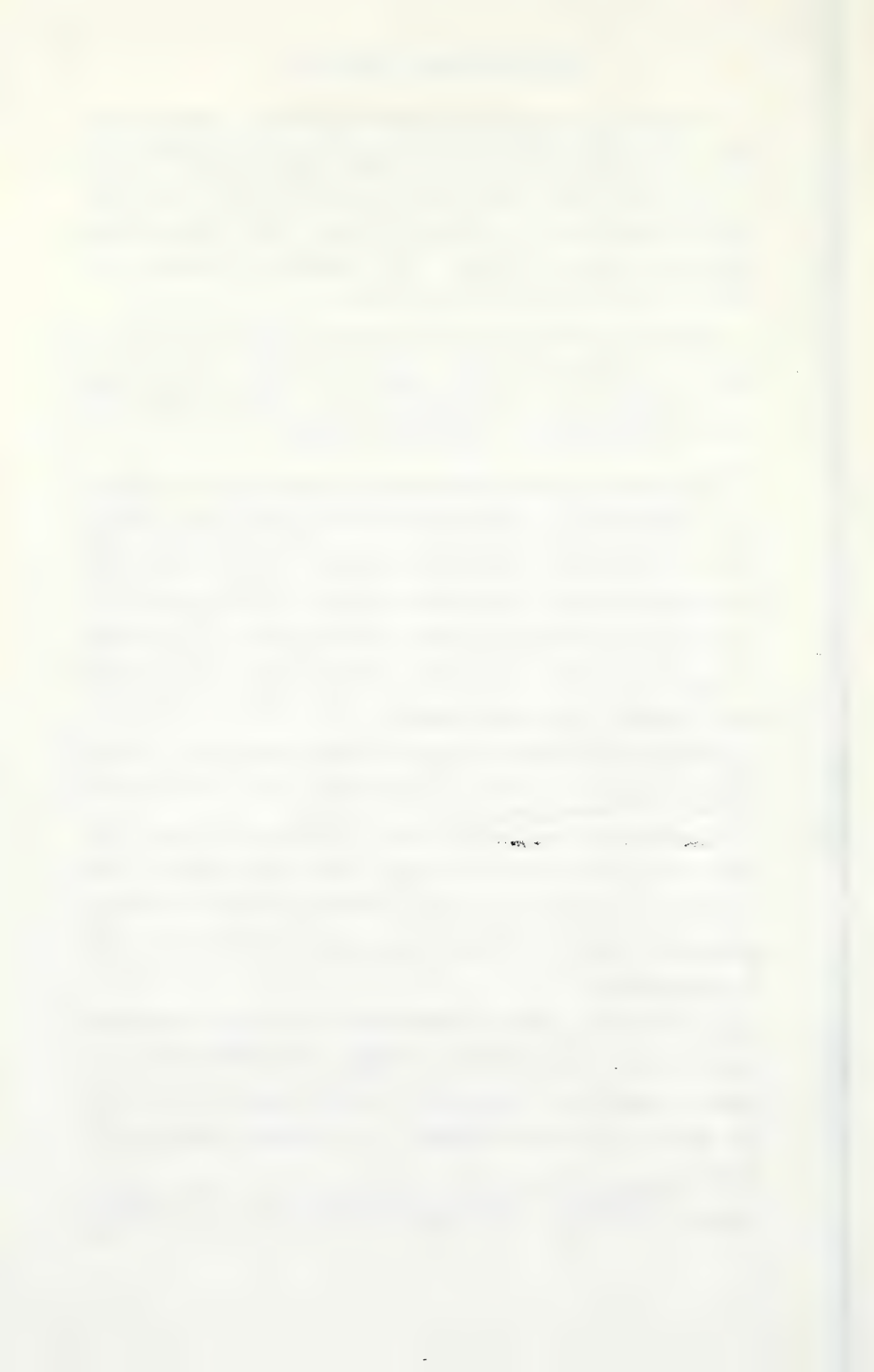
Maryland—Baltimore, known as "Monumental City," has in all its number only one of a Revolutionary hero, this statue being that of Washington, erected in 1816-30.

In Annapolis is the belated statue of DeKalb, for which congress voted the money so long ago. This was erected in 1886 in honor of that brave man who fell leading the Maryland Line.

At Yorktown there still remains a small fragment of a tablet erected on the spot where Cornwallis' sword was delivered to Washington.

At Yorktown, also, a monument to all the Continental soldiers who fell during the struggle for independence was erected in 1885. It is by J. Q. A. Ward, and is a tall, banded column placed on a rectangular pedestal, and surmounted by the figure of a woman of heroic size, a Victory holding out a wreath.

At Richmond is the great equestrian statue of Washington, second in size only to one other in the world—that of Alex-



ander II at St. Petersburg. Around the base are grouped the statues of Virginia's soldiers and statesmen of that time, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Lee and others. Washington's headquarters, a low story-and-a-half structure where he once entertained Lafayette, and where according to the custodian every great man of Virginia came at some time or other, is marked by a tablet and is a private museum. In old St. John's church in Richmond is a small brass tablet in the wall by one of the pews stating that it was near that spot Patrick Henry stood when he crystallized all America's spirit of resentment, saying, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

At Fredericksburg is the Mary Washington monument, one of the few to the women of earlier days, unveiled and dedicated May 10, 1894.

At Roanoke the Daughters of the American Revolution recently set up a shaft to the memory of Gen. Andrew Lewis, "Pioneer Patriot," whose closely contested battle with the northwestern Indians was one of the first chapters of the Revolution.

The object of most interest in Virginia in the way of monuments is described in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution." It is a slab of free-stone marking the site of Washington's birthplace, a house destroyed before the Revolution, on the grounds owned by his father, Augustine Washington. The ceremony for placing this stone was imposing. The stone was wrapped in the beloved "star-spangled banner" and was borne to its resting place on the shoulders of four descendants of Revolutionary patriots. The bricks from the ruins of the ancient hearth—the hearth around which Washington had played as a little boy—were gathered and made into a pedestal for the stone. On the upper side of the slab is the inscription: "Here on the 11th of February (O. S.), 1732, George Washington was born." This is near Fredericksburg on the Wakefield estate, and not far from the monument to his illustrious mother.

Monuments to Jefferson may be few, the records show a pitiful poverty of such, yet what better one could he have than the University of Virginia and the great white road now being

built in his memory, and bearing his name, to connect Monticello with Charlottesville and the University of Virginia? It is in the interest of this road that the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution have done much work in the past two or three years.

At Savannah is Georgia's most noted Revolutionary monument, the one dedicated to General Greene and Count Pulaski. The corner-stone was laid for this by Lafayette in 1825 when he was visiting in America. Last fall the Daughters of the American Revolution at Savannah held elaborate exercises to mark the unveiling of a bronze tablet affixed to the Greene and Pulaski monument to commemorate the reinterment of Greene's remains. Of this ceremony the Georgia state regent says in her report:

"The reinterment ceremonies of the remains of General Nathaniel Greene, conducted by the association of patriotic societies, was not only an occasion unique in the history of our country, but the military pageant was most imposing and the whole occasion characterized by dignity and impressiveness. The oration of General Asa Byrd Gardiner, the president of the Cincinnati, through whose efforts, after a century of uncertainty, the dust of the Rhode Island soldier, the saviour of Georgia, was located—was a scholarly effort."

There are also two cannon at West Point to Greene's memory.

At the same time in Savannah the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a fountain of white Georgia marble at Jasper Spring to mark the spot of one of the most daring adventures of the brave scout, Sergeant Jasper.

Near Washington, Georgia, the Daughters of the American Revolution believe they have at last located the grave of Gen. Elijah Clarke, and as soon as it can be proved a monument will be erected there. This same chapter has opened the road to the wilderness where the battle of Kettle Creek was fought.

In front of the court house at Augusta, Georgia, is a tall obelisk built of symmetrical blocks of stone and having bronze tablets set in the sides. This was erected in 1857 by the state of Georgia to the memory of the three Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was erected at the time that

the remains of Governor Lyman Hall were reinterred there. The gravestone marking his former resting place was sent to his birthplace in Connecticut where it was received with fitting ceremonies.

The Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution intend to erect a monument to the heroine of their state, Nancy Hart, who acted in defense of her country at her home near Elberton.

Before the war of '61-5 there was a large statue of Washington in Baton Rouge—the only Revolutionary monument that the records give to Louisiana, but that was carried away or destroyed by the Northern soldiers, and if it has been restored, I do not know.

Graves of many of the Revolutionary heroes are still unmarked, awaiting the revival of patriotic sentiment among the people of the land.

Marion sleeps in the churchyard at Belle Isle, parish of St. John's, Berkeley, his grave marked with only a marble slab.

Pickens is buried in the churchyard of the "Old Stone Meeting House" in Pendleton, South Carolina. I do not know if he has even a slab at his grave.

Morgan lies in the Presbyterian church at Winchester, Virginia, his grave marked only by a plain slab.

Kosciusko, who figured so brilliantly in the South, sleeps at West Plains, with only a marble slab marking his grave. A monument of white marble was erected to the memory of Kosciusko at West Point by the United States military cadet corps of 1828 at a cost of five thousand dollars.

Congress was very eager after the treaty of peace to recognize the merits of the great leaders who had sacrificed their lives for liberty, and planned to erect monuments to the memory of many, but the enthusiasm was greater than the new country's finances, and few of their plans materialized.

General Nash of North Carolina was to have been of the number so honored, but no monument to him has ever yet been erected and his remains have never been sent home. He is buried in the Mennonist burying-ground at Kulpville, Pennsylvania, and the citizens of Germantown and Morristown have placed a small stone at his head with the inscription:

"To the memory of Gen. Nash, of N. C., mortally wounded in the Battle of Germantown. Here interred Oct., 1777, in the presence of the army here incamped."

The proposed monument to Tennessee's Revolutionary soldiers has not yet been erected in Nashville. She has great men, and she has had distinguished visitors. Lafayette is said to have visited here in Memphis as well as in Nashville in 1825 when he came to see the progress of the new country which he helped build. There are innumerable opportunities for monuments and tablets all through the state.

A monument to James Robertson, the founder of Nashville, was unveiled at Centennial park October 11, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of several thousand people.

While this poverty of monuments is to be deplored, it is not to be condemned.

The last war left this part of the country too poor to think of anything else for long years but the bitter struggle for daily bread, and too heartsick to think much further than the desolate hearthstones, the graves on far-away battlefields, yet freshly made.

Our national patriotism is as strong as our sectional patriotism, and we should not be discouraged in being so far behind the North in this outward show of loyalty. Monuments will come later, when the Southern women who did so much for the Confederate cause have learned the lesson of readjustment and all heroes come to have the same distinction in their eyes.

Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set up.—
Proverbs xxii, 28

Faithful love till death enduring,
Pledge I thee with heart and hand,
All my being, all my having,
Owe I thee, my fatherland.
—*Hoffman Von Fallersleben.*

FORT SANDUSKY.

By Annette Fitch Brewer, Martha Pitkin Chapter.

"Some men are born great, and some are born in Ohio." It is needless for me to mention the just pride we of to-day have in this, our native state. I must tell you of earlier days when the red man was associated with the forests, hills and waters of the lovely section of America, extending from the beautiful river, Ohio, to a lake called Erie, from a tribe who dwelt on its banks.

They had found this country beautiful, vacant and a wooded wilderness, and from generation to generation they handed down the tradition among their tribes that this fair land was theirs.

The solitude of the Indians was first disturbed by the French missionaries. After many years came the white soldier and settler, and the Indians having always to war, no longer needed to war among themselves.

Forts and trading posts were founded by the rival nations, France and England, who sought favor with the savages by gifts and flattery. The French, ever more graceful at these arts, were for a while in the ascendancy. They founded Detroit in 1701 and Fort Sandusky in 1750. This was the only fort or station on any branch of Lake Erie at the close of 1750. In 1754 Benj. Franklin wrote in his plan for settling two western colonies in North America, "Sanduski, a French fort near the lake, Erie, should be always taken and all the little French forts, [south and west of the lakes, quite to the Mississippi, be removed or taken] and garrisoned by the English."

And he added, "The section and country on both sides of the Ohio, and between that river and the lakes is well known both to the English and French to be one of the finest in North America for extreme richness and fertility of land, healthy temperature of the air, mildness of climate," and predicts that it will become a populous and powerful dominion.

The exact locality of Fort Sandusky was about three miles west from the present city, near the village of Venice, on Sandusky Bay. The fort was near the trail from Detroit to Fort DuQuesne, now Pittsburgh. All the Revolutionary treaties with the Ohio Indians contain grants to the United States of six miles square upon Sandusky Lake, "where the fort formerly stood."

On a map of Ohio published in 1803 this tract is clearly delineated as extending from the south shore of Sandusky Bay and including the locality of Fort Sandusky. Parkman in a chart of forts of 1763 places nothing within Ohio save Fort Sandusky.

War between England and France was declared in 1756. The key of Western American, Fort DuQuesne, fell to the English in 1758. French garrisons remained at Fort Sandusky for some time after this, but as the contest in Canada approached its crisis, the troops were gradually withdrawn. Later it was occupied by the English.

In the winter of 1762-63 was silently organized a league by which the confederated Indians with Pontiac as leader were to destroy the scattered garrisons. "The unsuspecting white trader journeyed from village to village, the English soldiers in the forts dozed lazily away the day, the frontier settler sang in fancied security as he sowed his crop. From the Alleghenies to the Mississippi the trees had leaved and all was seemingly calm life and joy after the horrors of the ten year war. But stealthily through the great country, bands of sullen Indians were journeying, bent on destruction." Fort Sandusky was the first to fall, May 16th, 1763.

Briefly told, it was as follows: A party of Indians approached the fort. There were four Hurons and three Ottawas. Being known by Ensign Paully, the commander of the fort, they were allowed to enter. Two sat down on each side of the commandant. Pipes were lighted and the conversation begun. An Indian who stood in the doorway suddenly made a signal by raising his head. Ensign Paully was seized, disarmed and tied. When he was led from the room he saw the dead body of his sentry and the parade ground was strewn with the corpses of

his murdered garrison. The body of his sergeant lay in the garden where he was planting corn when the massacre began. At nightfall Paully was taken to the birch canoe waiting on the bay. Looking back he saw Fort Sandusky in flames. He was taken to Detroit and forced to marry an Ottawa woman whose husband had recently died. In July following a divorce occurred. One morning a man was seen running toward the fort at Detroit closely pursued by Indians. A wicket was thrown open to receive him and he ran into the fort. It was the Sandusky commandant escaping from his Ottawa squaw.

This immediate locality had very little part in the Revolution. The trail from Pittsburg to Detroit ran near Sandusky, and Detroit was a dangerous British fort, but Fort Sandusky was only a blackened ruin.

The murder of Cornstalk killed what sympathy the Indians did have for the Americans, and the border war raged fiercely, ending with Crawford's defeat and the carnage at Blue Licks.

It remains for patriotic Daughters of Martha Pitkin Chapter to place a stone to keep in memory Fort Sandusky, the oldest fort in Ohio.

DELAWARE.

By George D. Alden.

Read by Judge George D. Alden at the celebration at Coochs Bridge, September 3, 1903.

What tho' your state be small in size
Delaware, oh Delaware!
One proud distinction you may prize
Delaware, oh Delaware!
For having given to the world,
When that bright banner was unfurled,
The greatest gift you could devise,
Delaware, oh Delaware!

Blessed be the day it saw the light
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 Baptized in blood for Freedom's right,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 As here upon thy sacred sod,
 Unfurled for conscience and for God,
 'Twas here that flag first led the fight,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!

Ah, but the grandeur of that claim,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 What higher honor could you claim,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 And thro' the countless course of years,
 Thro' sunshine, shadow, troubles, tears,
 Forever glory in that fame,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!

Thus in the march of time, and long procession
 Of coming ages, year on year,
 We mark the great Republic's proud career,
 Like Philip's phalanx, manifold,
 With bucklers linked, one front against aggression,
 Till Freedom's perfect vision is unrolled,
 And man, with eye unsealed, its glories shall behold.

William Preston Johnson.

Giant aggregate of nations, glorious whole, of glorious parts,
 Unto endless generations live united, hands and hearts.
 Be it storm or summer weather, peaceful calm or battle-jar,
 Stand in beauteous strength together, sister states, as now ye are.

—Martin Farquhar Tupper.

"They never fail who die
 In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
 Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
 Be strung to city gates and castle wall:
 But still their spirit walks abroad."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

DIARY OF DR. EDMUND HAGEN,

Who died 1777 on the English prison ship *Boulogne*.

The first part of the book is devoted to the accounts with his patients. Then many leaves are missing and what is left begins in the middle of a sentence. Mr. Walter Higgins, 910 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, has furnished an exact copy of what is left of the diary.

ye Ship gave us a broad side we gave him another in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour got off we ran into a little harbour ye Nevor man of ear in before ye ship got on a Reaff but hove off gave us 3 Shoot Cut away her fore stay and other Riging. Next morning landed a four pounder fird and did her damage but she kept us there four days, we ran up ye bay and she left us yr at 8 saw a said She went into port L'tone sent our barg on board brought her along side prov'd a prize at six next morning sent her off Capt Card Commander at half after 10 saw a sail gave Chase came up with her found her a good prize Sam Tarbox prize master dispatch him for America God send him safe home we stand in for East passage harbour See a sloop gave her a shoot She ran on shore cut one cable cut away her fore sail our barge man'd & arm'd command'd by ye Lt. Loon made after another. Command'd by ye Sailing Mast'r got her off and left a gard on board boat came on board at 9 o'clock ye Capt mann'd & arm'd ye boat went himself next morning brought her along side with a small rig which he gave to some prisoners and next morning being Sunday 6th of Oct'r Sent off ye prize Sloop Capt Ross came to sail our selves God send us success—

at 10 o'clock made a sail standing towards us lay too for her & ketched fish for dinner at 2 o'clock gave her a shot brought her too borded her found her a prize schooner at four sent her home Capt Coit Com-



mander God send her safe to her Destin'd port Stand to the Eastward at Sundon got up with Cape Neger and hove to Tuesday ye 8th

this morning becalmed of Cape Negar ketch'd fish for all hands. at 10 A M Sat mainsail & gib & at four stat Square said & Topsail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past five came to ancor Neare Barcaro East passage harbour. hoisted out our barge and ye Capt Com'dd her after a sail $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 p m ye Comander with a proper Crew together with myself went on shore properly arm'd Soon Returned with some company from shore. Nothing more Remarkable all well on board.

Thursday October 10 1776

This 24 hours begins with Rainy weather at 11 A M Clear'd of at 12 A M Came to Sail from Barrington and of Cape Negar harbour Spy'd a Schooner therein and 2 sail more to the Westward at 7 P M hoisted in our Barg Stearing to the Eastward at 9 P M Lay By and so continued till morning.

Friday October 11th 1776

These 24 hours begins with some Rain at 5 A M Spy'd a Sail to Windward and gave her Chase and at 9 A M gave her a shot with our Larboeard Bow Chase She bore Down for us we hoisted out our Barge our Lieutenant went on Board and brought the Skipper and one man on Board our ship. She Proved to be a Schooner from Liverpool bound to Jordan River after a Load of hay at 11 A M came to Sail with said Prize under Convoy Bound to Port Rosaway and at 3 P M Released said Schooner She being not worth Carrying home at 4 P M we Made another Sail gave her Chase and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 fired our Starboard Bow Chase and Brought her too She Proved a Small Schooner from Cape Negar and at Sunset Released her and at 9 P M hove too with our head to Sea being Close under the land near Port Rosaway Nothing more Remarkable. All well

Saturday October 12th 1776

These 24 hours begins with Cool but Pleasant Weather at 5 A M Spy'd a Sail to Windward & gave her Chase at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 Set flying gib Square Sail & Topsail and at 12 A M Took in our Topsail at 3 P M Spy'd a Schooner to Windward of us gave her Chase and Fired our Starboard bow Chase and brought her too and ordered her boat on Board of our Ship Our Commander went on Board & brought her into Port Matune & Likewise ordered our ship in and at 6 P M came to anchor in said Port Matune Nothing more Remarkable. All Well.

Sunday Oct'r 13th 1776

These 24 hours begins with Fair Weather. Lay at Port Matune with our Prize we took yesterday at 10 P M we Discharged our Prisoners and at 1 P M Took in a Rief in our Mainsail at $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 1 P M Discharged our Mate Mr. William Patten being Prize Master of the Schooner Mary which we took yesterday to Proceed to New England at 2 P M we both Weighed anchor and came to sail & at 4 P M Spy'd



2 Sails to the Windward of us at 5 P M came up and we fired our Bow Chase and 1 of them Returned another and bore Down upon us * * * * * (Leaves missing in the original.)

a privateer belonging to Salem and at two came to ancor in Port Latore with Said Schooner and another Privateer belonging to Salem Capt. Maskell Commander out 6 Weeks, at 4 P M Came to Sail with the Wind at S b W at 5 P M Put back and Stood in and at $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 P M came to anchor and Frighted a Privateer Schooner out of the Harbour though we Did not Mean too Nothing More Remarkable this 24 hours Thursday Oct'r 24th 1776

These 24 hours begins with the Wind at S S W we Lay in Port Latore at 10 A M hove out our Barge and the Commander Went on Shore and at 1 P M Returned on Board at 3 P M our Comman'd Went on Shore again Together with our Carpenter and Steward at 4 our Commander Sent ye Barge on board & ordered me on shore I went & at 5 Returned found all well The latter Part of the 24 hours are attended with Rain and Heavy Thunder and Very Sharp Lightning Nothing More Remarkable all Well on board,

Fryday Oct'r 25th 1776

these 24 hours begins with thick and dark weather, we lay in port later at $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 10 Last Night we went within a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of her but Tacked and stood off and got away Undiscovered at 8 this morning we spied her but Soon Roed her out of Sight it being almost Calm at 2 P M came to anchor in Georges Island Went on Shore in the Evening So Nothing More Remarkable

all well on board.

Wednesday Oct'r 30th 1776

The beginning of this 24 The wind being N W b W we Lay in Georges Island all well

Thursday Oct'r 31 1776

This 24 begins with wind at S W and Rain—Nothing more Remarkable all well

Friday Novb'r 1st 1776

This 24 hours begins with Clear weather wind N B W at 7 Came to Sail for Sawco wind variable at 4 past by Segwin

Nothing More Remarkable

Saturday Nov'r 2d 1776

this morning about 6 o'clock Spy'd a Sail Close along Side We Tacked about and Stood to the Eastward we were about 2 Leagues to the Eastward of Boon Island Rock the Sail Proved to be a Ship of War Called the Lizard Commanded by Thomas McKensie She * * * * *

(Leaves missing in original.)

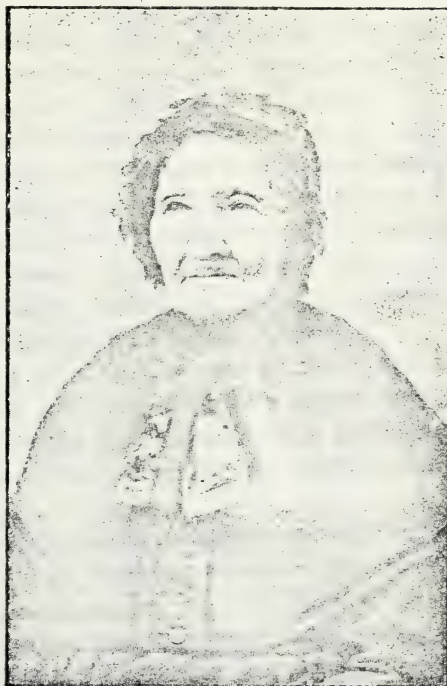
Wednesday Decm'r 11th 1776

Prisoner on Board the Boulogne, Very Cold and Nothing Remarkable.
(To be continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. HANNAH FOLLETT CLARK.

Mrs. Hannah Follett Clark died at Croton, Ohio, June 22, 1903, after living nearly 100 years. She was born in East Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, October 30, 1803. Her father, Judge Martin Dewey Follett, was a soldier in the Revolution, and a captain in the war of 1812.



Mrs. Hannah Follett Clark.

Her grandfather, Eliphalet Follett, was killed in the massacre at Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the Revolution, and her grandmother, Elizabeth Dewey Follett, after losing their fine

farm and all the stock and crops, made her way to friends in Vermont, traveling with her five children the distance of over 200 miles through what was then a wilderness, on one old horse that the Indians and Tories did not think worth driving off.

Mrs. Clark's great-grandfather was Benjamin Follett, who, an old man, had assisted in the defense of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and had been one of the founders of the Susquehanna company, formed in Connecticut for the settlement of the Susquehanna valley, and had been an officer in the French and Indian wars, holding a commission as lieutenant.

Mrs. Clark's grandfather, John Fassett, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and many are the tales she could tell that her mother had told to her, of the Burgoyne invasion and how the women had to do the farming and caring for the stock while the men were away in the army.

Captain Fassett was also one of the first judges of the supreme court of Vermont and was chairman of the committee who during two years' secret work kept the British General Haldimand from invading Vermont, and finally saved Vermont to the Union. Captain Fassett's father, John Fassett, was a captain in the French and Indian wars and was one of the original settlers of Bennington, Vermont.

All of Mrs. Clark's male relatives who were at the time of sufficient age, were, without a single exception, in the military service in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, filling positions from private in the militia to colonel in the regular army.

She remembered distinctly the exciting times connected with the battle of Plattsburgh bay in 1814, and could tell in a most entertaining manner the experiences of her own family and those of her near relatives and neighbors at that time. Her aunt, Sarah Fassett, was the daughter-in-law of one governor of Vermont, Thomas Chittenden, sister-in-law of another, Martin Chittenden, and mother-in-law of still another, Governor Galusha.

Mrs. Clark came to Ohio in 1835. Since the death of her husband, the late Strong Clark, she has been tenderly cared for

by Mr. and Mrs. Orris Clark, Croton. She has always been a consistent, earnest church member. She was a member of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Ohio.

MRS. JANE M. JONES FITZHUGH.

During the past year the Anne Frisbee Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City, Michigan, has admitted a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jane M. Jones Fitzhugh, to whom the gold spoon has been presented.

Mrs. Fitzhugh's father, Horatio Jones, was born in Pennsylvania in 1763. In the fall of 1776, when barely thirteen years of age, probably a little less, he enlisted under Colonel Piper and Captain Parker as a fifer, serving six months. In 1777 he again enlisted, serving six months as a private. In the spring of 1778 he enlisted a third time, serving six months under Captain John Moore. In the summer of 1779 he enlisted a fourth time, serving nine months under Colonel Brodhead and Captain Irwin.

In the summer of 1780, when sixteen years of age, he was one of a party of twenty under Captain Boyd, who went in pursuit of Indians. About the third day they were attacked by a band of eighty-three Indians; eight whites were killed, and Mr. Jones, with Captain Boyd, was captured and taken to Canada, where he was adopted by the Senecas and detained until 1785.

By his first wife he had four sons, two of whom were killed in 1813 during the second war with England. His second wife, Mrs. Fitzhugh's mother, was a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower, the seventh generation.—MARI-ANNA F. EDDY, *Historian*.

DAUGHTERS OF PATRIOTS.

Between December 11, 1890 and June 7, 1903, there have been admitted to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution about 600 "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers. The "Fourth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

to the Smithsonian Institution, October 11, 1900—October 11, 1901," contains a "Catalogue of Real Daughters" up to the latter date.

A number of "Real Daughters" became known to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Board of Management, but, unfortunately, died before they could be regularly admitted as members.

At the last Continental Congress of the Daughters, held in Washington, D. C., February, 1903, on the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider all such cases then known, the names of these "Real Daughters" were placed on a special "Roll of Honor."

Following are the names of the "Real Daughters" recognized by this committee, and previously mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

Mrs. Catharine Wilfong Danley, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Daughter of John Wilfong, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lydia Konigmacher, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. H. F. Chatterton, Rutland, Vermont.

Mrs. Charlotte Goodell, Mantua, Ohio. Daughter of Samuel Milford, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Parthenia Cele, Nelson, Ohio. Daughter of Samuel Milford, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Alta Andrus Winny, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Daughter of David Andrus, of New York.

Mrs. Dorothy Smith Clapp, Windsor, Ohio. Daughter of George Smith, of Massachusetts.

Miss Eliza Soper, Northfield, Vermont. Daughter of Mr. Soper, of Vermont.

Mrs. Susan Mills, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Annie Williamson, Sedden, Alabama.

Mrs. Caroline Wilkinson, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Henry Wise, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Lucy Parlin, New Haven, Connecticut. Daughter of Elijah Royce, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Jane Stevenson Dallas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Daughter of John Williams, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Sarah Halsey Baker, Wyoming, Ohio. Daughter of Captain Luther Halsey.

Miss Kate Scheetz, Lower Merion, Pennsylvania. Daughter of Francis Scheetz, of Pennsylvania.—MARGARET B. HARVEY.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Alaska Chapter (Sitka, Alaska).—November 9, 1903, was a great occasion in the annals of this pioneer chapter in the frozen northwest, for it was "Charter Day," the day upon which a dauntless quorum assembled in the quaint old log house which was once the Russian capitol of the territory, to receive the charter from the hands of the regent, Mrs. Jos. H. Pendleton. The charter is enclosed in a handsome mahogany frame, inlaid with small pieces of historic wood. Among these are a strip from the old block house at Sitka and some cubes from the original floor of Lower Merion Friends' meeting-house, built 1695, the oldest church edifice in Pennsylvania. The latter were sent by Merion Chapter.

A feature of the program was the reading by the historian, Mrs. Smith, of an outline sketch of Alaska Chapter's Revolutionary ancestors. Annexed are their names and records:

Dr. Jonathan Lee, of Massachusetts; surgeon in the Continental Line.

Lieut. Edward Waldo, of New Hampshire; wounded in the battle of Bennington.

Lieut. Gideon Walker, of Vermont; one of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Capt. Thomas Sawyer, of Vermont; one of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Nicholas Branch, of Rhode Island; a soldier in the Providence militia.

Amos Cogswell, of Connecticut; one of "Putnam's Men."

Capt. John Simonson, of New York; an officer in the Richmond county militia.

Elias Bruen, of New Jersey; a soldier in the Morris county militia; one of the "Jersey Blues."

Benjamin Levy, of Pennsylvania; a signer of the non-importation act.

Jonas Phillips, of Pennsylvania; a soldier in the Philadelphia county militia.

Capt. William Long, of Virginia; an officer of the state troops; afterwards a pioneer of Kentucky.

Lieut. Robert Armstrong, of South Carolina; one of "Marion's Men;" afterwards a pioneer of Tennessee.

Thomas Hughes, of North Carolina; served under Colonel John Sevier.—MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Coochs Bridge Chapter (Delaware).—It is with pride that this little chapter tells her larger sisters of her summer work.

A delightful day was spent on "Flag Day" with other chapters of the state, with our first and only and much loved state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, in her charming home on the banks of the historic Delaware.

On September 3rd we celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the "skirmish" or "sharp fighting" at Coochs Bridge. Howe's army commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and a considerable number of the American forces, which were sent by General Washington to intercept them, commanded by General Maxwell, met at Coochs Bridge, New Castle county, Delaware, where a sharp fight occurred, the fore-runner of the "Battle of Brandywine." To the lasting glory of Delaware, the flag was first used in battle on land at Coochs Bridge, September 3rd, 1777. This was the flag with its "thirteen stars and thirteen bars" as adopted by congress the preceding June. At this historic spot the flag we honor and love received its first "baptism in fire and blood." Two thousand five hundred people gathered to celebrate this important event. There were in attendance a detachment of regular troops of the coast artillery; Company E of the National Guard of Delaware; the governor of Delaware and his staff. The following program, interspersed with patriotic music, was rendered:

Chief Justice Chas. B. Lore, chairman.

Invocation, the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman.

Address of welcome, the Hon. J. Wilkins Cooch.

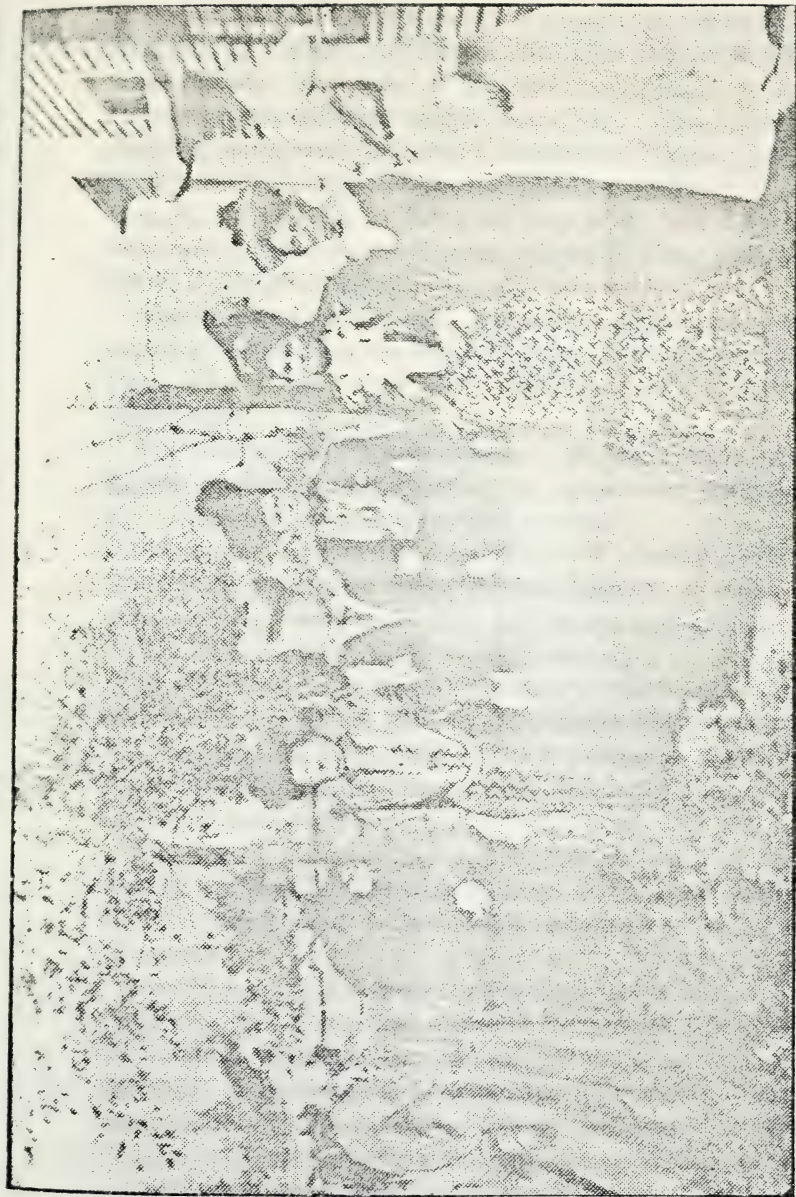
Address, Judge James H. Pennewill, Dover, Delaware.

Address, Judge George D. Alden, Brooklyn.

Benediction, James L. Vollandigham, D. D.

Georgia State Conference.—Interesting and impressive were the sessions of the state conference in Craigie House, November 5 and 6, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, state regent, presiding.





Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. W. S. Peel, Mrs. R. E. Park, Mrs. Yeandle,
Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. M. G. Dickson, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. J. M. Graham.

Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, representing the Atlanta Chapter, the oldest chapter in the National Society; Mrs. John M. Graham, representing the Joseph Habersham Chapter, the largest in the state; Mrs. Clement H. Ashford, representing Piedmont Continental Chapter, and Mrs. Robert B. Toy, representing the Thomas Jefferson Chapter. Mrs. A. O. Harper, of Elberton, responded, and Mrs. I. Y. Sage urged upon the conference assembled their responsibilities as a patriotic organization.

Many chapter reports were read, followed by a brilliantly interesting report from the ex-state regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, who told the story of the last Continental Congress in Washington.

She reviewed the business side of the convention and described the enthusiasm greeting the unanimous reelection of Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, president general.

She announced that the time of annual meeting of the National Society had been changed from February to April. She reviewed the amendments that had failed and explained the scope and purpose of the new amendments.

Mrs. Park made her report pertaining to the Continental Hall to which the National Society contributed last year \$21,000. She described the visit of the National Society in a body to the site selected for the Continental Hall and urged renewed interest in the fund necessary.

A charming feature introduced here on the program was the reading by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton of the poem written by Sam W. Small and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park reported a message of regret from Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia, that he could not be present at the conference and express the appreciation of the university in the medal to be given for a historical contest, and announcing the determination of the university to observe Georgia day each year by a holiday, this patriotic observation suggested by the Joseph Habersham chapter.

Mrs. McDowell Wolff presented to the conference a pen and

ink picture of the home of Patrick Henry, who was her grand-uncle.

A high tribute was paid to Mrs. Peel, founder of the chapter, who through patriotic interest investigated and found a number of "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution still living in Georgia, also to Mrs. Hardaway for her great aid in the matter.

Following the morning session an elegant luncheon was served by the four Atlanta chapters.

While enjoying it the guests had ample opportunity to admire the new interior decorations which the Atlanta Daughters have recently added to the interest of Craigie house. The halls show a tapestry paper in soft shades and the woodwork is all in white. The national insignia was evident on all sides in flags and hangings, and the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, in blue and white, gave effective finish to the decoration.

The afternoon session of the conference had as an interesting feature the address of Mrs. Edgar A. Rose, of Macon, her subject dealing with the report of the committee on the "great seal." The address was in the nature of a historic and literary treat and will be a valuable addition to the records of Georgia's Daughters of the Revolution.

From 5 until 6 o'clock Mrs. I. Y. Sage gave an elegant reception at the Kimball House in honor of the members of the state conference, the Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of 1812.

A welcome meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the evening in the hall of the house of representatives in the capitol. The exercises were greatly enjoyed by a large audience.

Governor J. M. Terrell welcomed the Daughters on behalf of the state and introduced the orator of the occasion, the Rev. Sam W. Small, who spoke on "The Duties of Patriotism." His address was an eloquent effort and created much enthusiasm.

The sessions of the conference Friday were held in the rooms of the Atlanta Woman's Club. The program was as follows.

Prayer.

Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

Reading of minutes.

Paper, "Elijah Clark"—Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, state vice-regent.

Report Oglethorpe Monument Committee—Miss Anna C. Benning, chairman.

Report Continental Hall Committee—Mrs. Joseph B. Cumming, chairman.

Report on Printing—Mrs. David Woodward, chairman.

Action on request of Savannah chapter for withdrawal Oglethorpe monument fund.

Address, "Success in Chapter Work"—Mrs. William Lawson Peel, honorary state regent.

Luncheon in club rooms, courtesy United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Conference called to order at 2 p. m.

"A Message"—From Ex-Governor Allen D. Candler, compiler state records.

Amendments.

At 4 p. m. the conference adjourned to attend a series of receptions, among those to entertain being Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. Frank P. Dancey.

From 7 until 8 o'clock the four Atlanta chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution entertained in the parlors of the Piedmont hotel.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois).

Again we assemble bearing the sheaves of another year, and while we place them upon our altar of patriotism, we feel assured that no thoughts of personal ambition or pride has warranted the harvest we bring, but that each and all our endeavors have been one united effort to perpetuate the deeds of our forefathers, to extend our mite and help keep alive the coals on their hearthstones that have become almost charred embers in the great whirl and strife of politics and progression.

The glorious seeds of patriotism planted by our sires more than a century ago, since watered by the fountains of love, have left upon American soil a perennial, which will perpetuate

its kind and scatter seeds of liberty through all time, that will grow to bless all nations and all mankind.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have raked up the embers and rekindled them with the fire of love so that again they burn with renewed life. Around this same old hearthstone of liberty we gather to-day to legislate for the coming year.

While the past year has perhaps not been as eventful as some others, there is enough recorded to show that Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter has not been sleeping.

On October 24, 1902, was held the first meeting at the home of Mrs. J. H. Burnham, where chose our leaders for the year, partook of her refreshments, and spent a social hour in her den of curiosities, remindful of our ancestors, and enjoyed the fruits of her artistic talent.

On November 13 a goodly number of our members assembled at the home of Mrs. Henry Wagner to listen to the reports of our delegates to the state convention at Springfield. Mrs. Lillard, our efficient leader, gave a full and concise report of the business of the session. Mrs. Taylor, in a pleasing manner, rehearsed the social features.

On December 12, we met with Mrs. W. C. Mahaffy. Mrs. Scott reported marked progress in the interest of Washington Memorial hall. She also presented a petition which she had prepared asking the legislature of Illinois to interest themselves in the purchase and preservation of old Fort Massac. Since the American historians have failed to make mention of this forgotten spot of earth we are led to wonder what impulse prompted Mrs. Scott to interest herself in its behalf. Your historian has consulted fifteen different authors on United States history and has failed to find a single mention of Fort Massac, hence to our chapter is due the resurrection and preservation of this sacred ground, a place perhaps of more historical interest to our chapter than any other place in Illinois. With it are connected many interesting facts which might assume topics on our calendar and become valuable instruction to our members.

At this time it is pleasing to note that the bill to preserve

Fort Massac has passed the legislature and a committee has been appointed to complete the preservation of old Fort Massac. Our chapter is honored with the chairmanship of that committee in the person of Mrs. M. T. Scott.

The meeting of January 8 was held at the home of Miss Charlotte Capen. Delegates were elected to the Washington convention and arrangements consummated for the entertainment of our state regent and other distinguished guests who were to pay their respects to our chapter January 15. Mrs. Scott tendered her home for receptions. In her usual spirit of hospitality and attended by her honored guests, she received the members of the chapter, together with many invited friends.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in the regular meeting February 12 at the home of Mrs. J. B. Lennon. Appropriate and pleasing souvenirs were presented each member by the hostess.

The meeting of April 9 was held at the home of Mrs. Dr. Marsh. The report of Mrs. Welty, delegate to the national congress, was full and elaborate inasmuch as one familiar with such gatherings seemingly lived them over again.

On May 16, the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Parrit. It was decided to unite in a picnic on June 16.

The ladies of the chapter felt that they could not separate for their various vacations until they had expressed their appreciation of the valuable service extended to the chapter by Mrs. Scott.

The members convened at the home of Mrs. Lillard May 29 to partake of the hospitality of the regent and join in the exercises in honor of our distinguished member.

Mrs. Scott was the recipient of a beautiful American flag, the emblem of liberty born and cherished in and by the youngest of all nations, yet the oldest of all flags.

Only once during the past year have we heard the chime of wedding bells, which were for our talented member, Miss Charlotte Capen.

While recording the history of the past year, enriched with progress and prosperity, we pause to note the broken links of our fraternal chain, and send kindly thoughts toward the

"Low green tents—
The other side just out of sight,
But never far away."

During the beautiful month of October, 1902, the death angel entered the home of Edward Benjamin, of Holder, Illinois, and bore away to new and brighter life his beloved wife and our fraternal sister, Addie L. Benjamin. Those who knew her best speak of her as a true woman whose greatest virtue was in being the angelic spirit of a happy home.

Again the death knell sounded and its muffled notes echoed from the sunlit valleys of California, announcing another sad story, another last chapter recorded, and the lids of another life, with its written and unwritten pages closed forever. Sadly our hearts turned westward and their united sympathy surrounded our fraternal sister, Emma B. Brown, accompanying her on her sad journey homeward.

The name of Lydia Bullard Clayes has appeared on our calendar each year as a "Real Daughter" of a Revolutionary soldier. On August 8th she passed to higher life, having almost completed her five score years.

Just as we close our report for the year 1902-3,

"Another hand is beckoning
Another call is given
And gleams once more with angel steps
The path that leads to heaven."

And we pause once more to note the sadness that has darkened the home of our beloved regent. A dear sister saw the beckoning hand and stepped over the river of time to join the angelic hosts immortal.—From Report of SUE A. SANDERS, *Historian*.

Caroline Scott Harrison and Arthur St. Clair Chapters (Indianapolis, Indiana).—The garden party given by the Caroline Scott Harrison and the Arthur St. Clair Chapters was one of the handsomest ever given in the city.

Mrs. W. H. Coleman, regent of the older chapter, generously gave her house and grounds for the day. In the after-

noon a vaudeville program was given beneath a tent erected on the lawn. The first number was "Grandma's Minuet" charmingly given by Miss Nellie Colfax Smith, and chorus of school children sang "The King of Song" for second number. Mrs. John L. Buest read "The Pride of Battery B," and in response to an enthusiastic encore gave "Material Musings." Miss Ethel Sellers gave the "Sailor's Hornpipe," and Mrs. Ida Virginia Smith was charming in her pantomime rendition of "Coming thro' the Rye." A cornet number was given by Master Morris Hamilton, and both that number and the following one, "Feats of Legerdemain," by Thomas Bard Arnold were applauded enthusiastically.

In the evening the vaudeville tent was turned into a ball room, and there was dancing until late in the evening.

The proceeds of this very delightful party will be devoted to the Continental Hall which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is erecting in Washington. The party was financially a great success, \$335 being made.

Mrs. William Henry Coleman, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution entertained the members of that chapter, the members of the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, the members of the Colonial Dames, November 30 with a handsome reception in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Assisting Mrs. Coleman were friends from each of the chapters represented. Her beautiful home was artistically adorned. Mrs. Fairbanks gave an interesting talk, telling of the Continental Hall.

Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception to the Caroline Scott Harrison, the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, and the Colonial Dames of Indiana on December 3.

Mrs. Fairbanks was assisted in her hospitalities by the honorary state regents, Mrs. C. C. Fisher, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, and the chapter regents, Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Miss Eliza G. Browning, Mrs. Albert Baker, Mrs. S. E. Perkins, Mrs. J. E. Winters and Mrs. John N. Carey.

The young women members of the Arthur St. Clair Chapter assisted in the dining room and in serving the punch. Flowers and flags in profusion decorated the house and broad veranda.—MARGARET H. BLISS, *Historian*.

William Henry Harrison Chapter (Valparaiso, Indiana.—The Chapter held their first open meeting and reception November 2.

The rooms had been handsomely decorated. An immense flag covered one side of the reception room and in the center of this was placed the charter of the chapter surrounded by the admission papers of the charter members.

After a pleasant social intermingling the company was seated at refreshment tables and the program was given. After a brilliant piano selection by Miss Harriett Ferguson, Miss Baer, the local regent, gave a clear and interesting account of the origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution, its history from the beginning until now and something of its aims and purposes. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowser spoke of the illustrious ancestor by which she gains admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. E. D. Crumpacker responded to the toast "The Continental Congress" in her usual pleasing way. Mr. W. E. Pinney told something of the part women played in the time of the Revolution and paid a high tribute to women as patriots. Prof. B. F. Williams gave a ludicrous account of his efforts to trace his ancestry so that he might join the Daughters of the American Revolution. Short but interesting talks were given by Miss Mantie Baldwin and Prof. A. A. Hughart. The program was interspersed with music.

The Kansas State Conference.—The fifth annual conference of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Topeka October 16 and 17, the Topeka Chapter being the hostess of the occasion. The conference was honored by the presence and participation in its proceedings of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the society, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, vice-president general. The opening meeting was held in Unity Church,

which was decorated with flags and flowers, and was presided over by Mrs. William E. Stanley, state regent, in a cordial and dignified manner.

Her welcoming address was as follows:

In their own estimation, Americans are a patriotic people and on questions of patriotism they are usually right. Patriotism sowed the seeds of popular government on the barren soil of Plymouth Rock, extended its influence over a continent in the space of a single century, and then scattered its blessings over the occident and the orient. Patriotism inspired a few hardy men to found this government of the people and through five generations inspired their descendants to maintain and strengthen it. Its unbroken concord stretches itself through a hundred years of time and over almost countless leagues of sea and miles of land, and joined the remarkable victory of Perry on Lake Erie to the remarkable victory of Dewey at Manila. It gave courage to the famished men who followed the flag at Valley Forge and to the stricken soldiers who were denied a sight of their flag at Andersonville, and to their brave descendants who faced pestilence in the Philippines. Patriotism must be; it is the crowning glory of American virtue.

To keep the fires burning upon the altars of all American homes, to institute higher ideas of American citizenship, to inspire greater reverence for American institutions and a stronger love of American civilization, should be the chief aim of our Society. Is Kansas doing her part in this work? Let Memorial day answer, the day on which, each year, more graves are decorated in honor of the patriotic dead in proportion to the population of the state, than elsewhere in the Union; let the Philippines answer; the Philippines where Kansas soldiers electrified the world with their deeds of valor; let the walls of Peking answer; let the walls upon which a Kansas boy planted Old Glory before the armies of the world in the name of humanity; let all our public schools answer; the schools above which the flag always floats and where twelve thousand teachers daily teach five hundred thousand children to reverence country next to God; and finally let all our Kansas homes answer; the homes where patriotism is taught both as a duty and a virtue. To this state—to such a state—we welcome you, our distinguished representative, our hands, our hearts, our homes are all open to bid you welcome.

As a citizen of the great republic we welcome you to our state, but as the distinguished representative of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as a representative of the great American virtue, patriotism, I welcome you, aye thrice welcome you to our hearts.

Mrs. Fairbanks set forth the objects and work of the society, and urged the members of the Kansas chapters to re-

member that though the soil of Kansas was not consecrated by the battles and events of the Revolution, they still had opportunity to assist in erecting a distinctively Revolutionary monument, that of Continental Hall at Washington. Mrs. Crossman spoke further upon the same subject. The erection of the magnificent building was a great undertaking and a worthy one, and she hoped the Kansas Daughters would cheerfully do their part. Music was furnished by members of the Topeka Chapter and Mr. Harry Stanley. At the close of the meeting the audience joined in the singing of "America." In the evening Governor and Mrs. Bailey kindly opened the executive mansion for a reception in honor of the Daughters and their guests.

The business meeting of the conference was held on Saturday morning at the beautiful home of Mrs. T. W. Harrison, regent of the Topeka Chapter. Mrs. Stanley presided and appointed Mrs. Charles Kemper of Lawrence temporary secretary. The members joined with Mrs. Fairbanks in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The minutes of the fourth annual conference, held at Ottawa, November 5, 1902, and presided over by Mrs. Fannie G. Thompson, late state regent, were read by Mrs. A. K. Rogers, of Topeka, and approved for record.

Mrs. Stanley in her annual address, as state regent, spoke feelingly of the death of her predecessor, Mrs. Thompson, of her enthusiasm, her wide knowledge of Kansas history, her ability to plan and lead, of her kindness and wealth of resource, and felt that some action should be taken at this meeting to show our appreciation of our loss. Similar tributes to Mrs. Thompson's worth and helpfulness were given by each local chapter. Mrs. Stanley urged upon all a generous support of the Continental Hall fund. She had hoped to present the charters of three new chapters on this occasion, but had been disappointed.

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in memory of Mrs. Fannie G. Thompson.

Reports of chapters:

Mrs. Eva Dewey, secretary, reported that the Eunice Stirling Chapter of Wichita had studied the causes and events of

the civil war. It was honored by the possession of two "Real Daughters." A portrait of General Washington is contributed each year to one of the grammar schools of the city, and this year the chapter has presented the public school library with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. In the beautiful city park a flag is kept floating by the chapter, and it is intended soon to add a sun-dial to the park's attractions. The chapter has contributed to Continental Hall fund. The coming year will be devoted to the study of the period of the Revolution, and to the celebration of a number of its principal events.

The report of the Betty Washington Chapter of Lawrence was presented by Mrs. Florence G. Clarke, regent. The chapter was organized October 17, 1896, through the efforts of the first regent, the late Miss Mary L. Robinson, with a membership of twelve, now increased to thirty-five. A pension has been obtained by the chapter for its one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lucy Pratt Estabrook. The history of the thirteen colonies has been studied, and original papers presented on colonial people, customs, events and songs. In June the chapter joined in the relief of the flood sufferers of North Lawrence. The members are now working for a chapter room.

The Edward Hand Chapter of Ottawa was represented by Mrs. M. L. Ward, regent. The chapter was organized November 23, 1900, with twelve members and now numbers twenty-five. Monthly meetings are held except in August and December. An open meeting is held in July during the session of the Chautauqua assembly, and members are invited from all the chapters in the state. The chapter has copied the inscriptions on the stones in the Ottawa Indian cemetery near the site of the old mission of the Rev. Jotham Meeker. The members have studied the history of witchcraft, the Knickerbockers, etc.

Mrs. T. W. Harrison, regent of the Topeka Chapter, reported that its organization was effected January 3, 1896, and now numbers sixty-six members. The chapter has studied New England and Kansas history. It has placed two tablets, the first in the walls of a commercial house erected on the site of

the first building in Topeka, and the second in the sidewalk before Constitution Hall, erected in 1855, and in which the Topeka constitution was framed. This year, in memory of Mrs. Fannie G. Thompson, who was an honored citizen of Topeka, the chapter has offered prizes of ten and twenty dollars for the best two essays on the Santa Fe trail by the students of the Topeka high school. Our first regent, Mrs. A. H. Horton, now president of the Topeka Federation of Clubs, led the women in their efforts to relieve the distress caused by the flood in North Topeka. The chapter has this year contributed to Continental Hall.

A paper on the first territorial capitol, at Pawnee, Riley county, was read by Miss Zu Adams, of Topeka. After a discussion of the plan of work for the coming year, on motion of Mrs. Clara B. McGuire it was decided that the state regent should appoint a committee to continue the work of locating and marking the route of the Santa Fe trail through Kansas, in conjunction with the committee of the state historical society. It was thought that if the society would furnish county or school district maps of the route, the Daughters could enlist the school teachers and pupils in raising mounds of stone, or simple markers, on the road through their districts.

Mrs. William E. Stanley, of Wichita, state regent, and Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, of Washington, D. C., vice-state regent, were unanimously renominated by the several chapters regents for those offices for the coming year. On motion it was agreed to have a full set of state officers, and Mrs. Clarence S. Hall, of Lawrence, was elected state treasurer, and Miss Zu Adams state secretary.

The invitation of Betty Washington Chapter was accepted as hostess of the sixth annual conference to be held in Lawrence next fall.

Mrs. Fairbanks gave a patriotic and spirited address at the close of the business session. She expressed her pleasure at meeting with the Kansas chapters in conference, and believed that the soil which introduced the liberator, John Brown, to the world would inspire its citizens with high ideals. After a few words from Mrs. Crozman, whose genial talks never fail to

interest her listeners, the guests were invited to join with the Topeka Chapter in a substantial and dainty luncheon which was served in Mrs. Harrison's parlors. The guests were then driven about the city, and the day closed with a visit to the library and portrait gallery of the State Historical Society in the state capitol.

The presence of our national officers, who had come so far to meet with us, added greatly to the interest and enjoyment of the conference, and was felt outside the ranks of the Daughters. It is believed that with the wider knowledge of the society disseminated in Mrs. Fairbank's public address and the general interest awakened by her visit among us, our Kansas chapters may hope for rapid growth.—ZU ADAMS, *Secretary*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—December 8th was a "red letter day" in the history of Paul Jones Chapter, when one of its associate members, Mrs. Ernest A. Isenbeck, of Paul Revere Chapter, entertained members and guests in her handsome home on Beacon Boulevard. Miss Marion H. Brazier, the regent, arranged an enticing program following the business, and the hostess furnished a recherche "tea" with attachments.

The business to interest all Daughters was the plan presented to place a bronze tablet on the fine new school house the city of Boston is erecting, named Paul Jones at the request of the chapter. Action has been taken by the advisory committee on co-operation in patriotic work (which is made up of delegates from the four Revolutionary societies) whereby the chapter is to have the honor of placing the tablet, to be paid for by voluntary subscriptions from chapters. The Sons of the American Revolution of the state voted to give \$25.00 and the Sons of the Revolution are expected to give even a larger sum. The tablet will be placed inside the building and be suitably inscribed and will be unveiled with ceremonies in the early spring, when the chapter will conduct patriotic exercises with Lieutenant-Governor Curtis Guild as the orator. The chapter is raising money by entertainments for a large flag for the school and for a life-size portrait of Paul Jones.

Reports of the officers were full of interest and showed the earnestness and loyalty of all. The treasurer, Miss Edith Ellery Fraine, announced that the marker the chapter voted should be put at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier in Maine had been placed and was the only one there. Miss Fraine discovered this unmarked grave during her summer visit and the chapter took immediate action to purchase from the Sons of the American Revolution one of their new markers, as the S. A. R. stands for Soldier of the American Revolution and is appropriate for the Daughters of the American Revolution to use.

The chapter is giving a series of entertainments on the receiving ship Wabash at the navy yard, furnishing high class talent for the 500 sailors to enjoy. It will give a Colonial ball and whist in the New Century building Washington's birthday night, which promises to be a brilliant affair. It is about to issue a year book. This chapter conceived the idea of having associate members with an entrance fee of \$1.00, and now has twenty-eight, most of whom are regents or officers in other chapters. They take part in the deliberations and are of much assistance to the regent in her work. Active membership in the future of the chapter will be confined to young women. The honorary members are Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Grace LeBaron Upham, Sara Whittimore Daggett and Mrs. Donald McLean.

A letter was read from Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, announcing that the American Flag Protective Society, of which he is founder, had taken action to support the Daughters of the American Revolution flag desecration bill now before congress, and to throw all its influence in that direction. The musical program consisted of piano solos by Miss Glorviken, the famous Norwegian pianist, and a group of songs by Sigrid Lunde Souther, Boston's well known Norwegian soloist. There were impromptu remarks from the guest of honor, Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, regent of Paul Revere Chapter (the "mother chapter" of the regent), by Mrs. Carrie Hale Russ, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham and others. A rising vote was

tendered the hostess and a toast was offered by Mrs. Owen Jay Sweet, wife of Col. Sweet, United States army. Not the least interesting of the guests were Elizabeth Christina and Gustaf Adolf, children of the hostess.—FLORENCE GOODLOE, *Secretary*.

The Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Massachusetts) carried out a long cherished plan when on June 17th, a handsome bronze tablet, placed on a granite boulder, was dedicated to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Methuen, of whom there were many. An elaborate program was carried out, and among the guests of the occasion were the state regent, Mrs. C. N. Masury, and the vice-president general of Massachusetts, Mrs. G. W. Simpson. The address was delivered by Hon. R. N. Tewksbury, of Lawrence, and was a master piece of eloquence and history combined. The weather which had been dreary for several days, suddenly cleared and the exercises were held in the open air. The public schools were closed and there was a large attendance of citizens and people from the surrounding towns.

Anne Frisbee Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Michigan).—In November our chapter had the pleasure of a visit from the state regent, Mrs. William J. Chittenden, of Detroit. A reception was given in her honor at the home of Miss Eddy, where the members of the chapter and their friends were intensely interested listening to Mrs. Chittenden as she talked to us on matters pertaining to the society; advising us on many points; patiently answering our questions and awakening a greater interest and enthusiasm amongst the members. One thing Mrs. Chittenden advised was the taking of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE by the Daughters; and one of them, Mrs. M. C. H. Wells, presented a subscription for the year 1903 to our public library.

Our chapter has held regular meetings during the year; having made out the following program for the year's work:

March 16th, paper—"The Significance of American History."

April 20th, anecdotes of "Historic Landmarks of Colonial Days."

May 18th, paper—"Where American Independence Began."

June 15th, character sketches of "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days."

October 19th, paper—"The American Novel and its Relation to American History."

November 16th, debate—"Whether Patriotic Societies develop more the love of ancestry or the love of country."

December 21st, paper—"Child Life in the Colonies."

January, annual meeting."

We have sent a large box of books, magazines, etc., to our soldiers in the Philippines.

We also offered prizes of three dollars each to the boys and girls in our public schools for the best essays on the following subjects:

Boys—"Who Was the Greater Hero, Paul Jones or Commodore Perry?"

Girls—"The Women of the Mayflower."

Our arrangements for celebrating Washington's birthday had to be postponed, but on April 27th Professor Andrew McLaughlin gave us an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Causes of the American Revolution." The hall was beautifully decorated, a large Daughters of the American Revolution pin holding the folds of an American flag on the wall opposite the entrance. The guests were received by Mrs. Helen Coman, regent, assisted by several of the Daughters, and after the lecture an informal reception was held. We have also admitted three new members, one a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jane M. Jones Fitzhugh, to whom was presented the gold spoon.—
MARIANNA F. EDDY, *Historian*.

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Michigan).—The General Richardson Chapter was organized January 4, 1900, with sixteen charter members. It has increased to thirty-two. We have identified several graves of Revolutionary soldiers. We are collecting Revolutionary and civil war relics, a map of the United States commenced in 1622 and finished in 1776, a newspaper printed in 1812 in the *village* of Buffalo, a spinning wheel, a cavalry saddle used in the civil war. A room in the Ladies' library has been given us in which we have placed them.

We have contributed to the Continental Hall fund. We have given in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, prizes in the high school and the lower grades for the best essays on the Battle of Saratoga and other battles; also a beautiful portrait of George Washington to the public school which had the highest marking in competition for essays.

We have adopted by-laws and united with the Michigan federation of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We observe annually November 3rd as "Richardson Day," the anniversary of Major General Israel B. Richardson's death.

Our program committee provides us with a series of subjects. Papers have been read on the "Revolution," "Mode of Warfare," "Literature of the Revolution," "Famous Heroines of the Revolution," "History of the Flag," "History of Pontiac, the celebrated Indian Chief," for whom our town is named, "Sketch of the Public and Private Life of General Israel B. Richardson," for whom our chapter is named. On the last "Richardson Day" the historian offered the use of her house to the chapter. She also gave the use of it for an "emergency hospital," as one is much needed.—MISS MARCIA RICHARDSON, *Historian*.

The Charter Oak Chapter (Faribault, Minnesota).—One of the many pleasant events which have made the life of the Charter Oak Chapter delightful occurred on the 18th of October, when a day was spent in Northfield at the home of Mrs. Bronson.

The membership extends to several of the surrounding towns where as yet the spirit is not strong enough to induce the formation of independent chapters; and the days of meeting with these more distant members are among the pleasantest in our year's experience.

At the business meeting which followed the luncheon served by the hostess at the hotel Manawa, plans were considered for starting a chapter fund to purchase a suitable memorial to Alexander Faribault, founder of the town which bears his name.

The regent appointed a committee to make arrangements for a Christmas doll sale. Mrs. Bronson planned a drive for the

afternoon. The golden haze of the autumn afternoon and the brilliant hues of the foliage on the wooded heights, dotted with the many college buildings, made a picture not soon forgotten.

Mrs. Bronson invited the husbands of the Daughters to dinner. Miss Lulu Stiles Van Horn, the regent, acted as toastmaster, and a pleasant half hour ended a day already full of enjoyment.—JANE WESTON TUTTLE, *Historian*.

Missouri State Conference.—The Daughters of Missouri met in state conference at the capital, Jefferson City, on October 20 and 21. The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter of that city was the gracious hostess of the occasion.

The visiting Daughters were beautifully entertained at the homes of the members. On the evening of October 20 the entertaining chapter gave a reception to the visitors at the handsome home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hough. The house was lavishly decorated in leaves and flowers, and the receiving line stood under a vine-like stretch of autumn glow and beauty.

At nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, October 21, the Daughters assembled in the parlors of the executive mansion, which the governor had hospitably offered as a place of meeting. In the three hours' session that ensued, under the wise and altogether pleasing guidance of Mrs. Shields, state regent, the business of the conference was transacted.

Mrs. Thomas Oliver Towles, the regent of the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, made the Daughters welcome in a speech that breathed hospitality and good feeling. In her response Mrs. Shields made an eloquent and inspiring address.

Twenty-six ladies composed the conference, nine chapters being represented. Missouri has now fourteen chapters and 759 Daughters.

The reports of the state officers were accepted. The historian's recommendation that the Daughters of Missouri ask Continental Congress to petition the government to print all Revolutionary records, reports, pension lists, land grants, etc., was approved. The historian reported that the graves of forty-five Revolutionary soldiers had been located in Missouri.

The reports from the various chapters followed, showing

that they are studying the history of the land, thus paying a tribute to the past, and that they are working for the future in the encouragement of historical study in the schools, and by co-operating with civic improvement leagues in their various towns.

A matter that is near the hearts of the Daughters of Missouri—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,—was discussed. Missouri Daughters will be the hostesses to many thousands of visiting Daughters, and the question of headquarters is an absorbing one.

Mrs. Shields announced that she had been appointed chairman of the national committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Woman's Board of the Exposition Company. Acting as representative of the National Society, Mrs. Shields had requested the Exposition Company to appoint a day to be known as Daughters of the American Revolution day. Flag day, June 14, has been so selected. A room in the lady board of managers' building had been offered to the Daughters, and Mrs. Shields had accepted in their behalf. The delegates confirmed Mrs. Shields' action by a rising vote. Plans looking to the furnishing and equipment of this room were formulated, and a distinctive badge for Missouri Daughters to wear arranged for.

It was announced that the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis offered to give to the Daughters space for a relic display at the fair, provided a suitable place should be provided for that society.

Mrs. Wallace Delafield, state vice-regent, made an interesting report on Continental Congress, the growth of Continental Hall fund, and the opportunities of the Daughters. She reported that at the last congress twenty-two states had passed laws protecting the flag from desecration, and that since then Missouri had become the twenty-third in that meritorious list.

The state officers were re-elected, Mrs. Alfonso de Figueiredo, secretary, Mrs. Louis B. Houck, treasurer, Miss Dalton, historian.

Mrs. Broughton, of St. Joseph, extended an invitation to the Daughters to meet with her chapter in state conference next

year, which invitation was cordially accepted. A vote of thanks to the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter for its beautiful entertainment was given, as well as to the governor for his hospitality.

The conference then adjourned to meet again informally at the residence of Mrs. Towles, where a delightful luncheon was served, about forty-five ladies being present.

A drive over the beautiful hills surrounding the city was next upon the program. In the evening a large public reception was given at the governor's mansion.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter (Bound Brook, New Jersey).—In March, 1893, Mrs. John Olendorf was appointed regent, and on October 11th, 1893, Camp Middlebrook Chapter was duly organized with fourteen members.

In April, 1894, the first donation was received, a Nova Cæsarea penny, date 1787.

In June a delightful drive to Bedminster included a visit to the "Old Stone House," famous in Andrew Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," Bedminster Church and the old church at Pluckamin.

In June, at a pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Mrs. Charles W. Thomae read a paper on "New Jersey in the Revolution."

In July Mr. Dally preached an excellent sermon on the "Women of '76." The chapter attended in a body, then drove to Morristown to visit the famous headquarters. On October 11th a drive to Princeton was enjoyable and interesting.

The first year's history closes with a record of nine meetings, an addition of six members, one of whom, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, afterward attained the distinction of being four times elected state regent for New Jersey.

On January 1st, 1895, a great dinner was given at the historic Middlebrook Hotel.

Washington's birthday was duly observed, the chapter accepting an invitation from Washington Camp Ground Association to attend the celebration in Bound Brook Hall.

In December, 1893, the oldest member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Mrs. Sarah VanNostrand, died, at the advanced age of 105 years. In the spring of 1895 Mrs. Dora Lane McNabb, the youngest member, died.

In June, 1895, under the auspices of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Flag day was observed. Francis Scott Key was the hero of the hour. Mrs. Annie Key Steele Barton, a granddaughter, gave a thrilling address, telling the story of "The Star Spangled Banner." Then Mr. J. B. Cleaver was eloquent upon his subject, "Francis Scott Key." The result was that the collection taken for the Maryland monument fund to Key's memory amounted to \$25.00. The first school prize was awarded, too, on this memorable occasion, Merton W. Davis receiving the \$5 prize and Miss Frances Clark the \$2.

At the September meeting Mrs. Olendorf resigned, and Mrs. H. M. Hamilton was elected regent. The chapter, eager to show its appreciation of Mrs. Olendorf's regency, had a beautiful diamond set in her society pin as an enduring testimonial of esteem.

In January, 1896, Mrs. Spaulding presented the chapter with two beautiful silk flags.

On January 17th, '96, the second annual dinner of Camp Middlebrook Chapter was held, celebrating Washington's wedding day.

On June 23d, 1896, the famous battle of Springfield, June 23d, 1780, was celebrated by Camp Middlebrook and General Frelinghuysen Chapters, and their guests, by a special pilgrimage to Rocky Hill and Princeton.

In November the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Ashbel Welch, in Germantown, Pennsylvania. They drove about the city and visited many places connected with Revolutionary history. The most important were the Chew, Eillmeyer, and Johnson houses.

In January, 1897, the annual dinner was given. The notable feature of this was the presentation by Mr. W. H. Dunham to the chapter of a handsome flag, and Mrs. Olendorf presented to Mrs. Thomae, president of Nathan Hale Society, Children

of the American Revolution, a beautiful silk flag with the name and order embroidered on white satin streamers.

December 11th, 1897, a supper was given to commemorate Washington's encampment at Middlebrook December 12th, 1778.

In June \$18 was donated by Camp Middlebrook Chapter and friends for soldiers of New Jersey in the Spanish-American war, and \$20 was paid for markers for the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution who lie buried in the old Presbyterian churchyard and in the Bound Brook cemetery.

In October, 1898, Mrs. W. H. Dunham was elected regent. February 14th, 1899, a dinner was given at the Berkeley Hotel. On this occasion a handsome gavel, made of hickory from Mount Vernon, was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Olendorf.

In January, 1900, death once more visited Camp Middlebrook Chapter and took away one who was greatly beloved—Mrs. John P. White.

The year 1900 opened with the annual meeting, when Mrs. W. J. Taylor was elected regent. The state meeting for 1900 was held in Somerville in the chapel and parlors of the famous old Dutch Reformed church. Mrs. Charles W. Thomae gave an address on "Somerset County," and called attention to the coincidence of the meeting being appointed for the 25th of October, that being the very date of "Simcoe's raid," when the old Dutch church was wantonly burned by the British. This state meeting was presided over by Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, the very popular state regent.

January 25th, 1901, was a red-letter day—a Revolutionary dinner given at the home of Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees.

In June, 1901, a contribution was made in the chapter toward the purchase of the barracks in Trenton, New Jersey.

In August a delightful picnic was held at Stone Crop, the home of Mrs. W. B. R. Mason.

At the state meeting held October 18, 1901, at old Tennent church, Camp Middlebrook Chapter was well represented, twenty members having made the pilgrimage, and enjoyed the visit to the old historic church, the Monmouth battleground and the monument at Freehold.

On January 22d, 1902, by a "Colonial tea" a neat sum was realized for the Continental Hall fund.

In January, 1903, a delightful lecture on "Baron Steuben" was given by Mr. J. I. Livingston. This was a donation from Mr. Livingston to Camp Middlebrook Chapter, who turned the proceeds (about \$30) over to the Washington Camp Ground Association.

All of these meetings have been for intellectual as well as social purposes. But aside from these, the chapter has extended its influence and usefulness outside. In the public schools a keener interest in the study of American history has been aroused. Upward of \$50 has been given in prize contests, and the two Bound Brook schools have each been made the recipient of a handsomely framed facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The public drinking fountain was erected May 30th, 1896, under the auspices of the Daughters; money raised for the Key monument in Maryland; a handsome sum donated to Continental Hall in Washington.

The love of one's country is akin to the love of one's God. Patriotism and religion go hand in hand, and as for genealogies, and whether they are "worth while," just look at the Bible!

The work done has not been for one's own aggrandizement at all, but for the diffusion of knowledge in commemorating the lives and deeds of those who left us such a heritage. But for the untiring energy and zeal of patriotic sons and daughters they had well-nigh been forgotten. In our chapter during the past ten years nearly \$1,000 has been raised for public benefits.

Taken from the report of MARY CRAVEN THOMAS, historian.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter (Herkimer, New York).—The November meeting of the chapter was looked forward to with unusual interest from the fact that the chapter was then to be entertained by the regent and an elaborate literary program had been arranged by the efficient program committee. After the preliminary exercises and some business had been

transacted, a Colonial Thanksgiving was ingeniously described by several members. The regent, Mrs. Munger, happily introduced each lady in turn.

The first number on the program was the telling of how the guests reached the Colonial house where the Thanksgiving festivities were to be held, this was told by Miss Grace Watkins, who was followed by a paper on the house and furniture, prepared by Mrs. Irving Steele, and read by Mrs. W. B. Howell. Then came a paper by Mrs. W. C. Prescott, who told of the guests, describing very vividly their dress, manners, etc. This was followed by a delightful talk on the tables and dishes by Mrs. J. D. Henderson, who showed several articles used in Colonial time, pewter trays, pitchers, etc., also several wooden and glass pieces which she brought from her valuable collection and which added greatly to the pleasure of her description. Mrs. Snell, in a humorous vein, told of the food served at this Thanksgiving feast. Mrs. Munger then related some experiences with the domestics in Colonial times, while Mrs. Drake gave an illustration of the style of music which was most popular one hundred years ago.

After the literary program and just before the guests were served with refreshments, Mrs. Munger, the regent, presented to the chapter an elegant hand-embroidered silk flag beautifully mounted, the regular army size. This handsome gift, which came as a complete surprise to the chapter, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mrs. F. W. Cristman, the vice-regent, in behalf of the chapter, thanked Mrs. Munger with a few well chosen words for this beautiful gift.

Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, New York.)—April 18, 1903, we were entertained by Mrs. D. Robertson. A comprehensive paper on "The Adams Family in Our History" was read by Mrs. E. R. Sawyer.

On May 16, the chapter met with Mrs. W. O. Stearns. A paper was read by Mrs. Preston Paris on "The Cavaliers." Mrs. Kellogg read an article on "Jane McCrea," written by Gardiner Cox, of Holyoke. A letter from L. Rouse gave a brief

biography of Elijah Sweet, the soldier who guarded the tent in which lay the body of Jane McCrea the night after she was killed by the Indians. Mrs. R. O. Bascom presented to the chapter a piece of wood taken from the floor of the Hancock Tavern of Revolutionary times in Boston.

In June the chapter met with Mrs. I. C. Forte, Ft. Edward. The regent, Mrs. J. E. King, gave an account of the meeting of regents at Hudson. A paper was read on the "Storming of Stony Point." Patriotic songs were sung by children of Daughters of the American Revolution.

July 27, Jane McCrea day was a red-letter day. The Daughters of the American Revolution and their husbands, the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives enjoyed a pleasant outing, a trip to Schuylerville. We first visited the monument, Colonel Perkins explaining points of interest. At Schuylerville the Rev. J. H. Brandon, the author of "The Story of Old Saratoga," joined the party and added much to its pleasure by his accounts of the historical events which occurred in this vicinity. The party next visited the Schuyler mansion, with its old-fashioned knocker and wooden blinds with heavy bolt fastenings. The furniture is antique.

On September 8 many of the Daughters attended the unveiling of the monument at Lake George and the stirring addresses delivered upon that occasion, together with the military display, aroused within us a more fervent patriotic spirit.—ELLA B. DEVINE, *Historian*.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter (Dayton, Ohio).—Jonathan Dayton Chapter presented the school in the sixteenth district with a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence the day before Thanksgiving. Mrs. Mary E. Gebhart, regent, said in part:

"Girls and boys: I have addressed you as girls and boys; to us you are much more than that; you are citizens of the republic. You know us as Daughters of the American Revolution. That means that we are each one descended from ancestors who helped achieve liberty and independence for this dear land of ours. I am descended from a private in the ranks—an orphan boy of sixteen. One naturally wonders how a mere boy could help in time of war. The army had gone into winter quarters at Valley Forge. An army of raw recruits gathered from

farm and shop. They needed to be drilled and taught in order to do battle with British soldiers. France had sent to our aid officers, skilled in the art of war, able and willing to drill these men, but well nigh powerless because ignorant of our language. The boy volunteer could speak fluently English, German and French. He was thus able to supply a real need and became interpreter to Washington and the French officers. I have called you citizens of the republic. This honor is yours to-day, and, it brings to you also obligation to be ready and willing to work for your time and your country."

She then spoke of the original Declaration of Independence; described the copy and continuing, said:

The border is composed of the coats of arms of the thirteen original states, each a study in itself, but of a far greater interest is the arms and crest and great seal of the United States, which are shown both sides. On that eventful day, July 4th, 1776, after all had signed the Declaration a committee composed of Franklin, Adams and Jefferson were appointed to prepare a design for the great seal of the United States. After much care and labor the seal, wonderful alike for its beauty and its prophetic symbolism, was adopted June 20, 1782.

And now we, representatives of the founders of the republic, present to you the custodians of its future welfare—this legacy to be your very own. And may it prove to you all an inspiration of faithful and courageous patriotism.

In behalf of the school, Master Francis Canny accepted the gift in well expressed and finely spoken words of appreciation and promised that if in the future our country should need defenders they would respond with the same brave patriotism to the call taught by the inspiration of this great Declaration of Independence.

Rebecca Mott Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—The eighth annual meeting of Rebecca Motte Chapter was held at the residence of the vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Valk, November 18, 1903. Among the prominent visiting ladies present were Mrs. Rouncevelle, of Georgia, the brilliant ex-president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a devoted Daughter of the American Revolution; Mrs. H. W. Richardson, state regent South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Clarke Waring, ex-vice president general; Mrs.

James H. Parker, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of New York city; Mrs. James Conner and Mrs. Rawlins Lowndes.

The regent of the chapter, Mrs. F. M. Jones, read her interesting report in which she briefly sketched the work of the past year, and outlined in part what is hoped to be accomplished in the year so auspiciously begun at this meeting.

The handsome tablet erected in honor of Rebecca Motte last May, has already been reported in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Through the instrumentality of our regent and the generosity of the New York City Chapter, a memorial tablet to Martha Washington has been placed in the Huguenot church of this city. Some months ago Colonel Richard Maury, of Richmond, Virginia, suggested to the regent that as Martha Washington was descended from Huguenot ancestry in Languedoc, France, it would be a graceful tribute from Rebecca Motte Chapter to erect a memorial in her honor in the Huguenot church here, the only temple in America built for the worship of the French Protestants.

Our treasury being depleted by local work and donations, and mindful of the fact that the claims of our distinguished countrywoman were national and as binding in one section as another, an appeal was made to the head of the large and flourishing New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean. That patriotic and gracious Daughter immediately responded by sending a check for the amount required.

Last year a definite literary program was adopted, the subject being "Heroines of the Revolution." The program was handsomely brought out in booklet form. This plan resulted in a number of valuable sketches, and was so successfully carried out that a series of historical studies has been decided upon as a permanent feature of the chapter. The program for the ensuing year deals with Revolutionary history in a broader sense than was outlined for the past year.

Rebecca Motte Chapter is growing in interest and in numbers. The *esprit de corps* was never more enthusiastic than at present. During the year there were eleven accessions and now there are seventy-five members on the roll.

One member has "crossed the river." Twenty-five dollars were sent for the Continental Hall.

As heretofore at the annual meetings, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder, pastor of the Huguenot church, was invited to preside.

The following is the list of officers elected to serve for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones; vice-regent, Mrs. J. S. Heyward; recording secretary, Miss Eola Willis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horatio Hughes; treasurer, Mrs. Wilson Harvey; registrar, Miss Mabel Weber; historian, Mrs. Edward Willis.—ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS, *Historian*.

Jacques Laramie Chapter (Laramie, Wyoming).—Jacques Laramie was a notable personage in the early history of Wyoming and a well-known military post, now abandoned, was named for him. Besides this, mountains, rivers, plains, a county of the state, and our own beautiful little city, bear his name. So it seemed fitting that the first chapter organized in the state should further perpetuate his memory.

Jacques Laramie Chapter was organized through the efforts of the lamented Mrs. Warren, our first state regent and the wife of one of our senators. She was ably assisted by Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, secretary of the University of Wyoming, our first regent. Our chapter is in a flourishing condition. We meet to celebrate, with suitable program, famous Revolutionary events. For instance, in October we celebrated enjoyably the surrender of Yorktown.

Every year since our organization we have endeavored by gifts to our public schools, to keep before the children the objects for which we are banded together. Upon the walls of our different school buildings there hang beautiful pictures of George and Martha Washington, presented by our chapter.

Last year to our high school we gave a set of biographies of men famous in American history, and recently we presented to the University of Wyoming, located in Laramie, the framed facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, generously presented to us by Miss Cecilia Ryan, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

We have given to the Continental Hall fund and in various ways endeavored to remember interests outside our own chapter.—(MRS.) LIDA EATON FITCH, *Regent*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Parliamentary action is controlled largely by time limitation. This time limitation is symbolized by sessions and meetings. It is, therefore, necessary for one to understand clearly what constitutes a session and a meeting that complications may be avoided.

A session is the time during which an assembly meets for the transaction of its business. It begins by the call to order and ends by an "adjournment without day." It may consist of one meeting or many meetings. In other words, any meeting which is not an adjournment of some other meeting begins a new session. A convention, for instance, is usually made up of many meetings, the assembly adjourns from day to day, and takes recesses during the day but these meetings are merely parts of the whole—and the whole is a session. In the case of an organization holding regular meetings—whether weekly, monthly or annually, each meeting constitutes a session, *provided* these meetings are closed by "adjournment without day" and not adjournment to a day. An organization may, if it choose, make a special rule by which all meetings of the assembly from annual meeting to annual meeting shall constitute a session, but in the absence of such a rule the common parliamentary law practice is as herein stated.

Meetings are of four kinds: Regular, adjourned regular, special, adjourned special. If the by-laws provide that the organization shall hold regular monthly meetings, the minutes

of the regular meeting, adjourned regular meetings, if any—special meetings and adjourned special meetings, if any, shall be read at the subsequent regular meeting for approval.

Unless restricted by a provision in the by-laws, any business may be transacted at a special meeting which would be proper at a regular meeting, *provided* the fact that this business to be transacted is stated in the call for the special meeting.

Illustrations of the effect of the time limitation on certain motions: A main motion if defeated at one session may be offered at a future session, but not at the same or an adjourned meeting of the same session.

A question laid upon the table may be taken from the table at the same or any adjourned meeting of the same session. But if the question is not taken from the table during this session it may be presented as a new motion at a future session, though not at any meeting of the session during which it was laid upon the table. As an organization has the power to regulate the length of its sessions so it has the power to regulate the time when a main motion having been defeated may be introduced to the assembly a second time.

May the by-laws of an organization be suspended?

No. Neither the constitution nor the by-laws may be suspended unless they contain a provision for their suspension.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, of the Board of Directors, American Flag Protective Society, earnestly appeals to all interested to write at once to members of congress urging the early passage of the bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution to prevent the desecration of the flag. He says:

"For many years a bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution has been regularly introduced in both branches of congress. Its provisions and phraseology have been made unobjectionable and the bill meets with the approval of our national legislators and patriotic and military organizations throughout the country."

It is the wish of all loyal Daughters that Mrs. Frances S. Kempster, chairman of the flag committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, may see her efforts crowned with success at the coming session of the congress of the United States.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy
Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself
Values the latest link in the fair chain
Of noble sequences."—*Goethe's Iphigenia*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

88. BURLINGAME.—Billings Burlingame was a son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Grinnell) Burlingame, of Cranston, R. I. They were married about 1780. Ruth Grinnell, b. about 1753, was daughter of Richard Grinnell. She married first, Walter Palmer; second, Jeremiah Burlingame. They moved to Cheshire, Mass.; afterward, to Peterburgh, New York, where her husband died 1811. I would like to learn the name of the mother of Ruth Grinnell. Billings Burlingame married 1806 Tabitha Bennett, b. 1783, daughter of Joseph and Amey (Remington) Bennett. Her ancestry is also desired.—M. E. G. W.

129. RANDALL-DAVISON-BROMLEY.—Mrs. V. C. Bromley is compiling a genealogy of the Bromley family and has found the following which may be of interest: "Keziah Davison, daughter of Jonathan and Keziah (Parke) Davison married David Randall Nov. 6, 1738, in Preston, Conn." She also inquires for the parents of Aaron Crary Brumley, b. about 1740 and in 1806 was post-rider between Norwich and Preston. He married Polly Herrick, March, 1759.

243. EDSON.—Will N. A. R. kindly state where in Rhode Island Nathan Edson, Jr., was born? His parents, Nathan and Mary (Sprague) Edson, were married in Bridgewater, Feb. 27th, 1738, and were there in 1747, but the records of births do not name any of their five children. Nathan Edson, brother of Mary (Edson) Snow, married Mary Hall in Bridgewater Jan. 12, 1836. He died Aug. 16, 1823, and she on Dec. 12, 1836, both at Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y. Mary Hall's mother's name was Ann Caster. A William Hall and Ann Chaster were married in Bridgewater, Aug. 25, 1743. Mary was born in 1744, but I have failed to learn if she was their daughter. Can any one give any facts regarding them or ancestors?—P. C.

269. COSART-CUTLER-MOORE.—David Moore and Bathia Cutler were married March 30, 1769, at Morristown, N. J. Phebe, their daughter, was born in Morristown, Aug. 10, 1772. Her parents dying, she lived with her relative, Judge Stephen Vail and was married at his home Mar. 29, 1791, to Anthony Cosart. They went from N. J. to Utica, N. Y. and removed to Geneseo about 1818. Bathia (Cutler) Moore was a sister of Abijah Cutler, a soldier in the Rev. War.—J. S. F.

349. LANIER.—A descendant writes: "Louisa Pearce Lanier" was the daughter of Robert Lanier of N. Carolina, granddaughter of Robert Lanier, Sr., and g. granddaughter of William and Martha Lanier. Robert Lanier was appointed with three others to make a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. They made a verbal treaty and were much ridiculed, but it was the only treaty that was kept."—L. M. R.

Mrs. W. C. Stubbs of New Orleans in her valuable book, "Early Settlers of Alabama," gives many items regarding the Laniers of Vir., N. Car. and Ga. and mentions Robert Lanier of N. Car. who proved, May, 1706, eleven head rights to land in Chowan Co. (see N. C. records); he also was a witness in Chowan Co., 1711, and justice 1715 (N. C. Hist. Register, Vol. I). Also Robert Lanier, juror in Granville Co., N. Car., 1769, with James Yancey, Jesse Sanders, Solomon Olston, Sam'l Sneed and others.

350. NORTH.—I take the liberty of correcting some of the points in the Sept. Number, query 350. Caleb North came from Ireland to Phila. July 20, 1729. Roger, his eldest son, married Oct. 13, 1753, Ann Rambo, daughter of Peter Rambo. On page 432, 2nd Series, Vol. II, Penn. Archives, we find that Roger North was lieut. under Col. Edward Jones 1748. Roger North lived about twenty miles above Phila. on the Schuylkill River. He was the father of eight sons and five daughters. Six of the sons were in the Rev. War.—family tradition says that the eight took part. Joshua North b. Nov. 3, 1745 was son of Roger North.—C. B. M.

351. STERNBERGER.—The name of Nicklas Sternberger appears on Revolutionary records on file in Comptroller's Department, Albany, as follows: His signature with those of Lambert Sternberger, Jr., Abra-

ham Sternberger and others on an assignment of a land bounty right made by members of John Dietz's class, Col. Vroman's Albany Co. Reg., dated June 1, 1782. His name is also on a list of names of persons who suffered by the depredations of the enemy, and on account of the losses sustained at Schoharie Oct, 1780.—*From Comptroller, Albany.*

362. BINGHAM.—In answer to A. E. B. Oct. number, would say that Rial Bingham was born at Windham, Conn., June 20, 1755. He was the son of Benjamin Bingham, born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 1, 1730, who married Sarah Stewart of Norwich Oct. 15, 1754. Mention is made of this Lieut. Rial Bingham on page 93, "N. Y. in the Revolution;" also page 207, Supplement, "N. Y. in the Revolution."—H. M. L.

370. ALEXANDER.—On page 325, Hist. Coll. Joseph Habersham Chapter, is the following: "Oct. 26, 1767. On Thursday last Mr. Alex Alexander was married to Miss Rachel Anderson." On page 588 (same book) S. Car. Gazette Marriages—"Feb. 7, 1774. Last Sunday, Captain Alex Alexander to Miss Eliza Murray."—L. B. N.

383. DODGE.—In the "pay abstract of the Infantry, 1781, who marched south under the Marquis De la Fayette," the name of Seth Dodge appears. (Vol. VIII, Conn. Hist. Soc'y Coll.) Also in "Conn. Men in Rev." Seth Dodge is private from May 1, 1781, 3rd Conn. Reg., Capt. Walker's Co.

384. PARMALEE.—John¹ Pamelin (Parmely-Parmelee) came to this country with Henry Whitfield and his company 1639, was one of the first settlers of Guilford and one of the twenty-five signers of the Plantation Covenant, June, 1639. Was made freeman 1649. He married 1st, Hannah ———; 2nd, Elizabeth Bradley (widow). He died in New Haven Nov. 8, 1659.

John² b. 1620 married 1st, Rebecca ———; 2nd, Anne Plaine (widow); 3rd, Hannah ———. He was made freeman Feb. 14, 1649, died Jan 1687/8.

Nathaniel¹, son of John Jr. and Rebecca, b. 1645, married 1668 Sarah, daughter of Thomas French. He was killed in King Philip's War 1676.

Nathaniel⁴, b. Mar. 22, 1672, was deacon and lived at Killingworth. He married 1696 Esther Ward. He died Jan., 1717/18.

Hiel⁵, b. Jan., 1702, married Oct. 11, 1725 Eunice Gardner. He died Dec. 24, 1799.

Giles⁶ b. July 1, 1731. Giles Parmelee was volunteer from Guilford 1779—L. B. N.

385. HOLT.—Obadiah Holt was private in Capt. John Joslin's Co., Col. Job Cushing's Worcester Regiment. 1m. 7d. 1777.

Mass. record of Rev. soldiers.

A certified copy of his services can be obtained for a fee from Sec'y of the Commonwealth of Mass.

387. ELOOD.—Mr. John Balch Elood, Boston, is compiling a genealogy

of the Blood family and may have the ancestry of Betsey Blood.—G. M. P.

391. KNOX.—William Knox, my g. grandfather, was in the Rev. War. (See Penn. Archives.) He, in connection with a Mr. Seeley, was sent by Conn. to claim a portion of Penn. He was lieut. in a Penn. regiment and also acted as clerk. His wife was Margaret Colton. He was buried in the Knox Cemetery at Academy Corners, a mile from Knoxville. The youngest son, James, was the first white child born in Tioga Co., Penn., and the land granted to William Knox is still held by his descendants.—J. K. H.

QUERIES.

404. ECKLES.—Jesse Eckles was a native of Mispillion Hundred, Delaware, owning land near Milford 1816. He moved to O. 1812. He was twice married, my grandfather being the only child of the first marriage which took place about 1807. Can any one tell the name of the first wife? The name of the second wife was Morris. I am desirous of learning of any Rev. service or anything of the ancestry of Jesse Eckles. Also the ancestry of Jonathan Holdger.—I. L. E.

405. (1) JACKSON.—Wanted to learn the dates of birth and death, and the residence of William Jackson, ensign in Capt. Cornelius Hogeboom's co., Albany Co. militia commanded by Col. Peter Van Ness, Feb. 6, 1779. Also the maiden name of his wife Nancy ———.

(2) CROFOOT.—Who were the parents of Elisha Crofoot b. in Berlin, Conn., 1753, d. in Turin, N. Y. March 1813. His wife's name was Rachel. Did Elisha's father serve in Revolution?

(3) TREADWAY.—The parentage of Harriet Treadway of Middletown, Conn., who married Anson Crofoot before 1810, is desired.—L. S.

406. INGELL.—The ancestry is desired of Zadoc Ingell b. 1760, and of his half sister b. about 1766. She married Aaron Whittenmore of Spencer, Mass., April, 1790. Zadoc Ingell enlisted in Revolutionary War from Taunton, Mass. He married Christiana Bell.—W. H. G.

407. LOW.—William Low served in 1st troop, Lee's Legion during the Revolution. He lived probably in Chatham Co., Vir., as his son William Low moved from there to Ky. The name of his wife is desired; also dates of his birth and death.—L. B. M.

408. (1) BOND.—What was the maiden name of Abigail, the widow of John Bond (or Bóund). She married second Rev. Ebenezer Moulton of Brimfield, Mass. She died Nov. 11, 1735. Date of marriage desired.

(2) SHERMAN.—Jonathan Sherman b. March 7, 1677, settled in Exeter, R. I.; married Mary ——— maiden name? They had children Jonathan b. May 18, 1705, Hannah, Mary (married ——— Allen), Sarah (married ——— Sheldon), Amey, Benjamin, Ezekial b. 1721. Can any one give the date of Amey's birth? Did she marry Benjamin Lillibridge, and when?

(3) EASTON—MOORE.—Who were the parents of Mercy Easton of R. I., who married Robert Moore? They lived in Richmond, R. I., 1655.—F. M. S.

409. (1) WEBER.—Jacob Weber (or Weaver) was one of the colony in New York 1708 under the leadership of the Rev. Kocherthal. He settled in Quaissae (now Newburgh). In 1724 he moved to Penn. Can any one tell of his descendants?

(2) WEAVER.—The name of Capt. Henry Weaver appears in Col. Peter Grubb's battalion Penn. line. He was one of the committee of safety and in 1775 lived in Caenarvon Tp., Lancaster Co., Penn. Was he descended from Jacob and Anne Weaver who came to Lancaster Co., 1724? Whom did he marry, and the names of his children.—H. M. W.

(3) BURGER.—Wanted Revolutionary record of John Burger who was in the battle of L. I. Also where he lived, whom he married and his descendants.—H. M. W.

410. (1) HALL-EDSON.—Ancestry of Mary Hall b. 1740; married 1762 Nathan Edson b. 1739?

(2) LYONS-TRACY.—Ancestry of Anne Lyons b. 1733; married in Holland, Mass. Capt. Nehemiah Tracy. Her father's name is said to have been Ethelbert Lyons, who was in Capt. Tracy's regiment in Rev. War.

(3) ANDRUSS-BISHOP.—Ancestry of Hannah Andruss b. Oct. 17, 1743; married Ebenezer Bishop of Woodbridge, Conn. A deed recorded in New Haven, Conn. Hannah Bishop owned land at Mt. Carmel (Hamden) that came to them from Abel Andruss of Cheshire.

(4) SPERRY.—Wanted proof of Rev. service of Capt. Elijah Sperry, Woodbridge, Conn.

(5) FORD.—Dates of birth, marriage, death of Joseph and Elizabeth Ford of Windham, Conn. A daughter married in 1736.

(6) SEELEY.—Parentage of Abner Seeley b. Aug. 14, 1770, married 1790 Eunice Smith, is desired. They were probably from N. York.—N. A. R.

411. (1) GEAR-CLOUGH.—Samuel Gear and Esther Clough were married in Middletown, Conn. July 15, 1753. Wanted names of children and parentage of Samuel Gear.

(2) WARD-HARRISON.—Wanted maiden name of wife of John Ward of Newark, N. J. A son Nathaniel died 1732; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Harrison.—G. G. S.

The ritual for the Daughters of the American Revolution prepared by Emma Wait Avery, Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, and endorsed by the Vermont Daughters, is rapidly winning its way. It is being used by many chapters in many states. Nothing but words of praise is being heard. The ritual is dignified and lofty in design and arrangement.

THE OPEN LETTER.

FRANKLIN, PA., Oct. 22, 1903.

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine: Is it in order to discuss proposed amendments to our constitution in The Open Letter Department of the magazine?

The first proposed amendment provides that the military branch of the United States government shall be officially represented on our board of management by the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy.

Why is this department so honored? If the army and navy are to be represented on the national Board then surely we should have a vice-presidency set apart for a senator's wife, a representative's daughter, or a justice's niece.

We all glory in Washington, the general, but do we not revere Washington, the statesman, just as highly? Did not Jefferson and Hamilton and Adams and Franklin do as much to promote American independence as Greene or Gates or Sullivan, Marion, Wayne or Paul Jones? We do not all look at issues and men from the same standpoint.

MARY KATE HANCOCK.

HAMILTON, OHIO, Dec. 12th, 1903.

Editor of American Monthly Magazine: As regent of the John Riley Chapter I desire to ask a question propounded to me time and again—What constitutes a soldier of the Revolution? Is it only those who served from Bunker Hill to Yorktown from time to time, or does it include all those who risked their lives in the army until 1795 against British muskets and fell by British bullets in the hands of the Indians and British allies. Gen. Wayne in his report to the secretary of war after his victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 said that every musket found upon the field of battle had the British stamp.

I contend that the War of the Revolution did not end until 1796 and that all those that gave up their lives in defense of their country or were active participants in these struggles against the Indians aided and abetted by the Canadian British with British muskets, British powder and British bullets—I claim that these heroic men should be classed among the soldiers of the Revolution. I claim that the Revolutionary War was not over as long as a British musket was fired at an American soldier, which was done without ceasing until 1796 when the white winged messenger of peace proclaimed eternal tranquility

by the treaty of Greville. Our fathers who stood the privations of war and those who fell in defense of their country under Hamar, St. Clair and Wayne should have a place of honor somewhere. Is it among us?

MRS. W. C. MILLER.

CORRECTION.

A mistake is to be found, page 1190, June number, which should be corrected even at this late day. The announcement from Washington state should read:

I wish it recorded that Mrs. C. W. Griggs, of Tacoma, was elected as honorary state regent of Washington. Mrs. Parker, of Tacoma, is state regent, and Mrs. Thomas Tannatt, of Spokane, as state vice-regent. Signed ELLEN D. BACON, *Washington State Regent*.

THE TALE OF THE SPINNING WHEEL by Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel, University Press, Cambridge.

Mrs. Buell, the regent of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut, has written an entertaining and interesting book. In the sixty-one pages of this daintily bound work we have a revision and enlargement of a paper read by Mrs. Buel before various historical societies. We learn the part which the spinning wheel has played in the world's history from the early times when women used the trunks of trees for distaffs to the days of the Revolution. We are shown the methods of spinning and the work and patience that it involved. The style is simple and clear and the whole book shows careful study. The work is to be recommended to all who love to read of woman's deeds in Revolutionary times. The Daughters of the American Revolution are proud that they have for their insignia "the symbol of their grandmother's toil and self-sacrifice and patriotism; for in that little emblem are embodied all the blood and tears, the sorrow, the rejoicing, and the patient, steadfast labor of the women of the American Revolution."—L. C. A.

DOCTORS AND WHAT THEY DID IN '76, by George L. Beardsley, A. M., M. D., Derby, Connecticut.

This is a reprint from the Yale Medical Journal. It is so much to the point from the Daughters' view that we would suggest that he could make a valuable book by collecting data relating to the many physicians of the Revolution that he perforce has been obliged to omit from this article.

The American Flag Protective Society at a meeting of directors. November, 1903, New York, determined to coöperate with the Daughters of the American Revolution in their efforts to prevent the desecration of the American flag.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

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Through the generosity of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society Children of the American Revolution is able to offer a beautiful silver loving cup to the child who secures the largest amount of money for the Memorial Continental Hall fund between this date and April 19, 1904. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., National Treasurer Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The cup will be awarded during the annual convention of the Society which will be held the third week in April, 1904.

PATRIOTISM.

*George Richard Gould, (Ebenezer Snodgrass), Lafayette Society,
Cooperstown, N. Y.*

Honorable mention in prize essay contest.

We are living in an age of national security and exhilaration. We see each day the formation of new corporations, proclaiming the power of American operators; every day the inventor steps in with some new invention, contributing towards the wealth and greatness of our country; then we have the scientists, demonstrating day by day that there is a practical use for everything under the sun; we look with pride upon our formidable army and navy; we note the primary and academic schools, colleges and charitable institutions that are scattered over the land and perhaps we carelessly say, what is the need of patriotism in our present national life.

It is now however that the patriotic citizen can accomplish the most good for his country, for a nation like the sturdy tree of the forest can stand the winds and the storms of foreign adversity as long as the inner fiber remains firm and unyielding; but when it becomes rotten and decayed by the greed and immorality of its citizens the nation like the tree will fall when apparent outside calm prevails.

My idea is, that patriotism is an inherent passion of the human mind. It is founded upon the spirit that prompts the savage to protect his

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home and the ashes of his forefathers and as the savage advances in civilization his idea of home becomes broader and is finally bounded by the limits of his national territory.

History furnishes us with many personal examples of patriotism. There is the life of Pericles which became the guiding star of Athen's greatness, there is Hannibal with Carthage torn by conflicting parties leading his trained legionaries to the walls of Rome and making the enemies of his country tremble, for years, by his offensive patriotism, there is Caesar who subdued the German and Gallic tribes and made the Alps a useless barrier to Rome, there is Harold pierced by Norman arrows at Hastings, but these champions of old become more obscure as we think of the patriot of patriots, George Washington, the founder and father of the American republic.

In following the life of Washington, I believe we will find all the requisites of the patriot and what patriotism really is, for he was not merely the soldier who could win battles with untrained militia, he was a statesman, he was the power that held our country together in the dark days of 1778, his was the personality that could induce the discouraged soldier to starve and freeze cheerfully at Valley Forge. Then we have the life of Washington as president of the republic, guiding its citizens in the arts of peace, breaking up sectional jealousies and assuring the commercial and industrial greatness of the country by the power of his influence, nor did his devotion cease as he stepped from the arena of public life for he left in his farewell address a guide to national patriotism and greatness.

We can look upon the silent ages of the past and see how nations have crumbled into nothingness. We can see the Persian become the prey of the rugged Macedonian; we can see the versatile Greek accept the humiliation of Macedonian and Roman authority; we can see the trained legions of Rome cut to pieces by the impetuous Goth; we can see the empire which the explorers and colonists of Spain had created cut to pieces by their descendants; but why did they fall? Was it because of the superior strength of their opponents? no! It was because the patriots who gathered around the standards of Cyrus, Pericles, Cincinnatus and Cortez had been replaced by mercenaries and pauper citizens and their leaders had become demagogues and plunderers whose patriotism was personal ambition and who made it the policy of the government not to live by the industrial productiveness of its citizens, but by the extortion and misgovernment of its colonists.

True patriotism is not wholly embodied in the idea of one's willingness to fight or die for his country. The farmer toiling, day by day, rearing his family under conditions of industry and purity is as surely a patriot as the battered veteran of many wars. The politician who dares to contend with the corrupt methods of modern elections and who flays the exponents of bribery and blackmail is worthy of the support of all good citizens, for he stands for justice and the people's rights.

Then we have the inventors, the scientists and the commercial giants of the present who extend the limits of our country's influence by their constructive genius; theirs is the practical patriotism which ignores the idea of war and labors for the equality and happiness of all men.

Let us think for a moment of the problems of the present. We see all around us the formation of massive combinations for transportation, manufacturing and commercialism. We read the ideas of the alarmists and office seeking politicians, that these combinations have become monopolies. On the other hand there are the labor unions contending for new concessions for the laborer. Then there are the political parties holding forth their platforms for local or national approval, and back of all these are the laws and customs of a government by the people and for the people which awaken in the expatriated immigrants of all nations a feeling of love for the country of their adoption.

The portals of the future are opening before us; the future with its possibilities of matchless perfection in political and sociological circles; the future which will become the age of the inventor and philanthropists has yet a place for the patriot. It will not furnish employment to the heroic soldier, for I believe his work will be confined to the arts of peace. We will find the labor of the patriot directed towards the perfection of our school system, in behalf of cleaner politics, for the civilizing of the inhabitants of our eastern possessions, in building railroads in undeveloped regions of our country and in promoting the wealth and happiness of his fellow citizen.

To Washington and the patriots of the Revolution we owe our freedom. As these devoted men fought in the fields of Bunker Hill, Brandywine and Yorktown, they little thought that they were fighting battles for the oppressed of all nations; that their country would become the leader in civilization and progress; but we must not forget in our commendation of these the men who were the legislators and financiers in this great contest for to them we owe the ultimate success. Then we must not forget the soldiers and statesmen of the rebellion for these men were working towards an object wholly unselfish, not for their own liberty, but for the liberty of a downtrodden race; they were contending for the suppression of an evil which might have resulted in the horrors of a race war.

To us remains the inheritance of these patriots. The broad land stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific teeming with a population of strenuous men, with its natural wealth and fertility. Then there are the traditions of the past, traditions which make it an honor to be called an American, then there are the constitution and the laws guarding the rights of the people, and then there are our colonies which war has left upon our hands. Are we going to waste this inheritance by corruption and inactivity? Shall we allow the labors of Washington and our forefathers to result fruitlessly, or shall we work with increased devotion to make our country, a land of greater liberty and eternal peace?

IN MEMORIAM

The Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Massachusetts, has lost four members by death within six months:

MRS. ELIZABETH J. (LINTON) FISHER, widow of Capt. Alexander P. Fisher, died May 26, 1903, at Cottage City, Massachusetts. Buried at Edgartown.

MRS. MARY ANN PEASE (BUTLER) JENKS, widow of Capt. John L. Jenks, died July 2, 1903.

MRS. HARRIET RIPLEY (FISHER) SHEPARD, widow of Calvin Shepard, a charter member of the chapter, died July 17, 1903.

MRS. MIRIAM EASTERBROOK (VINCENT) DAVIS, wife of Benjamin C. Davis, died October 7, 1903, at Cottage City, Massachusetts. Buried at Edgartown.

MRS. EMMA SCHOFIELD WISE, charter member, Elder Brewster Chapter, Freeport, Illinois, died November 23, 1903. Beloved and faithful.

MRS. LYDIA BULLARD CLAYES, Portland, Maine, "Real Daughter," Letitia Green Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois, died recently. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of love and regret.

MRS. MARY P. ARNETT CHAMBERLIN, Sa-go-ye-watha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, died at her home, Belmont, New York, September 30th, 1903.

MRS. ELIZABETH STANLEY LUSSEN, registrar, Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose, California, died August 2, 1903. She was a descendant of Lord Baltimore, through his son, Leonard Calvert. She was a zealous and honored member.

MISS JANE ALEXANDER, an honored and beloved member of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, died at her home in Danville, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1903. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and esteem which were extended to members of her family.

MISS ELIZABETH CRUTCHER WALKER, Hartford, Kentucky, charter member of the General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, Kentucky, died November 27, 1903, in Nashville, Tennessee.

MRS. FRANCES RICE MAGINNESS, vice-regent Plankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, died August 20, 1903. Active in all good works, she was universally admired and loved.

MRS. LOUISA BARNARD THOMPSON, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, entered into rest on the morning of November 21st, 1903. She was a faithful member.

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BOOK NOTES.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON AND HER TIMES, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, *Honorary Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.* Macmillan Co., New York.

We welcome every thing which comes from the pen of Mrs. Pryor, who is always delightful and accurate. Some time ago we made note of the forthcoming of this volume. It will please both the lover of history and of the novel. We are surprised to learn that the little which we thought we knew concerning Mary Ball is incorrect. We must readjust our misty notions to fit the facts. She did not meet Augustine Washington abroad, she was not the "rose of Epping Forest." While unreliable tradition is thus ruthlessly disposed of, we rise from the reading of this book with a stronger reverence for the mother of Washington. We have learned whence came those traits of her illustrious son which raised him to the heights sublime and made him "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Mrs. Pryor says of Mrs. Washington: "In an age of abundant leisure she was industrious; in an age of dissipation of time and money she was self-denying, diligent and frugal; in an age when speech was free and profanity genteel she preserved her temperate speech, unpolluted by the faintest taint of coarseness or irreverence. When the church no longer concerned itself with the care of men's souls, she kept her own serene in the simple faith that prayer would prevail in the end, conforming to every outward religious duty as conscientiously as if the priests and bishops showed, as well as taught, the way."

Mrs. Pryor gives many delightful pictures of the social and religious life of those days. She shows that it was the life of the family and not of the world that predominated. Perhaps here we may find the keynote of the intense love of state that remained with Virginia's sons and daughters even down to 1861. The pictures of the clergy of the Old Dominion, while picturesque, do not present those gentlemen of the cloth in an alluring light.

The book closes with an account of the monument erected to the memory of the mother of Washington by the women of the nation.

The beauty and attractiveness of the book is increased by the illustrations, which are particularly fine.

Mrs. Pryor has had unusual sources of information opened to her and she has spared no pains to arrive at the facts. One who wishes an accurate, reliable and fascinating life of the mother of Washington (and who does not?) will hasten to purchase and read.—C. T. A.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WALKER OF WIGTON, SCOTLAND, 1600-1902. By Emma Siggins White, of Kansas City, Missouri.

To a Missouri Daughter of the American Revolution belongs the honor of compiling a book of genealogy unsurpassed in its scope, accuracy, biographical and historical interest, and perfection of detail.

The Rev. John Holding of England, one of the most distinguished genealogists, pronounces it "admirable," and warmly congratulates the author. Mr. Connelly, of Washington, District of Columbia, the well-known writer of numerous historical works, says: "It will take rank as one of the greatest works of genealogy."

The descendants of John Walker, who emigrated from Scotland to Rockbridge county, Virginia, are scattered widely through the south and west, many of them having contributed, most honorably, to the making of our country's history. Among the well-known names of families, lineal and collateral, are Walker, Bates, Coalter, Booth, McPheeters, Stuart, Logan, Irvine, Abernathy, Boone, Polk, Houston and others.

Mrs. White has traced the origin of over twenty families, allied with the Walkers, giving all obtainable data, verifying her statements, and excluding absolutely all traditional matter.

It is the only genealogical history of a strictly *Scotch-Irish* family ever published, as well as the largest history of a Virginia family, not excepting Hayden's most admirable work, which is a compilation of the genealogy of several distinct Virginia families.

It is the result of ten years research; much has been gleaned from old letters, family Bibles and cemeteries, added to the rare privilege of access to one of the finest private genealogical libraries in the country, collected by her husband.

This Scotch-Irish family has produced more ministers of the gospel than any other family in America, an inheritance from their old-world progenitors, Samuel Rutherford and Richard and Joseph Allein, non-conformist leaders.

Dean Stanley calls Samuel Rutherford "The True Saint of the Scottish Covenant."

The inherited traits of courage and adherence to principle is shown no less in the military record of the family; in all our wars they have won renown. The pioneer days and Indian warfare is as thrilling as a romance tho' "An over true tale." Scattered through the pages are portraits of heroes in blue and heroes in grey, valiant defenders of principle both.

A tragic incident of our civil war, which has been much discussed and with widely ranging versions, is given here truthfully, in detail, and with thrilling interest—the duel between the Confederate generals Lucius Marshall Walker and John S. Marmaduke.

The book is well illustrated with family coat-of-arms, historic spots, family relics and portraits. It has a complete index, containing the name of every person appearing in the book.

ALICE B. EWING WALKER,
Vice-President General N. S. D. A. R.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION, by *Henry Cabot Lodge*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a one-volume edition of a previous work, which contains all the features of the original at such a moderate price that it ought to sell well. The illustrations are numerous and interesting. It is primarily the military history of the war which made us a nation. Washington is the central figure around which every great event connected with that period revolves. In this iconoclastic age, critics have delighted to minimize the transcendent genius of Washington. Mr. Lodge has put him where he will always be found "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The book closes with explanations of the meaning of the Revolution, which we are just beginning to understand, the growth of democracy, the freedom of Cuba and the idea of territorial expansion. It is not only an interesting but an inspiring book.—C. T. A.

THE DUTCH FOUNDING OF NEW YORK, by *Thomas A. Janvier*. New York, Harper and Brothers.

The need of a history of New Netherland which should be both serious and exact has long been felt. It would appear that that need has now been supplied. The book tells of the doings of the West India Company, of the feeble trading post, of the woes of the infant colony, with glimpses of the politics and home life which are entertaining and instructive. The account of the first ship built on Manhattan Island is peculiarly interesting. The name, the *Onrust*, is as typical of New York as it was of New Netherland. We hope that the monument to the great city's commerce, with the *Onrust* as the central object, as suggested by Mr. Janvier, will be carried out. Meantime, all the Daughters should read the book which gives the history of the founding of one of the great cities of the world.—C. T. A.

HOW GEORGE ROGERS CLARK WON THE NORTHWEST, by *Reuben Gold Thwaites*. A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago.

This book consists of a wonderfully attractive collection of historical essays, some of the subjects of which are as follows: The division of the Northwest into states: the story of the Mackinac: a day on Brad-dock's road: the Draper manuscripts. We are at last waking up to

the fact that all the early history of the United States is not included between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies. We welcome the books of Mr. Thwaites and his compeers who are showing that the great Northwest held an important place in the making of the nation.—C. T. A.

ON THE STORIED OHIO, by *Reuben Gold Thwaites*. A. G. McClurg and Company, Chicago.

This work is descriptive as well as historical. A trip was taken by Mr. Thwaites some years ago down the "storied Ohio" for the purpose of gathering local information on western subjects. The Ohio was the great highway connecting the Northern and Southern Indians and later the easy route for the pioneers. The Cuyahoga Portage on the Western Reserve, but a few miles long, is mentioned in many of our early treaties. It was the short road between the stream that emptied into Lake Erie and one that flowed into the Ohio. Over this the Indian carried his light canoe. He was followed by French missionary and trader and later the English settler trod the well-worn path and floated down the "storied Ohio." Mr. Thwaites' voyage began at Redstone and ended at Cairo. He describes the trip with fervor and enthusiasm and adds the needed historical touches. We should all read these books and learn that the Northwest has a history back of 1803.—C. T. A.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

PIANKESHAW CHAPTER, New Albany, Indiana, Miss Mary E. Cardwell, regent. The chapter flower is the columbine. The program contains much local history.

RANIER CHAPTER, Seattle, Washington, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, regent. Chapter color yellow. A quiz on colonial and Revolutionary events is one of the topics for the year.

SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA CHAPTER, Seneca Falls, New York, Miss Janet McK. Cowing, regent: "He keeps them awake."

MOline CHAPTER, Moline, Illinois, Mrs. William Butterworth, regent.

WATAUGA CHAPTER, Memphis, Tennessee, Mrs. Thomas Day, regent. The subject of the year is the "Southern Colonies in North America from the founding of Jamestown to the Surrender of Cornwallis."

"Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky:
Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die."



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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

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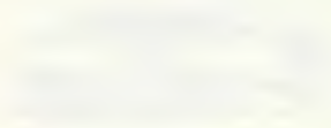
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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, November 3, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, November 3rd at the Rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at ten o'clock a. m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board united in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. D. D. Colton, of California; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York; Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Gris-

wold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Main of the District of Columbia; Vice-State Regents: Miss Herbert, New Jersey, Mrs. Eagan, Florida, and Mrs. Terry, of New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

A long discussion ensued bearing upon the correction of the minutes.

Mrs. Weed moved that the request of the Declaration of Independence Chapter of Philadelphia and the petition also, as well as the letters read by the State Regent of Pennsylvania at the October Board meeting be spread upon the published minutes.

Upon request for a ruling from the Chair, the President General said: "Inasmuch as there seems to be some unrest in this Board in regard to the correspondence from the Declaration of Independence Chapter, and from the State Regent and various members of our organization in Pennsylvania, the Chair rules, in order that nothing may be kept in the dark, that this correspondence be printed in the Magazine and sent out. The Chair wishes no restriction upon this, but that the matter may be understood, as presented before this Board."

It was moved and carried that the minutes be accepted.

Reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the special committees appointed by the President General at the October meeting were promptly notified, viz: "Committee on Resolutions of sympathy for the family of Mrs. Robert Stockton Hatcher, deceased; Committee on Financial Eligibility to Representation in the Thirteenth Continental Congress; Committee to interview Mr. Van Roden in regard to the Insignia, and a Committee to inquire into the cost of preparing permits for the Recognition Pin. The additional appointments made by the President General to the sub-committees of Memorial Continental Hall were also notified, and the Chairmen of these respective committees acquainted with the answers received.

Mrs. J. P. Dolliver was duly notified of her nomination to fill the prospective vacancy in the office of Historian General, caused by the resignation of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, and I have to report that Mrs. Dolliver accepts the nomination.

Notices have been sent to the newly appointed Credential Committee for the Continental Congress of 1904. Acceptances have been received from Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Holcombe.

Acknowledgments have been sent of the invitations to the State Conferences, as well as a vote of thanks to Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of South Carolina, for her gift of the Washington coat-of-arms book plate to the National Board.

Number of letters and postals written, 146.

Letters of regrets for this meeting of the Board have been received from: Mrs. Henry, State Regent of Texas; Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey; Miss Lovell, of Mississippi; Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General of Georgia, who also requested me to thank the President General and the ladies of the Board for their letter of sympathy and Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE BURFORD McQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of October I have to report the following: Letters received, 86; letters written, 35; postal cards sent, 80; Application Blanks issued, 3,076; Copies of the Constitution, 635; Circulars "How to become a Member," 169; Miniature Application Blanks, 316; Circulars for same, 316; Officers' Lists, 255; Transfer cards, 148; Copies of the proposed Amendments, 235.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 399; applications verified awaiting dues, 102; applications examined but incomplete, 160; applications received since October 25th, 70; "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 2. Badge permits issued, 156; bar permits issued, 23; Recognition Pin permits, 85.

Resignations from the Society, 10; deaths, 16.

Respectively submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the Board, the ballot had been cast for the list of applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

Mrs. Colton was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION:
Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:

It is with deep regret that I announce to the National Board of Management the sad death of the State Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. Harriet A. H. Richards, our beloved associate and co-worker. A suitable memorial will doubtless be authorized by the Board.

The resignation of the State Vice-Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Monterey Watson Iglehart, is presented for acceptance, and the expiration by limitation of the following regency: Mrs. Jean Morrison Rapp, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regent's appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Caroline F. Haywood Harris, Valdosta, Georgia; Mrs. Faustenah Leighton Pettigrew, Kittery, Maine; Mrs. Mary Eliza Runney, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. Viola Davis Vincent, Fulton, New York; Mrs. Mary Eliza Clark Zimmerman, Wooster, Ohio; and Mrs. Martha Avery Phifer, Morgantown, North Carolina; also the reappointment of Mrs. Katie Black Howard, Palestine, Texas.

Last February there was a Chapter Regent's appointment confirmed at Media, Pennsylvania; since then the Chapter has organized, its name being "Flag House," and as the Chapter always meets in the Flag House in Philadelphia, they wish to change the location of the Chapter from Media to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their charter has been so engrossed.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 15; charter applications issued, 3; charters issued, 4, viz: "Lucretia Leffingwell," Knoxville, Illinois; "Wauseon," Wauseon, Ohio; "Flag House," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and "Rebecca Crockett," Gainesville, Texas. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters received, 145; letters written, 203.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been: six hundred and seventy-three new members cards; one hundred and one resignations; one hundred and twenty-five deaths; three hundred and sixty-four dropped for non-payment of dues; seventy corrections; fifty-five additional ancestor cards. The present membership is thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Through the State Regent of Texas I wish to present the appointment of Mrs. Louella Styles Vincent for confirmation as Chapter Regent at Stephenville, Texas.

Report accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Weed offered the following: "The Board has heard with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of Mrs. W. A. Richards, State Regent of Wyoming. She died on October 28th at her winter residence on Adams Mill Road in this city, after a long and painful illness.

"She will be remembered by all 'Daughters' who have attended the past two Congresses as the faithful, gracious and efficient Chairman of the House Committee. To all of us who have served with her through the past two years, her gentle personality, her quiet, conscientious, untiring work for the Society, and her faithful performance of every duty, great or small, entrusted to her, will be always a sacred memory.

"She was with us at our last Board meeting. This was the last time she ever left her home. She had long suffered from this painful illness; but she ever bore it with fortitude, courage, patience and hope.

"I now move that the President General be empowered to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions expressing the great loss the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has sustained in the death of Mrs. W. A. Richards, State Regent of Wyoming." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and unanimously carried.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

September 27-October 31, 1903.

On hand September 27, 1903, \$14,433 31

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,594, less \$21 returned,	\$1,573 00	
Initiation fees, \$478, less \$3 returned,	475 00	
Certificates,	1 00	2,049 00

Total, \$16,482 31

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Postage,	\$10 00	
Clerical service,	50 00	
		60 00

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	\$1 25
Making 1 record book,	4 50

Engrossing 15 regents' commissions,	1 50	
Engrossing 4 charters,	2 00	
Telegrams, office supplies and car fare for messenger,	1 00	
Clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	120 25

Office Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$2 45	
Office supplies and car fare,	4 50	
Stenographer, 1 month, 5 days,	116 67	
Extra clerical service,	6 50	
	<hr/>	130 12

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Office supplies,	\$3 45	
Clerical service,	10 00	
	<hr/>	13 45

Office Registrar General.

Postage,	\$1 01	
500 printed postals,	6 50	
Binding 1 volume additional application blanks,	3 00	
Making 1 register,	10 50	
Office supplies and 1 card platen,	6 97	
Clerical service,	120 00	
Extra clerical service,	42 00	
	<hr/>	189 98

Office Treasurer General.

Office supplies and car fare,	\$6 65	
Clerical service,	200 00	
	<hr/>	206 65

Office Librarian General.

Rev. documents and clippings,	\$1 50	
Vol. XI Mass. Archives,	3 25	
1 tin tray,	1 00	
Clerical service,	54 00	
	<hr/>	59 75

Office Historian General—Lineage Book.

Clerical service,	\$130 00	\$130 00
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Magazine.

Postage,	\$5 00	
1,000 printed postals,	12 50	
Making 4 halftone plates and 1 pen drawing,	11 96	
Publishing and mailing October number,	192 35	
Quarterly allowance for Genealogical Department,	25 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	405 14

Postage.

Application blanks and constitutions,	\$10 00	
8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80	
	<hr/>	182 80

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00	
Engrossing 539 certificates,	53 90	
	<hr/>	83 90

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

1,000 envelopes,	\$2 10	\$2 10
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Continental Hall Committee.

Ways and Means Committee, postage,	\$2 20	
Ways and Means Committee, 500 printed circular letters,	3 50	\$5 70
		5 70

General Office.

Office supplies, car fare and taking down awnings,	\$16 80	
Cleaning and storing rugs and carpets,	10 75	
Messenger service,	17 50	
Clerical service,	85 00	
	<hr/>	130 05
Rent of telephone,	\$6 10	6 10
Rent of room for President General from Jan. 1, '03, to Oct. 31, '03,	225 00	225 00
Rent of office,	181 50	181 50

State Regents' Postage.

Iowa,	\$8 00	
Massachusetts,	5 00	
New York,	5 00	
		<hr/> 18 00

Total,	\$2,150 49	
Balance, October 31, 1903—		
In National Metropolitan Bank,	1,561 61	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	12,770 21	
		<hr/> 14,331 82

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance, as previously reported,	\$50 50	50 50
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PERMANENT FUND.

On hand September 27, 1903,	\$34,433 52	
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RECEIPTS.

Re-issue of charter of Fort Massachusetts Chapter,	\$2 00	2 00
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Life Members.

Mrs. Sarah Sprague Deane of <i>Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$12 50	
Mrs. Delia L. Porter, of <i>Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	12 50	
Miss Florence E. Potter, of <i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50	
		<hr/> 37 50
Interest on U. S. bonds,	\$330 00	330 00
Commissions on Recognition Pins,	5 20	5 20

Contributions.

<i>Santa Ysabel Chapter</i> , California,	\$10 00	
<i>Ruth Wyllys Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Mary H. Smith, Connecticut, "\$2.00 per capita as recommended by National Board,"	5 00	
Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, additional proceeds of T. E. Waggaman's Art Exhibit, District of Columbia,	1 50	
Miss Jessie A. Sunderland, District of Columbia,	5 00	
<i>Piedmont Continental Chapter</i> , Georgia,	8 10	
<i>Savannah Chapter</i> , Georgia,	25 00	

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	100 00
<i>Samuel Davies Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	20 00
<i>Anne Adams Tufts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00
<i>Col. Henshaw Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00
<i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00
<i>Jamestown Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00
<i>Ethan Allen Chapter</i> , Vermont,	10 00
	<hr/>
	784 60
Total,	\$35,592 82

EXPENDITURES.

Livermore & Siegel, architects,	\$500 00
Lord & Hewlett, architects,	500 00
	<hr/>
	1,000 00
Balance, October 31, 1903—	
In American Security and Trust Co.,	\$34,592 82
U. S. registered bonds counting bonds at face value,	55,000 00
Respectfully submitted,	

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "Whereas, in reply to a question of inquiry by the Board, addressed to Mrs. Strother, of Virginia, as to what use she was to make of a list of Daughters' names of Virginia, and the reply being that it was to interest all Daughters of Virginia in the construction of a State building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Resolved, that such a list be sent Mrs. Strother."

Seconded by Mrs. Rosa. Motion carried.

The President General approved of this project.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that the 17th volume of the Lineage Book is practically completed and the manuscript finished. I fully expected to report the volume ready for the printing, but unfortunately a little difficulty with my eyes has not permitted the final reading, verification and revision of the manuscript to be made. My work during the month has been limited to investigation and decision of the cases considered to present special difficulties. I regret to say about ten members of the Society whose lineages ought to appear in this volume will probably have their numbers left blank, as it has been impossible as yet to find proof of their claims. Each of these members has been written to at least twice, and if she did not answer, her Chapter Regent was asked to aid, in communicating with her.

I desire instruction from the Board as to whether I am to complete the preparation of the volume in question. This would be in accordance with the established precedents, and would save my successor considerable labor, though I should naturally be pleased to be released from further responsibility.

Printing: The printing of the Lineage Book has not been open to competition for many years (if at all), and is now done under a verbal agreement only. I have prepared specifications for the Printing Committee to use in getting bids, and suggest that they be authorized to open bids and accept the lowest bidder.

18th Volume. In this volume five hundred and twenty-nine lineages are type-written, and the biographies of ancestors of two hundred and twenty-five members (No. 17001 to 17225) are completed. In other words, about one-fourth of the volume is finished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Historian General inquired if she would be expected to finish the 17th volume of the Lineage Book, now in course of compilation, and made some statements in connection with this matter.

The President General said: "The Chair wishes to say that she thinks it is the proper thing for Dr. McGee to finish the volume of the Lineage Book on which she has been working. The honor of that work is due the present Historian General."

Mrs. Smith moved: "That Mrs. McGee finish the 17th volume of the Lineage Book." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Colton, and Mrs. Rosa. Motion carried.

The Historian General inquired what action would be taken on the bids for the printing of the Lineage Book.

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The Chair said: "Are you ready to act on the recommendation of the Historian General?" Motion to accept the recommendation was voted on and carried.

The report of the Historian General was then accepted in its entirety.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the Board: I have to report that I have sent out the circular letters to the State Regents, calling for State Regents' reports by December 15th, for the Report of the National Society to be made to the Smithsonian Institution.

The time has come when your Assistant Historian General, as Editor of the Report to be made to the Smithsonian Institution, must have a

habitation, and a desk for work and the proper care of all the matter pertaining to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read the following committee on resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mrs. W. A. Richards, late Regent of Wyoming: Mrs. Weed, chairman; Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Mann and Miss Herbert.

At one o'clock, upon motion of Mrs. Eagan, the Board took a recess until half past two.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *November 3rd.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. The President General not having arrived, Mrs. Crosman was elected to the Chair.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Credential Committee, asked to present, for the approval of the Board, the circular prepared by that committee to be issued to all Chapters and officers.

The President General arrived and took the Chair.

The following was submitted to the Board:

The Credential Committee is anxious to have, as soon as possible, a correct list of all members, showing those whose 1903 dues to the National Society are paid or not paid, as no member can be accepted as a delegate or alternate unless in good standing with the Chapter and National Society. If your Chapter Treasurer has not already sent a November report to the Treasurer General, please see that it is forwarded.

If any member of your Chapter has married, died, resigned, or has been transferred, kindly state that fact, as this is absolutely necessary in order to have a correct list for the Credential Committee.

As soon as delegates are elected send names to the Chairman of the Credential Committee. Delegates and alternates must be *elected by the Chapter*, not appointed by the Regent.

Chapter Regents are very earnestly requested to notice the regulation bearing upon the subject of representation in Congress.

Article X, section 5, page 22, of the by-laws, reads as follows:

"Each Chapter shall elect a Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, other officers, and Local Board of Management, at that time of year best suited to its convenience; but the delegates must be elected on or before the first of February preceding the Continental Congress.

"A Regent may be empowered by her Chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation, from illness or other cause, after the first of February, from Alternates duly elected for that purpose, on or before the first of February."

Article V, section 3, page 8, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her Alternate.

"The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regents and one delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

"After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred.

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate.

"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year shall be entitled to representation."

Regents of Chapters organized after February first are not entitled to alternates, because the time limit for the election of these alternates has already expired.

No Chapter can be represented by a member of any other Chapter.

Representation in Congress will be based on the dues for 1903 received by the Treasurer General on or before Feb. 1st, 1904.

All these requirements will be strictly enforced, and the Chapter Regents are hereby informed that delegates and alternates elected after the first day of February will not be recognized by the Committee on Credentials.

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman Credential Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, this circular was approved and ordered to be issued by the Credential Committee.

Mrs. Shute, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the financial eligibility of representation in the congress, made the following statement: "The committee appointed on financial eligibility of members coming as delegates to the Continental Congress, went carefully over all the points presented in that circular, and found that the Credential Committee had covered all these points in preparing that circular; it was, therefore, not considered necessary by our committee to prepare anything further, as we were agreed in every particular on these points."

Mrs. Tulloch stated that a small sum would be necessary for postage on the credential circulars, and moved: "That \$18.00 be appropriated for the use of the Credential Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following books, pamphlets and periodicals received during the month:

BOOKS.

The Hamlin Family. A genealogy of James Hamlin of Barnstable, Mass., eldest son of James Hamlin, the immigrant, who came from London, England, and settled in Barnstable, 1639. 1639-1902. By H. Franklin Andrews.

History of the Treman, Trumaine, Truman Family in America; with the related families of Mack, Dey, Board and Ayers. A history of Joseph Truman of New London, Conn. (1666); John Mack of Lyme, Conn. (1680); Richard Dey of New York city (1641); Cornelius Board of Boardville, N. J. (1730); John Ayer of Newbury, Mass., (1635); and their descendants. By Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray E. Poole. 2 vols.

Eaton Family of Dedham and the Powder House Rock. By John Eaton Alden and Daniel Cady Eaton.

Genealogical Records of the Dinwiddie Clan of Northwestern Indiana. By Timothy H. Ball. Presented by the author.

History of Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass (1635) and his descendants.. By Murray Edward Poole.

The Annals of the Families of Caspar, Henry, Baltzer and George Spengler, who settled in York Co., Pa., respectively in 1729, 1732, 1732, and 1751: with biographical and historical sketches and memorabilia of contemporaneous local events. By Edward W. Spangler.

Concerning the Forefathers: being a memoir with personal narrative and letters of two pioneers, Col. Robert Patterson and Col. John Johnston. By Charlotte Reeve Conover.

Christopher Gist's Journals with historical, geographical and ethnological notes and biographies of contemporaries. By William M. Darlington. Presented by Mrs. Wm. M. Darlington.

Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier. Compiled by Mary Carson Darlington. Presented by Mrs. Wm. M. Darlington.

Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin Co., Pa. Containing sketches of prominent and representative citizens, and many of the early Scotch-Irish and German settlers. Presented by Miss Caroline Pearson.

History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, Pa.. Biographical and Genealogical. By William Henry Egle. Presented by Miss Caroline Pearson.

Les Combattants Francaise de la Guerre Americaine 1778-1783. Listes etablies d' apres les documents déposés aux Archives Nationales et aux Archives du Ministère de la Guerre. Publiés par les soins du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Presented by Chancellor Jules Boeufvè through Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army from its organization, Sept. 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903. By Francis B. Heitman. 2 vols.

Report No. 320, 22nd Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives. Together with other reports of the Committee on Revolutionary claims. Purchased.

The Story of the Revolution. By Henry Cabot Lodge.

Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec. A critical study together with a reprint of Arnold's journal. By Justin H. Smith.

The Camp on the Neshaminy. An address delivered before the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, at Washington's Headquarters on the Little Neshaminy. By Charles Henry Jones.

The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781. By Henry P. Johnston. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Pictorial Life of George Washington: Embracing anecdotes illustrative of his character, 1845. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Norwalk after Two Hundred and Fifty Years. An account of the 250th anniversary of the charter of the town, 1651-September 11th, 1901, together with the record of soldiers and sailors enlisted in Norwalk from 1676 to 1898. Prepared by the committee on statistics of Norwalk Historical and Memorial Association. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed.

New Harlem, Past and Present. The story of an amazing civic wrong, now at last to be righted. By Carl Horton Pierce. With a review of the principles of law involved in the recovery of the Harlem lands by William P. Toler and Harmon DePau Nutting.

How George Rogers Clark Won the Northwest and Other Essays in Western History. By Reuben Gold Thwaites.

On the Storied Ohio. An historical pilgrimage of a thousand miles in a skiff from Redstone to Cairo. By Reuben Gold Thwaites.

Romance of Colonial Days. By Geraldine Brooks.

The Sabbath in Puritan New England. By Alice Morse Earle. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Annual Proceedings, 1902-3, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Peter Parley's Rambles in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. 1832. Presented By Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Real Declaracion sorbie puntos esenciales de la ordenanza de milicias provinciales de España que interin se Regla la formal, que corresponde á estos cuerpos, se debe observar como tal en todas sus partes. 1767. Madrid. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Constituciones de la congregacion y Santa Escuela De Christo, fundada vaxo del Patrocinis de la Santisima Virgen Maria neustra Señora, y del Gloriosa San Felipe Neri. Dedicanse á Maria Santisima en su Milagrosa Imágen De Guadalupe. Mexico, 1806. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Modo De Practicar la Novena. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

PAMPHLETS.

Principal Facts of Interest Concerning the Breed Family in America, with the genealogy of the Stonington, Conn., branch. Compiled by Julia Beebe Coates. Presented by the Compiler.

The Dorrance Family in the United States. A partial record. Compiled by Albert A. Dorrance. Presented by the compiler.

One of the Gilbert Family of New England. Ancestry of Sarah Rebecca (Gilbert) Bloss, eighth in descent from Jonathan Gilbert of Hartford, Conn. Presented by John B. Bloss.

Family Records of Some of the Descendants of Robert Francis of Wethersfield, Conn. Compiled by Carrie E. Chatfield. Presented by the compiler.

Sketch of the Life of James A. Woodbury. Written for the Winchester Historical Society by Lora A. W. Underhill. Presented by the author.

Onondaga's Soldiers of the Revolution. Official Records. Compiled by Frank H. Chase. Presented by H. M. Leroy.

Bulletins of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, No. 10. Calendar of the correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. Part III.

Berkshire County, Mass. Its past history and achievements. By Charles F. Palmer. Presented by the author.

Report of the Chamberlain Association of America. Report of Annual Meeting held in Boston, Mass., Aug., 1902. Presented by Miss A. M. Chamberlain.

Bulletins of the Chester County, Pa., Historical Society. Presented by Miss Mary Stille.

A Brief History of the Flags and Banners of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Prepared by Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas.

Program Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Sept., 1903, to June, 1904. Presented by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Yearbook of the Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., for 1903-1904. Presented by the chapter.

By-Laws of the Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, D. A. R. Presented by the Chapter.

Program of the Fifth Ohio State Conference, Toledo, 1903. Presented by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 8; *Spirit of '76*, vols. 6, 7, 8, 9; *American Monthly Magazine*, vols. 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15. Presented by Mrs. Isaac Winston.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin New York Public Library,Sept., Oct.
Medford Historical Register,Oct.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register,Oct.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,	Oct.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,	Oct.
Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly,	Oct.
Owl, The,	Sept.
Spirit of '76,	July, Sept., Oct.
True Republic,	Sept., Oct.
Virginia Magazine,	Oct.
William and Mary College Quarterly,	Oct.

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.

Continental money. One-sixth of a dollar, dated Feb., 1776; twenty shillings, dated Oct. 5, 1773; fifty shillings, dated Oct. 1, 1773 (2 pieces); eighty dollars, dated Jan. 14, 1779. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Engraving of Joseph Habersham. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

The above list comprises 32 books, 26 pamphlets and 15 periodicals. 11 books have been received in exchange for the Lineage Book, 14 have been presented, 6 have been received from publishers for review in the American Monthly Magazine and 1 has been purchased. 1 pamphlet has been received in exchange and 25 have been presented.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

Nov. 3, 1903.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry Samson, Secretary Executive Committee on the Observance of Flag Day, 1901, presenting a copy of the proceedings of Flag Day, 1901.

The President General said: "If the Chair hears no objection, the Recording Secretary General will be directed to acknowledge this gift of Mr. Samson's with thanks."

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: During the months of May, June, July, August, September and October I have approved bills amounting to \$27,497.51.

\$10,000 of this sum was a transfer from the current to the permanent fund, by order of the 12th Continental Congress.

\$500 was paid, by order of the Board, to Professor Ware, architectural expert, and \$500 each, to Lord & Hewlett, and Livermore & Siegel, architects, for submitting plans for Continental Hall.

\$2,954.16 was for clerical service; \$3,220.20 was for the Magazine; \$1,132.50 was for rent; \$578.40 was for postage, and \$424.09 was for printing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Chairman Finance Committee.

FRANCES B. HAMLIN, ..

Nov. 3, 1903.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Committee on Printing has the honor to report that one meeting of the committee has been held.

Specifications for printing the Lineage Book have been furnished by the Historian General, and in compliance with the order of the Board, various reliable firms will be requested to send bids for the printing of the Book.

The following has been ordered:

October 10th, 1,000 charter applications,	\$6 75
October 22nd, Postals "At a meeting," &c.,	6 50
October 22nd, 2,000 "I have the honor," &c.,	7 00
October 30th, 5,000 report blanks,	20 75

Total, \$41 00

Authorized payment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. G. PEALER, *Chairman.*

November 2, 1903.

Report accepted.

The report of the Magazine Committee was called.

Mrs. Crosman said: "Madam President, the committee has met and has its report ready to present; but as many of the ladies who are now here will be leaving soon, I ask that we now vote for the new Historian General."

President General: "If the Chair hears no objection, we will allow the election of Historian General to proceed now."

Mrs. Crosman: "I had the honor at the last meeting to nominate Mrs. Dolliver for Historian General, and I believe there was no other nomination at that time. Our rules are to nominate at one meeting and elect at the next."

Mrs. Weed moved that the Board instruct the Recording Secretary General to cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Dolliver as Historian General.

President General: "All in favor of this will say aye; those opposed no."

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for Mrs. Dolliver, who was unanimously elected the Historian

General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Magazine Committee held its regular monthly meeting at 902 F Street, on Tuesday, November 3rd. Plans were discussed for increasing the circulation of the Magazine, and consultation was held as to the best way of accomplishing this end.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee reports with great pleasure that during her recent western trip she found a marked awakening of interest in the Magazine; this was especially shown at the State Conferences of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska; in several of their Chapters' Year Books readings from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are set down as part of their regular meetings. One of the Iowa Chapter Regents spoke of their interest in the records of the meetings of the National Board, and of their appreciation of the Board's work. At Colorado Springs and in Denver, at the Chapter meetings there, several "Daughters" spoke of the helpful suggestions they gained from the account of the work done by other Chapters; in Topeka the Chapter Regent told me of her own enjoyment of the Genealogical Department and the usefulness: thus proving the wisdom of having a variety of departments, with varying lines of work, in the Magazine.

At the Ohio State Conference in Toledo, our capable and alert Editor, was observed writing down names of new subscribers with a busy pencil, and a happy appearance, which betokened good results.

These omens are propitious. The Magazine is gaining approval among the "Daughters," because they feel the need of it. This is the cornerstone of permanent success; upon it rests the future of our Magazine. The Committee, therefore, goes on with its work, cheered by this promise of future increase, and by this guerdon of present encouragement.

Some of the members of the Committee are in receipt of letters from Chapter Regents and from other members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urging a more speedy publication of the minutes of the National Board of Management. The desire to have these minutes reach the Society through the Magazine more promptly, seems to be universal; and requests to this end have been coming to the Magazine Committee, begging the matter to be brought to the Board, to be arranged, if possible. The Committee recommends this as a highly important measure, and begs consideration of the subject by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

The President General invited discussion on the recommendation contained in the report of the Magazine Committee relative to a more speedy publication of the minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management.

Much discussion followed, but no plan was arranged for more speedy minutes.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Printing Committee has to report that one meeting of this committee has been held.

Specifications for printing the Lineage Book have been furnished by the Historian General, and in compliance with the order of the Board, various reliable firms will be requested to send bids for the printing of the Book.

The following has been ordered:

October 10th, 1,000 Charter applications,	\$6 75
October 22nd, 500 postals "At a meeting," &c.,	6 50
October 22nd, 200 "I have the honor," &c.,	7 00
October 30th, 500 report blanks,	20 75

\$41 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. G. PEALER,

Chairman Printing Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING COMMITTEE: The Committee will report that the rooms for the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Historian General will be taken possession of on Thursday. The Treasurer has asked for a small wardrobe for the clerks, also for some sort of carpet for the floor. The committee also report that a change must be made in the Registrar's room. Mrs. Pealer, the present Registrar, has expressed her willingness to resign and accept the position of genealogist, with acceptable conditions. We, therefore, recommend that this change be allowed, and a new Registrar be nominated to-day, if the Registrar's place is made vacant at a salary of \$75 per month.

The committee also recommend that a circular be printed, defining the difference between the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, as there are constantly coming to this office requests for something definite upon this matter.

Two of the members of the Supervising Committee, in the absence of the Board, acted upon the death of our beloved member, Mrs. Richards, and offered flowers to be sent in time for the funeral ser-

rices. The committee now recommend that the Board take action upon the amount to be paid for these memorial flowers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman Supervising Committee.

Report accepted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Supervision suggested that a new carpet be provided for the room of the President General, and the one now in use there be taken up and placed in the room of the Treasurer General, as the best way of adjusting this matter.

President General: "Do you wish to accept this report, or will you discuss it further?"

Mrs. Weed moved to accept the report without the recommendation and to consider the recommendations separately. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved that the recommendation to purchase a rug for the President General's room be accepted. Motion carried.

The purchase of the wardrobe for Treasurer General's room was also authorized.

Mrs. Weed moved that the Board approve the action of the Supervising Committee in purchasing flowers for the funeral of Mrs. W. A. Richards, late State Regent of Wyoming. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved that the bills be presented to the Treasurer General who shall be authorized by the Board to pay the same. Motion carried.

Touching the matter of the proposed resignation of the Registrar General, the Chairman of the Supervision Committee requested that there be a discussion, in order that the views of the Board might be ascertained fully.

After some discussion Mrs. Pealer said: "Madam President General, will it be in order for me to hand in my resignation at this time? If so, hereby tender my resignation as Registrar General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to take effect at the close of the meeting at which my successor shall be elected."

Mrs. Weed moved that this be accepted.

At the suggestion of the President General it was moved and carried that the resignation of the Registrar General be accepted with a rising vote of thanks and appreciation of her work.

President General: "You will allow your Chairman to vote on this also." All present arose.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer be elected genealogist of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a salary of \$75 per month; her election to take effect at the close of the meeting at which her successor as Registrar General shall be elected." Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith and Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam President, I take great pleasure in nominating, in Mrs. Pealer's place, Mrs. A. D. Geer, as Registrar General. We all know Mrs. Geer's services in the past; we all know her work in procuring, with her husband's assistance, a site for our Continental Hall. I do not think we ever had a more upright and honorable woman in our Society than Mrs. Geer."

Mrs. Crosman: "I heartily second this nomination, not only for the qualities which Mrs. Lockwood has mentioned; but also for her efficiency. Mrs. Geer will serve the Board heart and soul, and the National Society with all her capabilities."

Mrs. Churchman: "I endorse most cordially all that has been said of Mrs. Geer."

Mrs. Weed moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Motion carried.

The Librarian General asked permission to remain at the Rooms after office hours, in order to accomplish certain work in her department, stating that she had understood there was a rule, forbidding the officers to keep the rooms open after five o'clock, according to Statute No. 118."

Mrs. Weed moved: "That we rescind Statute No. 118."

Some discussion followed, and the Chair being asked for a ruling, decided that the rescinding of this statute did not conflict with the previous statutes.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That each National Officer be provided with a key to the office, that she may have access thereto at any hour."

At half past four o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock; the motion of Mrs. Weed still pending.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *November 4th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock, by the President General, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

The President General announced that it had been called to her attention by the Treasurer General that there is a certain sum belonging to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, lying in the bank uninvested, which belongs to the permanent fund. Continuing, the President General said: "The Chair will appoint the Finance Committee, in connection with the Treasurer General, to find some appropriate manner in which to invest that money, and report to the Board at the December meeting. We have over \$34,000 of the permanent fund which we have to invest, in order that it may be perfectly safe. We know not what vicissitudes may happen in this life; there-

fore, we wish the money which we hold in trust for the National Society to be perfectly secure."

Miss Williams was requested to take the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Roger, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in regard to a day being fixed for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution at that Exposition.

Mrs Hamlin moved: "That a committee be appointed to consider the communication of Mr. Rogers of the St. Louis Exposition, of October 29th, to report at the next meeting of the Board." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That all matters connected with the Louisiana Exposition shall be referred to a committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President and Ladies of the Board: The committee on Chapter By-Laws has had submitted to it, during the past month, the revised by-laws of the "Samuel Ashley" Chapter, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

Your committee examined these carefully with reference to the Constitution of the National Society, and finds them to be in perfect accord with it, except in the one on eligibility. These by-laws prescribe certain rules governing approval of applications for membership in the National Society, which are in conflict with the Constitution. The by-laws have been returned to this Chapter for correction, and when this section has been changed so that the limitations prescribed shall apply only to applications for membership in the Chapter, the Committee on chapter by-laws will approve the revised by-laws of the "Samuel Ashley" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HELEN HALL WEED,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS: A meeting of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was called for Wednesday morning, November 4th; but I regret that none of the members were able to be present.

Your Chairman has been in correspondence with a number of persons who have offered relics for sale.

I have the pleasure of presenting this morning a relic from the battlefield of Ticonderoga, presented by Mrs. North, Regent of Hand's Cove Chapter, of Shoreham, Vermont; also, a block of wood taken from the

"old mulberry tree" under which Lord Baltimore landed and held the first religious service in 1634, presented by Miss Nellie B. Stone.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FLORENCE GREY ESTEY,
Chairman.

ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks to the donors of these gifts.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to the fact that the motion made at the morning session of the Board yesterday had not been acted upon.

This was again read by the Recording Secretary General: "I move that each National Officer be provided with a key to her office, that she may have access thereto at any time."

After some discussion the motion was voted on and carried.

At the request of the Committee appointed at the October meeting of the Board to draft resolutions of sympathy on the death of the late Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, State Vice-Regent of Indiana, the Recording Secretary General read the following:

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the meeting of October 1st, 1903, expressed sincere and heartfelt sorrow at the death of their beloved associate, Georgia Stockton Hatcher, and requested the President General to appoint a committee to take appropriate action.

The President General, having voiced her personal sorrow, at the loss of her friend, and her realization of the greater loss sustained by the National Society, appointed a committee to convey to Mrs. Hatcher's family, and to the Lafayette Chapter of Indiana, the sympathy of the National Board of Management.

While the committee feel powerless to express their sense of bereavement, they dwell with affectionate appreciation upon the memory of her untiring efforts for the honor and prosperity of the Society.

Mrs. Hatcher organized the Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, and represented it in several of the early Congresses; she filled, successively, the national offices of Vice-President General; Assistant Historian General, and Corresponding Secretary General, and at the time of her death was State Vice-Regent of Indiana. She was an important member of the Continental Hall Committee, and Chairman for several years of the House Committee of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution; she was also Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, and it was through her efforts that the National Society raised the fund which secured for it the most prominent tablet on the Lafayette statue in Paris; and at her request, the committee will not be dissolved until the replica of

the statue is erected in the grounds of the White House. It was this committee, which, through her representations, was given so prominent a place at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue, and invited to the President's stand to witness the review of the French-American troops. It was she, too, who, in the name of the National Society, placed the wreath on the tomb of General Miranda, the South American patriot.

Indeed, her devotion to the Society, and what it represents, was so often shown by obtaining for it public recognition on patriotic occasions, that in all such celebrations she will be especially remembered.

But it was in every day life that her associates learned to appreciate her, and they lovingly remember her kindness of heart; her tender sympathy, her gentleness of speech, her quaintness of humor, her heroism in trial, her moderation in triumph,—all served as a background for her radiant youth and grace.

It is with full hearts that we tender to her family and Chapter the sympathy which comes from a personal understanding of their grief and loss.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman of Committee,
 ALTHEA R. BEDLE,
 MARY DESHA,
 MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
 HARRIET SIMPSON.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey, expressing regret at her inability to attend this meeting of the Board; also, her sympathy in the loss of Mrs. W. A. Richards, late State Regent of Wyoming.

Miss Frazer extended an invitation to the Board for the State conference of Pennsylvania, to be held on November 10th, at Pittsburg, and to an evening function for the same date, on the part of the Pittsburg Chapter.

Mrs. Churchman moved that these two invitations be acknowledged and accepted with thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Oscar Roome, Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, of the District; also, a letter from Mrs. Mildred Burley, of Rochester, New York, and received instructions for answering the same.

Mrs. Lockwood: "That the Printing Committee be authorized to have prepared and printed a circular on the report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution, when called for." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion carried.

At half past twelve o'clock, on motion, the Board took a recess until two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 4th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock, by the President General, who announced that the first business for the afternoon was the consideration of the matter of dues of certain members of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, as presented in a letter from the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Roome.

It was stated that Mrs. Main, Regent of the District, was absent, owing to illness in her family.

At twenty minutes past two it was moved and carried to hold an informal session.

Mrs. Estey was requested to take the Chair.

At half past three the Board re-convened.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee on Insignia was accepted.

The President General added the names of Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Crosman to the Committee on Publication, and Miss Herbert to the Finance Committee.

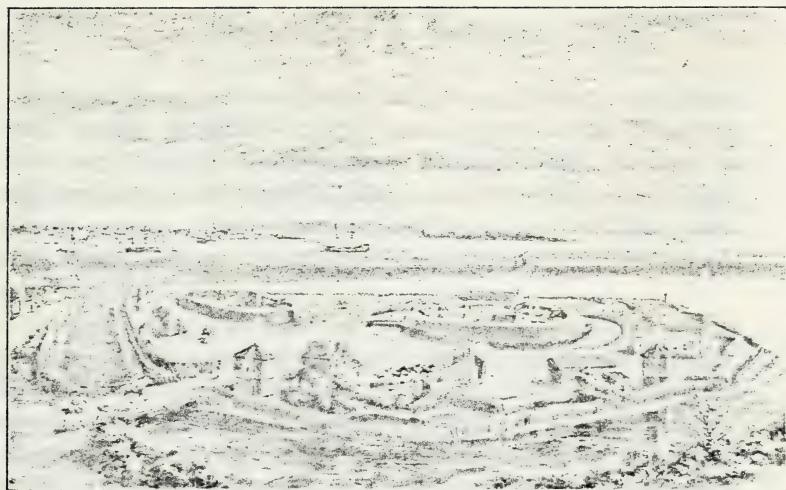
The retiring Historian General said: "Before we adjourn, Madam President, before saying farewell to the Board, I want to express the great pleasure I have had in serving under our President General, whose absolute fairness and courtesy I appreciate. I hope our Society may always be so fortunate in their future Presidents General."

President General: "We wish, before adjourning, to extend our good wishes to our Historian General, in saying farewell."

At quarter past four o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.



Fort Paulus Hook, 1779.

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THE ITINERARY OF DANIEL BOONE.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

George Boone, with his wife and eleven children, emigrated from Exeter, England, in 1717 and settled on the Delaware river, near Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Among his children was a son named Squire, who removed to the neighboring county of Berks and resided for a time in Oley township, near Reading. The house in which he lived is still standing.

Daniel Boone was born in New Britain township, Bucks county. He was the son of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan, his wife, who were married on the twenty-third day of seventh month, 1720. The date of Daniel's birth is recorded in Friends' Meeting as occurring on the twenty-second day of the eighth month, 1734 (8, 22, 1734). He was one of a numerous family. Among his brothers were Edward and Squire, who, in after years, joined him in Kentucky, where they were both killed by the Indians.

Daniel was about ten years old when his parents removed to Oley. Among the neighbors and relatives of the Boones in Berks county were the families of Lincoln and Hanks, from whom was descended our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. Representatives of all three families still reside in Berks and neighboring counties. Their record is quite as good as that of other old Pennsylvania families. There is no foundation whatever for the popular belief that they were of humble origin.

Daniel Boone received some little education in the log school house of his neighborhood. He learned to read; to write a clear, bold hand, and to perform the fundamental operations in arithmetic; but he never excelled in spelling or grammar.

About 1748-50 Squire and Sarah Boone, with their children, joined the tide of emigration which was moving southwestward along the Allegheny mountain chains, from Pennsylvania into Virginia and North Carolina. Members of the Lincoln and Hanks families took the same road, about the same time; and, in later years, we find the same families associated in Kentucky. They had intermarried for generations.

The Boones tarried for a short period in Virginia. Daniel joined the Virginia troops under Washington on his expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1755. Meanwhile Squire Boone with the rest of his family had proceeded to North Carolina, and settled at Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin river. Here Daniel rejoined his kindred and soon after married Rebecca Bryan, a young woman of remarkable intelligence and genuine goodness. Rebecca came of a family of patriots, many of whom gained distinction in the Revolutionary War.

The marriage of Daniel Boone and Rebecca Bryan took place about 1755. Their children were: James, born 1757; Israel, 1759; Susannah, 1760; Jemima, 1762; Lavinia, 1766; Rebecca, 1768; Daniel Morgan, 1769; John B., 1773; Nathan, 1780.

In 1760 Daniel Boone penetrated into the wilds of eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia, exploring the Clinch and Holston rivers and the Watauga region, and sojourning for a time near what is now Abingdon, Virginia. In May, 1769, Boone, with five companions, went to explore the forests of Kentucky. There he was captured by some Indians, but escaped in 1771. A little later, he removed his family to the southwest corner of Virginia and laid out a farm on the banks of the Clinch river. In 1773-5 he led a party of settlers to the wilds which he had explored, stopping for some months on the Clinch; and in 1774 he conducted a company of surveyors to the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville. He participated

in Lord Dunmore's war, 1774, which war was the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle in this region.

Boone's family, with other families, reached Kentucky in 1775. There they were in perpetual danger from the aggressions of the Indians. Boone and his followers had many skirmishes with the savages.

As soon as Daniel Boone's party reached the Kentucky river they built a fort on the present site of Boonesborough. Several unsuccessful attacks were made upon this fort by Indians, British and Tories, 1775-77.

In March, 1775, Daniel Boone accompanied Colonel Richard Henderson to the Watauga region. It is believed by many that their purpose was to induce settlers to come into Kentucky. At this time, Virginia claimed all of the former, but the brave pioneers, few in number though they were, already cherished the idea of forming an independent state. A Kentucky legislature, or "Rustic Parliament," was held at Boonesborough in May, 1775. Colonel Richard Henderson presided. Daniel Boone and his brother Squire were delegates from Boonesborough.

In 1776 Daniel Boone held the office of justice of the peace.

In February, 1778, he was captured by the Indians and taken to Chillicothe, beyond the Ohio and thence to Detroit. Adopted as a son in an Indian family, he became a favorite, but managed to escape the following June and returned to his fort and friends. To his great disappointment he found that his wife Rebecca, believing him dead, had taken her children to her father's house on the Yadkin, in North Carolina. In August of the same year about four hundred and fifty Indians attacked the fort which Boone bravely defended with fifty men.

After the foe had been repulsed; he returned to North Carolina in order to bring his wife and children back to Boonesborough. They reached the fort in safety in the autumn of 1780. That same year the Virginia legislature commissioned Daniel Boone lieutenant-colonel in the Kentucky militia.

On August 17, 1782, occurred the disastrous battle of Blue Licks. Colonel Todd and Colonel Boone with a small force were attacked by a party of Indians and Tories who outnumbered

bered them four to one. A scene of terrible slaughter followed. In this battle Boone's second son, Israel, was killed, and his third son, Daniel, wounded. But on the whole, the advantage was with the Americans, many of whom succeeded in escaping to the fort.

Daniel Boone's eldest son, James, had been killed by Indians at Cumberland Gap, October 10, 1775, while Boone's first company of white settlers were making their way from North Carolina and Virginia into Kentucky.

Colonel Boone accompanied General George Rogers Clarke on his expedition against the Indians on the Scioto, in Ohio, 1782, soon after the battle of Blue Licks. In 1786-7, Daniel Boone was a member of the Virginia legislature.

On February 4, 1791, Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a state. Boone was, for a time, a member of the Kentucky legislature. But he soon found himself, by form of law, dispossessed of every acre of land that he had owned, in the state of which he had been one of the chief founders. Saddened, disheartened, he retraced his steps northeastward and, accompanied by his wife and family, returned to the home of his childhood in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

He was everywhere received with the greatest kindness and hospitality. But evidences of civilization were all about him; there could be no home here for him. It was "too much crowded;" he "wanted elbow room." A month's stay was long enough. Again he followed the Allegheny mountain chains southwestward as he had done forty years before.

This time he proceeded to Point Pleasant in what is now West Virginia, at the junction of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio. The surrounding country was still a wilderness. After remaining for a short period at Point Pleasant he ascended the Kanawha river, and took up his residence near the site of the present Charleston. It would seem that he intended to make this a permanent home. But circumstances changed his plans.

About 1795 Daniel Morgan Boone, third son of Daniel, established himself in Missouri. He resided for awhile in St. Charles county; also near St. Louis, afterwards removing to

the Femme Osage river. His parents felt a strong desire to join him. With other members of the family they traveled the whole distance in canoes, proceeding down the Great Kanawha to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to the Missouri, up the Missouri to the Femme Osage, and up the Femme Osage to the younger Daniel's settlement six miles above the river's mouth. (1799.)

The fame of Colonel Daniel Boone had preceded him. He was commissioned, July 11, 1800, commandante of or syndic of Femme Osage district. This office was both civil and military. Colonel Boone thus became an officer of the Spanish government. For many years he continued the occupations of hunter and trapper.

Daniel Morgan Boone became a man of influence and comparative wealth. John B. Boone, Colonel Boone's fourth son, emigrated to Missouri about 1806, and died a few years later. The youngest son, Nathan, whose privilege it was to close his father's eyes in death, also found a home beyond the Mississippi; he became a man of considerable note, and received the commission of captain in the United States dragoons.

Daniel Boone's four daughters all married. Three of them remained in Kentucky, while the fourth, with her husband, Flanders Calloway, removed to Missouri and settled near her parents and brothers. Among Colonel Boone's numerous grandchildren was Kit Carson, the famous scout of General Fremont's expedition.

After Missouri had been ceded by Spain to France and purchased by the United States, Daniel Boone again found himself dispossessed of all his lands through a defective title. Cheerfully, in his declining years, he engaged in the fur trade in order to pay his debts. He had the satisfaction of being able to say, long before his death, that he owed no man a dollar.

After a life of honor and usefulness, his good wife Rebecca died, in March, 1813, aged seventy-six. A little later Colonel Boone made his own coffin, which he kept under his bed awaiting the day of his burial.

During his residence in Missouri he spent a considerable

portion of his time visiting the homes of his sons and son-in-law. Anon the fever of adventure would come upon him. Accompanied by only one son, by his son-in-law, or a negro or Indian servant, he would take his canoe and gun, and disappear for weeks, even months, from the haunts of his family and neighbors. These weeks or months were occupied in exploring the Missouri river and tributaries. Colonel Boone's expeditions included a goodly period of every year for fully twenty years.

In 1813, when Daniel Boone had reached the age of seventy-nine, congress, in recognition of his great services to civilization and in compensation for his losses, conferred upon him a grant of eight hundred and fifty acres of land. Though this testimonial came late, it greatly cheered his last days. He died at Charrette, Missouri, September 26, 1820, and was buried by the side of his dearly beloved wife. He had passed into another world, a believer in the Christian religion, and sustained by the hope of a blessed immortality. In 1845 the mortal remains of this devoted pair were removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, and re-interred in the new cemetery.

Authority for the foregoing statements can be found in the "Life of Daniel Boone," by J. C. Abbott; "Historical Collections of Gwynnedd," by Howard M. Jenkins; "History of Bucks County," by General W. W. H. Davis; Harper's "Cyclopedia of United States History;" records in the state capitol, Richmond, Virginia, and the new life of "Daniel Boone," by Reuben G. Thwaites, D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1903. This last has a special value, inasmuch as it extends Daniel Boone's itinerary. Boone was indeed one of the greatest travellers of his day.

We learn from Thwaites that in 1765, Boone, with seven companions, made a journey through the Carolinas and Georgia to St. Augustine, Florida, thence to Pensacola, and back through the wilderness to the Yadkin. Also, that he visited Charleston, South Carolina, on a business trip.

The one startling piece of news contained in this volume is, that, in 1814, when Colonel Boone was eighty years old, he penetrated into the great game regions of the Yellowstone!

That is, he took the route of Lewis and Clarke and John Colter (1803-6) along the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming! As Boone was, himself, a veteran explorer, it necessarily follows that he camped upon many of the same spots as his predecessors did.

According to Mr. Thwaites, Boone was at Fort Osage in 1816, on his way to the Platte river. He talked of visiting the mountainous regions of what is now Indian territory, but it is not known whether he ever made the trip or not. Inasmuch as he showed a knowledge of certain geological formations it is possible that he did.

Daniel Morgan Boone, third son of Daniel, is believed to have been the first white settler in Kansas (1827). Although but a lad at the time, Daniel Morgan had accompanied his father on numerous expeditions against the Indians, and was wounded in the battle of Blue Licks.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. It is easy. The people of Kansas have, at the very least, two Revolutionary heroes, the two Boones. And the elder belongs to all the states mentioned above, in connection with the route of Lewis, Clarke and Colter—perhaps the younger does, also, as he was the frequent companion of his father's journeys. There are chapters located in the regions explored by Lewis, Clarke, Colter and the Boones; and there is room in the same regions for other chapters. And these chapters have a work before them which no others can do.

THE DIARY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; 1787, 1788, published by *Little, Brown and Company*, Boston, contains a pleasant and complete picture of life in the busy seaport town in Newburyport—a town of the old New England type. We welcome a book which can give us such an insight into the life of our fathers. The numerous, genealogical, biographical and historical notes, prepared by Miss J. C. Watts, are an important addition. These notes are indexed with the body of the book and he who is "in search of an ancestor" would do well to consult them.

THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY.

By Metta Thompson, Mobile Chapter.

The flag of our country, how proudly it waves,
In the darkness of night, in the light of the sun;
In silence it watches our patriots' graves,
In splendor it tells of their victories won.

It waves, as it waved in the brave days of old,
An emblem of glory, of hope and of life,
A pledge to the world in each star and each fold
Of a love that endures through all danger and strife.

Of a love that is deep as the sea, 'neath its blue;
Of a love that is pure as the light of each star;
O, flag of our country, the brave and the true
Await thee, and greet thee and bless thee afar!

The flag of our country, the flag of the free,
The hope of the weary, the joy of the sad,
May our eyes at the last still thy bright promise see
That each slave shall know and arise and be glad.

The flag of our country, the flag of our love,
Our hearts are aflame with thy red, white and blue;
May thy glory increase while thy stars shine above,
To thy promise and pledge may each Daughter be true!

May these women here banded in love and in peace
Thy message of beauty and bounty recall,
Till the tidings of freedom shall bring sweet release
To the souls still in bondage to tyranny's call!

O, the red, white and blue! O, the flag of the free!
Sweet liberty calls to the nations afar.
Thy glory illumines the land and the sea,
O, flag of our country, earth's beautiful star.

COLONEL JOHN SIEGFRIED.

By Minnie R. Laubach, a Descendant, Siegfried, Pennsylvania.

On October 27, 1745, John Siegfried was born. He was destined to greatness. By a succession of events and a patriotic spirit, he became one of the factors in the war for independence. Presumably he was a merchant. Letters passing between General George Washington and John Siegfried prove this. The writer is in possession of three such letters. One is dated December 17, 1776, a second December 22, 1776. The latter reads:

"I am unacquainted with the names of colonels of your militia. I have taken the liberty to enclose you six letters in which you will please insert the names of the proper officers and send them immediately to them by persons in whom you can confide for their delivery. If there are not as many colonels as letters destroy my letters. This is a critical moment and I earnestly entreat of you your assistance. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Headquarters, Bucks County,
December 22, 1776."

In a second letter to Colonel Siegfried, General Washington writes:

"By virtue of the power given me by the honorable congress I authorize you to collect for the use of the Continental army, all such shoes, blankets, stockings and other articles of clothing as can possibly be spared by you and from the inhabitants of your section of country. Give your friends receipts for their articles of clothing and the clothier general of my army will pay for such goods.

"Given under my hand and seal, Philadelphia County, 6th of October, 1777."

Many more complimentary things might be said of the valorous acts of Colonel John Siegfried. He passed to the great beyond on November 27, 1793, aged 48 years and 1 month.

His remains were interred in the Mennonite cemetery in Siegfried, Pennsylvania, a town named for him. A log church where the worshippers met for divine services adjoined the cemetery. A few other Revolutionary soldiers also lie buried here. The cemetery was originally one square acre, and surrounding it was a stone wall one yard high. This having fallen to ruins was removed about fifteen years ago by the Mennonite church council and sold to Adam Laubach. The wall was replaced by an iron fence. Mr. Laubach has also the deed of the cemetery. His wife and daughters erected on the grave of Colonel John Siegfried, on July 4, 1903, the marker of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution. The inscription on the marble tombstone is both German and English; the street on which the cemetery faces is Siegfried avenue and it is bounded on three sides by land belonging to Adam Laubach. The Grand Army mark his grave on memorial day.

FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL FUND.

An item which may interest many of the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is that Miss Stringfield, of Waynesville, a sister of the state regent of North Carolina, has composed a charming waltz which she has dedicated to the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, calling it "Cornelia Waltz." A fine picture of the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks will ornament the title page, and a thousand copies will soon be issued. It has been approved by the ways and means committee and the profits will go to the fund for the Memorial Continental Hall.

I will turn my attention to the ancient and memorable institutions; for it is necessary that the elements of our prosperity be known, that a regard to them may improve the present times.—*Valerius Maximus.*

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER'S GRAVES IN TENNESSEE SOIL.

The graves of the following soldiers buried in Tennessee have been located by the Bonny Kate, Campbell, Cumberland, Margaret Gaston and Old Glory chapters. Old Glory Chapter located 64; Campbell Chapter, 33; Bonny Kate, 13, and Margaret Gaston and Cumberland the remainder.—SUSIE GENTRY, *State Historian and Regent Old Glory Chapter.*

JOHN ALLEN, near Peytonsville, Williamson Co.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN, near Peytonsville, Williamson Co.

CAPT. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, near Hartsville, Truesdale Co.

JOHN ANDREWS, Bethesda, Williamson Co.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Zion Church, Maury Co.

JOHN BEARD, First District, Williamson Co.

CAPT. THOMAS BERRY, Maryville, Blount Co.

LIEUT. GEORGE DAWSON BLACKMORE, Gallatin, Sumner Co.

COL. ANTHONY BLEDSOE, near Castalian Springs, Sumner Co.

ISAAC BLEDSOE, near Castalian Springs, Sumner Co.

GOV. WILLIAM BLOUNT, Knoxville.

JOHN BRADFORD, near Glen Dale Park, Nashville.

JOHN BROOKS, Knoxville.

LIEUT. MOSES BROOKS, Knoxville.

MRS. SALLIE BUCHANAN, wife of Major Buchanan, Nashville. She molded bullets for husband's men when attacked by Indians.

ANSON BURKE, Burke Cemetery, 17th District, Williamson Co.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOWEN, near Hendersonville, Sumner Co.

MAJOR WILLIAM CAGE, Cage's Bend, Gallatin, Sumner Co.

COL. DAVID CAMPBELL, Leeville, Wilson Co.

(To be Continued.)

DR. EDMUND HAGEN'S DIARY.

(Concluded.)

Thursday Decm'r 12th 1776

Prisoner on Board the Boulogne Nothing Remarkable

Friday Decm'r 13th 1776

Prisoner on board the Boulogne this day Came on board this Ship
four Prisoners taken by the Milford and belonging to Marblehead
Nothing more Remarkable

Saturday Decm'r 14th 1776

Prisoner on board the Boulogne and Nothing Remarkable

Sunday Decm'r 15th 1776

Prisoner on board the Boulogne this day is the Coldest Day I have
felt this Winter We are almost frozen and Starv'd so Nothing More
Remarkable.

Monday Decm'r 16th 1776

Prisoner on board the Boulogne Nothing Remarkable

Tuesday Decemb'r 17th 1776

Prisoner on board ye Boulogne this day came on board 20 prisoners
belonging to New England one is Stilman Jordan. Mr Moulton is not
well Nothing more Remarkable this 24

Wednesday Decb'r 18 1776

Prisoner on bord ye be'long this day makes 3 Months since we Sail-
ed from Sawco—this day Came on board 6 more prisoners Cap't Jn'o
Camell one of them all belonging to New England which makes our
Number 104 in all 7 Masters of Vessells of ye Number & one poor
Doct'r

Thursday 19th 1776

Prisoner on bord ye belong very Cold Nothing Remarkable

Mr Moulton not well

Friday 20th 1776

Prisoner on bord ye belong this day I had Sent me off bread butter
Sugar and Coffee from an Old Friend by ye Intercession of a Stranger
Nothing more Remarkable this 24

Saturday 21 1776

Still a prisoner on bord ye belong Nothing Remarkable

Sunday 22 1776

prisoner on bord the Boulogne last night very Stormey & I was Sick
Nothing Remarkable

Monday 23d Decemb'r

prisoners on bord ye B'on Mr Moulton and my * * * *

a little after * * * * * (torn off)

this day we have news that Mr Cosens & Fletcher is Dead that was
sent to ye Hospital. Nothing more Remarkable

Tuesday 24th 1776

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prisoner on bord ye Belong this day a Gentleman came on bord with a present to ye prisoners of 21 lbs Beef and some Rum
Nothing more Remark'll

Wensday 25 1776

This day is Christmas & I am a prisoner on bord ye belong Nothing more

Thursday 26 1776

prisoner on bord ye belong this day we send 2 of our men to ye hospital
Friday 27th 1776

prisoner on bord the belong I am not well nothing more Remark'll
Saturday 28th of Decemb'r

prisoner on bord ye Belong This day came on bord two prisoners belonging to Casco Bay No more

Sunday Decemb'r 29 1776

prisoner on bord ye Belong this day a present of some Cloathing came on bord for ye prisoners no more

Monday 30 of Decem'r

prisoner on bord ye Belong nothing more

Tuesday 31st 1776

prisoner on bord ye Belong Nothing Remark'll.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

DANIEL JONES.—Suddenly near Stanhope, Morris Co., N. J., on the 23rd December, 1847, Daniel Jones, aged 92, a soldier of the Revolution. At the same place on the 27th, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Jones, aged 72.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.—On the 14th of March, 1845, near Tuckahoe, N. J., Joseph Edwards, aged 88, a soldier of the Revolution.

ASA REDINGTON.—At Waterville, Me., Asa Redington, 83, a Revolutionary patriot, May 6, 1845.

MARK BIRD.—On the 2nd October, 1844, Catherine, daughter of Col. Mark Bird, of Berks Co., Pa., who was an officer of the Revolutionary War.

JOHN SMITH, a Revolutionary hero, aged 97, died at West Bloomfield, N. J., on the 22nd of October, 1847.

LEVI HAYS, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 84 years, recently died in Granville, Licking Co., Ohio. He was one of the early pioneers of that county and lived an irreproachable life. (Date of paper, Oct. 30, 1847.)

CAPT. ALPHEUS BIGELOW, SR., of Weston, Middlesex Co., Mass., died on the 13th of October, 1847, being within one month of 90 years of age. His home was within five miles of Concord, Mass., whither he repaired in a company of men on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, and aided in resisting the British force which had come from Boston to take the military stores held there by the citizens. He served during the remainder of the war, was in the battle of Bemis Heights, and present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

THOMAS BARROWS.—On the 24th of August, 1848, at Mattapoiset, Thomas Barrows, aged 88, a Revolutionary pensioner.

JOSEPH WAGNER.—On the 15th of August, 1848, at Port Plain, in his 90th year, Joseph Wagner. He was an active participant under General Herkimer in the Revolutionary struggle.

MAJOR JOSH SPEAKER.—On the 29th of August, 1848, in Palatine, Major Josh Speaker, aged 83 years and 5 days. He was the son of an early German settler and fought in the battles of the Revolution and of the war of 1812.

WILLIAM SKAGGS.—On the 20th August, 1848, at Bush Creek, Green Co., Ky., William Skaggs, aged 100 years. He was one of the old pioneers of the Dark and Bloody Ground, was a private in the army of the Revolution, and an honorable and upright man.

JOHN CLAXTON.—On the 11th of September, 1844, John Claxton, in the 96th year of his age. Mr. C. was actively engaged in the Revolution, fighting under Washington and filled in his day numerous civil offices of trust and honor.

MITCHELL LINCOLN.—In Boston, Mass., on the 9th of September, 1844, Capt. Mitchell Lincoln, aged 86, a soldier of the Revolution.

REBECCA KNAPP.—On the 13th of February, 1848, at Baltimore, Rebecca Knapp, aged 89. She was a native of Philadelphia, resided there during the Revolutionary war and was one of those who rendered the situation of the American prisoners during that struggle as comfortable as her means enabled her to do, by carrying provisions to them from her own table. She removed to Baltimore 54 years ago, and has been for 36 years a member of the M. E. church, respected by all who knew her.

PHILIP LOWRY.—On the 7th of November, 1848, in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Col. Philip Lowry, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 91.

JACOB WISE.—On the 7th of August, 1844, at Mifflintown, Pa., Mr. Jacob Wise, aged 82, a soldier of the Revolution.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY ADLE DAVIS.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York.

Almost four-score and fifteen years ago was born in Manhiem, New York, Mary Adle, whose parents emigrated from Germany and settled upon the fertile soil and amid the picturesque scenery of the Mohawk valley.



Mrs. Mary Adle Davis.

Though active still, physically and mentally, Mrs. Davis's recollections of her early past are limited to those of her childhood's home in the log house her father built—his account of the bloody struggle at Oriskany and the story of the revolutionary soldiers who frequented this home, of the horrible straits, too harrowing to tell, to which the men of '76 were reduced for food.

Her father also fought later at Sackett's harbor and dying in 1817 was buried upon the farm where his daughter first saw the light. When young she married Robert Davis, since whose death she has lived with her niece and family at Little Falls, where surrounded by the tender ministrations of loving hearts, she patiently awaits after so long a pilgrimage her summons to the "sweet and blessed country, the home of God's elect."

This second "Real Daughter" being within reach, the members of the Astenrogen Chapter deem it a privilege and pleasure to visit her, a committee being appointed for that purpose each month, as well as to give tangible proof of thought on her birthdays and holidays. The writer pleasantly remembers a visit when her aged hostess showed with much pride her certificate of membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the gold spoon, the society's gift, both of which are a source of gratification to Mrs. Davis and her family. This certificate has been framed by the chapter and both this and the spoon, a present delight to the owner, will hereafter be valued in memory by one who desired to honor her patriot father.

Surely a society which strives to keep alive the spirit of the past as embodied in those who willingly gave their lives to establish their principles, should have the loyal support of every one in whose veins flows the blood of brave ancestors.—CLARA L. H. RAWDON, *Historian, Astenrogen Chapter.*

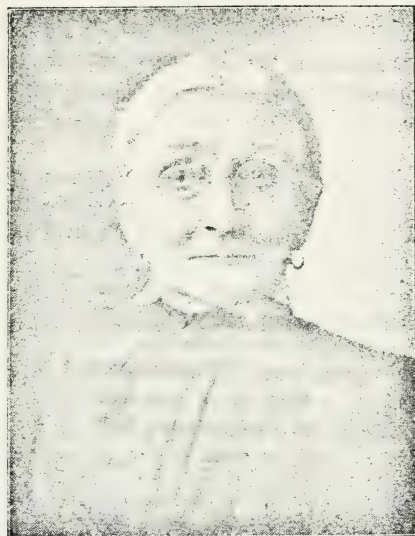
MRS. ELSIE ELEANOR ZIMMERMAN.

On October 7, the Elder Wm. Brewster Chapter, Freeport, Illinois, gave a reception in honor of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Elsie Eleanor Zimmerman, at the home of Mrs. Marvin.

Mrs. Zimmerman is nearly eighty years of age. She was the nineteenth child of a family of twenty-one children, being the only one now living. Her maiden name was Elsie Eleanora Ickes. Her father, Nicholas Ickes, lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from which county he enlisted. He lived to be ninety-two years of age.

In a delightful manner did Mrs. Zimmerman give her reminiscences of early life and of the stories she remembered

hearing her father tell, although, as she puts it, "If I had my life to live over again I should listen more closely and pay better attention to the tales my father and his old soldier friend used to tell of war times." She said her father was a poor boy and his mother having died his father married again. His step-mother proved unkind, so the lad was obliged to leave home and sought work of a blacksmith near Philadelphia. Shortly afterward this man, whose name was Evans, was called upon



Mrs. Elsie Eleanor Zimmerman.

to give his services to his country. This of course necessitated his leaving his wife and seven children and they were very poor. Mrs. Evans wept so bitterly that young Ickes had pity on her and agreed to go in Evans' place as his substitute. He was but sixteen years old, although nearly six feet tall. It was in this way that he joined the army, serving during the last three years of the war.

Before the battle of Brandywine the soldiers became impatient and wondered why George Washington did not come and give them the order to fight. The barracks in which Washington was stationed were old and full of holes, so it was an easy

matter to see within. Young Ickes, together with several others, ran to the barracks and looked in. They saw General Washington on his knees in prayer. The effect was such that they became quiet and patient.

After the close of the war Nicholas Ickes was made major of a company. Finally he moved on a farm near Ickesburg, Pennsylvania, which was named for him. His old army musket still remains in the hands of the family.

In listening to Mrs. Zimmerman and in discussing plans for the restoring of the old court house, the afternoon passed delightfully, lunch being served at 5 o'clock. The chapter feels that it has gained in many ways through the acquisition of Mrs. Zimmerman.

God save America!
God grant our standard may,
Where'er it wave,
Follow the just and right,
Foremost be in fight,
And glorious still in might
Our own to save.

God keep America—
Of nations great and free,
Man's noblest friend;
Still with the ocean bound
Our continent around,
Each state in place be found,
Till time shall end.

God bless America—
As in our father's day,
So evermore!
God grant all discords cease,
Kind brotherhoods increase,
And truth and love breathe peace,
From shore to shore.

—Emma Willard.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, California).—While we continue existence as a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the sum of twenty dollars as membership fee will be annually forwarded by the treasurer to the "Landmarks Club" of Southern California toward the work they have undertaken of restoring and preserving the missions erected in the time of the old padres of California.

A successful picnic was held in San Juan Capistrano, one of these early missions, now partially restored by the Landmarks Club. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, and but a small chapel is suitable for use now. What remains of the mission is an interesting ruin. It was perhaps the largest and most important of all the missions, and impresses one with a sense of satisfaction as to its architectural beauty, and also testifies to the personal sacrifice of the early fathers, their energy and the practical success of their work among the Indians and people of that early period. Considerable industries were carried on, and remains of large buildings for stores and productions can still be traced. In the possession of Judge Egan of Capistrano is a fine old chair once owned by Father Junipero Serra, the chief among these godly men. An interesting paper has been written concerning the picnic by one of our chapter members, Mrs. Wm. Wallace McLeod.

The chapter has appropriated thirty dollars toward the building of the Continental Hall. It is hoped that a large sum or some specific object may be presented later.

The chapter was entertained by Mrs. Ashley at her summer home, "Rustico Vista," and the board was entertained by Mrs. Thom, at her summer home, "La Concha." In this manner we become united in the work of the chapter.

It must not be forgotten that our chapter contributed five dollars toward the placing of the flag and staff at the top of old Fort Hill, which in the early days was the site of the fort es-

tablished by the Americans on their occupation of the country.

One loss the chapter has sustained of a public character in the death of our first regent, who was also one of the honorary state regents, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont. It is well known that while her life had been long, her experiences manifold, her fame illustrious, she was not spared the sorrows and sufferings of her race.

Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont has been made an honorary member in her mother's place of this chapter. The motion to this effect was made by Mrs. Josephine M. Lee and unanimously carried.—MRS. JOSEPHINE M. LEE, *Historian*.

Colorado.—In 1903 Colorado received its first visit from a president general of the society. In October Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman spent three days in the state, a visit much enjoyed.

In Colorado Springs the president general and Mrs. Crosman were guests of the state regent, Mrs. C. A. Eldredge. A large meeting was held at the Alta Vista Hotel October 22nd, at which were present delegates and members from Denver and Pueblo, as well as the great number from the Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the former state regent, Mrs. W. T. Slocum. The state regent welcomed the guests and was followed by a greeting from the Society of Colonial Wars by the Hon. F. E. Brooks, Colorado first congressman-at-large. Mrs. F. W. Goddard, president of the Colonial Dames in Colorado, extended a welcome from her society, after which a beautiful silk flag was presented, guarded by a squad of cadets from the high school while the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, led by Mrs. Tucker. Mrs. Fairbanks never spoke more eloquently than she did that day upon the aim and work of our beloved Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Crosman spoke for Memorial Continental Hall, following which Mrs. J. S. Tucker, of Colorado Springs, sung Kipling's Recessional and where could those touching lines have been more expressive than after an appeal for remembering

those who labored and died to make us a nation? Truly we should oft repeat, "Lest we forget."

The meeting closed with reports from the three chapters in the state, that for the Zebulon Pike Chapter by its regent, Mrs. W. C. Frost. Mrs. Mitchell Benedict, regent of the Denver Chapter said a few words and was followed by Mrs. Jules La Barthe, while the past regent, Mrs. M. J. Noble, of the Arkansas Valley Chapter, of Pueblo, told the president general of their enthusiasm. The meeting closed with Mrs. H. H. Selldomridge's singing of The Battle Hymn of the Republic. A reception followed at the home of the state regent.

The following day our distinguished guests departed to be the guests in Denver of the regent of the Denver Chapter, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict, at whose beautiful home a reception was given to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution. Here Mrs. Fairbanks told of the great interest being taken in erecting the Memorial Continental Hall, and urged all the Daughters not to forget its noble object.—HARRIET B. ROUSE, *Historian*.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter (Milford, Connecticut).—In a quiet, steady way, true to the principles of our organization, we have been striving with the rising generation through our public schools. We have offered prizes for the best historical essays and in November we presented them with a handsomely framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. In common with their principal we have taught them to love and honor the country so dearly bought, to aim for good citizenship, and revere and honor the nation's flag.

During the summer fifty dollars was sent by the chapter to Mrs. Kinney, our state regent, to help along needed repairs upon Connecticut's Mount Vernon, the Ellsworth Homestead, which has lately come into our possession.

The aim for which we yearly work is Continental Memorial Hall. It is no small sum which each year this chapter sends to Washington, and if chapters all over the country worked with the ardor and enthusiasm with which Connecticut does Continental Memorial Hall would rise in all its magnificent

beauty, an unique, but grand memorial to the women and men of Revolutionary days.

Our red letter day is in July when our honorary regent and Connecticut's vice-president general opens wide her hospitable doors on the banks of the Wepowang and receives her Daughters as well as many notable guests.

As a town we are not rich in historical locations, but our work lies along lines which find us none the less loyal to our principles and obligations.—*MARIAN S. BUCKINGHAM, Historian.*

Mary Wooster Chapter (Danbury, Connecticut).—The first meeting of the official year, held October 30, was in the nature of a "house warming" of their historical rooms in the new and handsome court house. The chapter's collection of over two hundred and fifty relics had been tastefully arranged by Mrs. George Williams and Miss Mina Whittlesey. Mrs. John Tweedy, the regent, presided; prayer was offered by the honorary chaplain, Miss Lucy Osborne, a "Real Daughter." Mrs. Tweedy introduced as the first speaker the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney—our always welcome guest. Mrs. Kinney referred to her first visit to Danbury at the dedication of the first home of the chapter and wished that more chapters throughout the country might follow its example in establishing chapter homes. She also told of the new home of the state Daughters of the American Revolution at Windsor.

The orator of the afternoon, the Hon. William O. McDowell, was then introduced. Mr. McDowell is an earnest speaker and was able to give much interesting information. Music followed, during which light refreshments were served.

December third the chapter gave a reception and supper in honor of the ninety-sixth birthday of their "Real Daughter," Miss Lucy Osborne. An informal reception was first held by Miss Osborne and then she gave a short sketch of the lives of her grandfather and father and of their connection with the Revolutionary War and early history of Danbury.

Miss Osborne was then escorted to the center supper table on which was an immense birthday cake with a lighted

candle for each year of her life. After the supper, Mrs. Tweedy in a few well chosen words presented Miss Osborne with a birthday gift from the chapter saying that it was a memorable occasion as few chapters had the privilege of having a "Real Daughter" as a member who was able to attend and participate in their meetings.—JENNIE F. EARLE, *Historian*.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut) was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. J. Arthur Atwood, regent, in Wauregan, July 7th, 1903. A large representation was present, the weather being delightful. Miss Ellen Larned, of Thompson, an author of historical renown, read a paper entitled "The Day we Celebrate," referring to Washington's birthday. This paper related many events connected with the early history of the town of Killingly and gave short sketches of the lives of some of the prominent men in the affairs of the town of an early date. Refreshments were served. (MRS.) ANNIE B. CHASE, *Historian*.

The Rebecca Parke Chapter (Galesburg, Illinois) send greetings to the Daughters of our land,

January twenty-third, 1904, our chapter will be three years old. We now number over forty-two members. Mrs. Charles Ashley Webster is our regent, under her administration we have enjoyed a successful year. Our programs are of marked interest, comprising papers of value, discussions, short talks and music. At the national meeting of the society at Washington our chapter sent as delegate their regent, Mrs. Webster, who afterwards gave the chapter a glowing and highly appreciated account of the convention.

During the month of May plans were formed to raise a sum of money towards the Continental Hall fund. One beautiful afternoon of the same month the chapter met in the quiet beauty of our Hope cemetery and after a few earnest, thoughtful words from our regent, and a short address from our mayor, placed a marker on the grave of Asahel Gilbert, trumpeter in the Revolutionary war, then followed the singing of "Ameri-

ca," and sounding of "Taps" by Bugler Martin. Thus was honored, after sleeping under the sod of fifty-one years a hero of '76.

On June sixth the chapter, responding to a cordial invitation from the St. Mary's "Current Events Club," were royally entertained at St. Mary's school, Knoxville, Illinois, and there, with the Lucretia Leffingwell and Knoxville Chapters, met the honored state regent, Mrs. Deere.

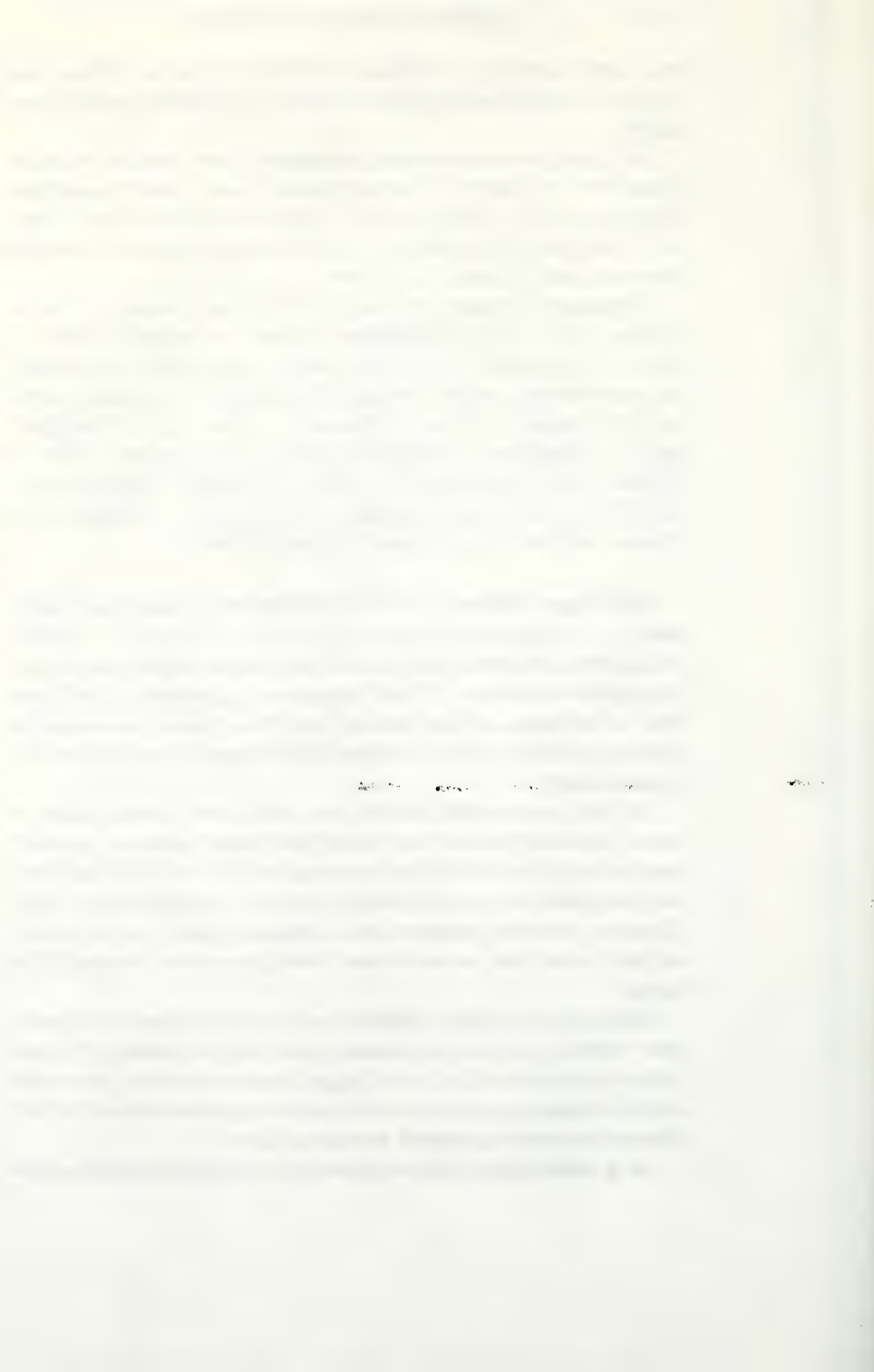
November sixteenth the chapter held their annual "Thanksgiving Tea." The Daughters dressed in colonial style received their guests. After the tables were cleared our regent, as toastmistress, called for the "Daughters," delightfully given by Mrs. James E. Burns, of Macomb. Music by a "Daughter" and a "Daughter's" daughter graced the occasion. Miss F. Lilian Taylor responded to a toast "Colonial Thanksgivings," and Dr. C. E. Nash, president of Lombard College, to the "Sons."—MRS. ELLA LYDIA GIFFORD, *Historian*.

The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland), not unmindful of the day, met on the 19th of October to commemorate that event which has forever signalized the unchangeable devotion of their ancestors to principle which was their inheritance as Englishmen, and their proud possession as colonists under a charter whose corner-stone was civil and religious liberty.

On that memorable autumn day, with firm determination to stand shoulder to shoulder, with their sister colonies, in resistance to taxation without representation, the sons of Maryland, in Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, consigned the *Peggy Stewart*, with her cargo of the "detested plant" to the mercy of the flames, the owner himself being compelled to apply the torch.

Shakespeare makes Malcolm say of the Shane of Cawdor that "nothing in his life became him like the leaving it"—and truly it may be said of the *Peggy Stewart* that on the wings of the devouring element which patriots decreed should be her destruction she was wafted to eternal fame.

As a memorial of the occasion, the Annapolis public school



and St. Mary's parochial school were each presented on the anniversary of that day with a beautiful facsimile of the Declaration of Independence framed in oak.

At four o'clock the chapter assembled at the home of our regent, one of those fine old colonial mansions which, it has been said, "so fittingly illustrates the social life of which it was the setting, and which exists now only as a fast fading tradition."

Surrounded by the fragrance and bloom of autumnal flowers, and encircled by the gracefully draped flags of our country and our state, we had in view the pictured story of the "Burning of the *Peggy Stewart*" perpetuated in canvass on the walls;—and looking down on us, we likewise were inspired by the portrait of the beautiful Mrs. James McKubbin, an ancestress of the family.

Our exercises began with singing the "Star Spangled Banner," after which our honored state regent, Mrs. Pembroke Thom, commended us for our faithful work, concluding with a presentation to the chapter of a gavel made from a cedar tree grown at Mt. Vernon.

The gift was gracefully accepted by our regent, Miss Agnes McKubbin Walton in behalf of the chapter.

Mrs. Barton, grand-niece of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was introduced and read a delightfully interesting paper on the life and character of her illustrious ancestor. In describing the never-to-be-forgotten scene when the song which won immortality for the poet was composed she concluded:

"Then followed the breaking of that eventful dawn over silent water and majestic wooded height, while beyond were the fleeing ships, still half shrouded in battle smoke that the rising sun struggled to disperse, and then—O joy unspeakable!—The radiant flag unfolded in the morning breeze above the ramparts of Fort McHenry and proclaimed the victory won.

"The burning thoughts that swelled a loyal breast and clamored for utterance at that sight were then voiced in imperishable song.

"The 'Star Spangled Banner' has been criticised at not being 'good poetry.' That may be; but it will live on, and thrill men's heartstrings ever, because it is the product of a supreme moment and the spontaneous outburst of a pure and fervent patriotism."

The historian, Mrs. R. Vinton Clayton, read a paper on the "Burning of the *Peggy Stewart*."

After the exercises a reception was held accompanied with delightful refreshments. The tea served was brewed in a famous old silver tea kettle, in which tea had been brewed for Washington, Lafayette and other men of note in revolutionary days.

Succeeding the departure of our guests, who doubtless bore away fragrant memories of the occasion and the day we celebrated, we proceeded to the annual election of officers for the ensuing year.—ISABELLA BROWN CLAYTON, *Historian*.

Mary Marshall Chapter (Marshall, Michigan).—The Mary Marshall Chapter was organized November 18, 1903, with fifteen charter members. Regent, Mrs. William F. Church; vice-regent, Mrs. William R. Lewis; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. James M. Redfield; registrar, Mrs. William H. Porter.

A preliminary meeting was held on October 21, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Church, when Mrs. J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, a charter member of the national organization and a first vice-president addressed the ladies.

On December 11 Edwin Erle Sparks, of the Chicago University, gave a delightful talk at the home of Mrs. Morris J. Frink on the women of the Revolution. Having been the university extension lecturer in Marshall for two series of talks, he has been instrumental in creating much enthusiasm for patriotic work and research. Tea was served and a short musical program was given.

The city of Marshall, having been named for Chief Justice Marshall, the chapter was named for his wife, Mary Marshall.

Nebraska State Conference.—The Omaha Chapter was hostess for the second Nebraska conference which convened at Omaha October twentieth. The conference had, as its honored guests, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the national society, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general from New York. In honor of these distinguished visitors on the afternoon preceding the conference, Mrs. John R.

Webster, regent of the Omaha Chapter, gave an exquisitely appointed luncheon at the Omaha club. The state officers and committee members and members of the Omaha Chapter completed the list of guests seated at the daintily decorated tables. The same evening a delightfully informal reception, to which Omaha representative citizens were bidden, was given for Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Crosman by Mrs. J. W. Griffith, chairman of the local committee of arrangements.

The next morning ushered in the serious work of the conference which was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. Abraham Allee, of Omaha. Following the invocation by Mrs. H. C. Bross, chaplain of the Deborah Avery Chapter, and a piano solo by Mrs. Anna B. Andrews, Mrs. Allee extended a cordial greeting. The address of welcome was gracefully given by Mrs. John R. Webster, in behalf of the Omaha chapter. Mrs. C. F. Steele, of Fairbury, responded most graciously on behalf of the state. Following the secretary's minutes, Mrs. Jasper Le Grande Kellogg, of Lincoln, vice-state regent, gave the report as chairman of the committee on organization. The adoption of the report and election of Mrs. C. F. Steele as treasurer and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier as secretary completed the permanent organization.

Mrs. M. H. Everett, of Lincoln, the Nebraska member of the Continental Hall fund committee, reported that sixty-three dollars had been contributed by the chapters and individual members during the year. The chapter reports given by Mesdames J. R. Haggard, C. Hollenbeck and C. F. Steele, regents respectively of the Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln; Lewis and Clarke Chapter, Fremont, and Quivera Chapter, Fairbury, and by Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, vice-regent of the Omaha Chapter, evidenced a steady growth in local work and numbers,—the Deborah Avery Chapter and Omaha, the two older chapters,—each reporting more than one hundred members—co-operation in state effort and loyalty to the national society. Mrs. Halderman, as regent, reported that the Coronado Chapter of Ord had nearly completed its organization and Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Seward, pledged that when the next conference met, she would bring greeting from the Seward Chapter.

Mrs. A. C. Troup, chairman of the committee on presenting

a flag to the battle ship *Nebraska*, reported the work so far accomplished; the acceptance of the gift by the secretary of the navy and the governor of Nebraska; that the Nebraska Society Sons of the American Revolution had been invited to join in the project and recommended plans for its consummation. As a prelude to the report, Mrs. Troup gave a brief history of the United States navy and the evolution of the battle ship.

Mrs. S. B. Pound, ex-state regent, and chairman of the committee on marking the site of the Lewis and Clarke council with the Indians in 1804, gave a brief account of this first council and the establishment there a few years later of old Fort Atkinson, then the most northwestern outpost of the government for the protection of the Louisiana Purchase territory. The committee's work in co-operation with the Nebraska Sons of the American Revolution was reviewed and immediate effort urged that this historic spot, within Nebraska's borders, might be appropriately marked on the one hundredth council anniversary in August, 1904.

Mrs. Victor E. Bender, regent of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Chapter was invited to the platform and extended greetings and congratulations. A trio, "Flowers and Fancies," from Mozart, was rendered by Mesdames Wilhelm and Rogers and Miss Bishop, and adjournment was taken when a buffet luncheon was served.

At two o'clock the regent's gavel again called to order. The conference now listened to an address on "The Lewis and Clarke Expedition," by Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, of the Deborah Avery Chapter. For the past year Mrs. Sawyer has made a thorough study of this pioneer expedition of "peace and information," having prepared an outline for its study in the public schools. This was sent out by the state superintendent of instruction with the recommendation that May fourteenth be observed at "Lewis and Clarke day" in the public schools. Mrs. Sawyer with the aid of a map of her own designing graphically described the journey of these pathfinders from the Mississippi to the Pacific, paying tribute to their courage and the perseverance which surmounted all obstacles and summing up under the three heads, scientific, industrial and political, the results of the expedition. The conference by unanimous vote request-

ed Mrs. Sawyer to publish her address in book form, the profits from its sale to be given to the Continental Hall fund. Mesdames Allee and Kellogg, state and vice-state regent, were unanimously indorsed for a second term in their respective offices.

Three delightful numbers, "Spring is Here," "Summer Moon," and "My Own United States," were sung by Mrs. Henry B. Ward, of Lincoln. Mrs. Allee then introduced Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the beloved president general of the national society, announcing as her subject, "The Mission of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Fairbanks was greeted with warm appreciation, responding in her winning and gracious way that the greeting more than compensated for any weariness sustained from the long journey. The mission of the Daughters in teaching the children of our land love of liberty, of our country and its institutions and reverence for the flag was forcibly given; the beginnings and growth of the national society touched upon and the marking and preservation of historic sites and edifices warmly commended. In closing Mrs. Fairbanks emphasized the thought that the Daughters of the American Revolution form a national society and that Memorial Hall, when completed, will be not only a lasting monument but a most fitting expression of the foundation principles underlying our society.

Mrs. Crosman, vice-president general, extended personal and official greeting expressing pleasure at the warmth of the reception given by Nebraska Daughters and supplementing the plea of the president general that they do their part in making possible the speedy erection of Memorial Hall. The addresses of the national officers won all hearers and will make the Nebraska chapters, if possible, more loyal to the National Society of which they are a part. America, sung by the audience; Miss Bishop leading, closed the program.

A brilliant evening reception in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Crosman marked the close of the conference. At a late hour good-byes were regretfully said and the second Nebraska conference remained only in memory.—ELLA B. LOBINGIER, *Secretary*.

Paulus Hook Chapter (Jersey City, New Jersey).—November 21st, 1903, will long be remembered in the annals of the Paulus Hook Chapter. The most elaborate patriotic celebration, the finest military and civic display ever witnessed in Jersey City, accompanied the dedication of a granite memorial shaft erected at Washington and Grand Streets, by the Paulus Hook Chapter, to commemorate the battle of Paulus Hook.

"She builded better than she knew," may be well said of this chapter. Behold! what a great matter a little fire of patriotism in the hearts of a few earnest women can accomplish!

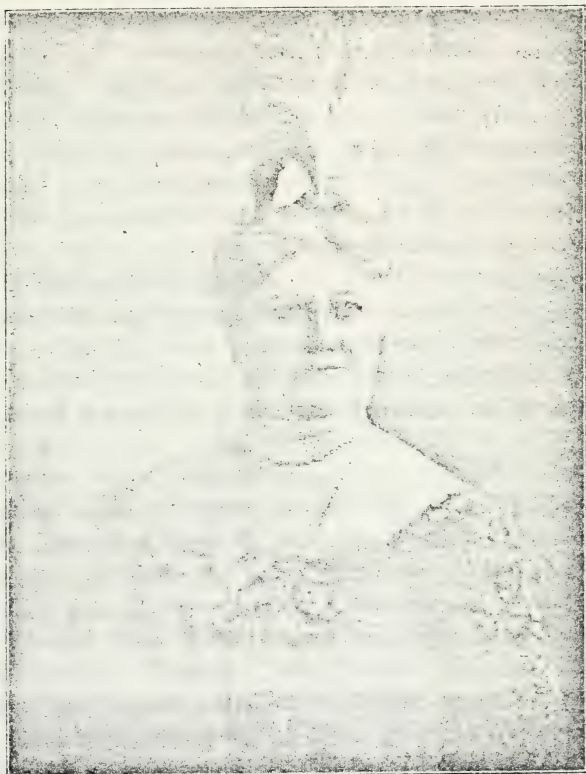
From the first inception of a simple tablet to mark a historic spot, rose a fine monument; from a modest celebration to unveil a tablet, confined to the Daughters, as was at first contemplated, the event became one of interest to city, state and nation. The mayor of our city, the Hon. Mark M. Fagan, appointed a committee of prominent citizens to assist the chapter in the civic and military preparation for this occasion. He also issued the following proclamation:

"In view of the historic importance to Jersey City of this battle, and the impressive exercises which have been arranged for its celebration, I recommend that our citizens observe this occasion by decorating their homes with the national colors."

All the local civil and military organizations were invited to take part in a parade. The governor of the state, the Honorable Franklin Murphy, accepted an invitation to be present. The federal government added to the program not only by sending a detachment of troops to take part in the parade, but detailed the *Indiana*, one of the finest battleships in the American navy, to Jersey City to fire a national salute at the time of the unveiling.

The chapter invited the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of New Jersey to hold their annual fall meeting in Jersey City, and participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument. The preliminary exercises incident to the dedication were held on Friday afternoon, November 20th, in the public and parochial schools of the city.

Over thirty thousand children and their parents and friends, listened to patriotic addresses and sang the national anthems. A souvenir pamphlet containing an account of the battle of Paulus Hook was given to every scholar, thus arousing interest in the event to be celebrated upon the following day.



Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle,
Vice-President General, New Jersey.

Mrs. Althea R. Bedle vice-president general from New Jersey, and honorary regent of the chapter, was chairman of the committee of arrangements. She was ably assisted by our regent, Mrs. George T. Werts, and the board of managers. (Were I to enter into details in describing the sayings and doings on "Paulus Hook Day" all other matter would be

crowded out of this valuable periodical.) The program for the day included three events. The reception and breakfast at the Jersey City club, commencing at 11 a. m. The unveiling ceremonies at 3 p. m. followed by the exercises at Elk's hall at 3.45 p. m.

After an enjoyable re-union among the state Daughters and their guests, at promptly 12 m. the company adjourned to the assembly hall, where the breakfast was served. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. The beautiful costumes of the Daughters and their guests combined with the artistic decorations and arrangement of the national colors, presented a picture long to be remembered.

About 250 members and guests partook of the breakfast.

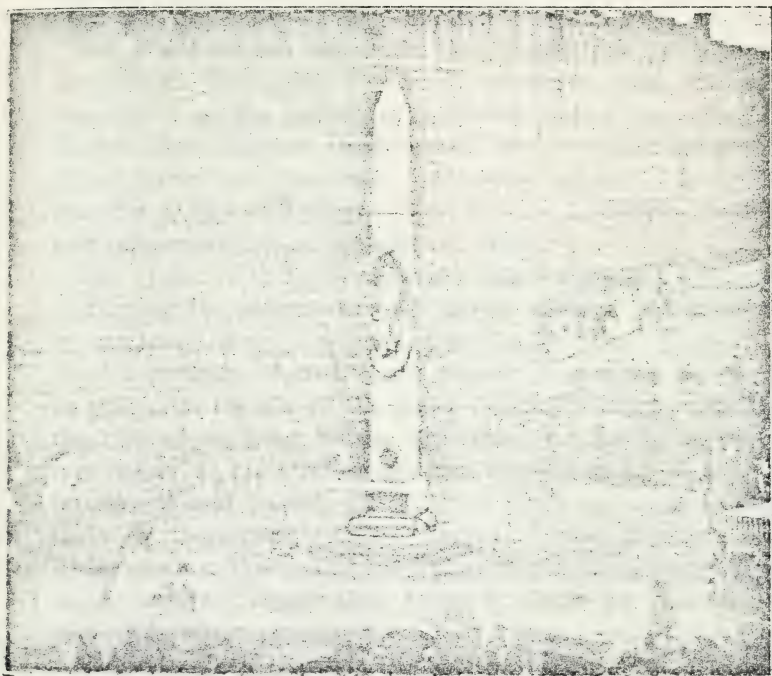
Never before has Jersey City been honored by such a gathering of distinguished guests, for which credit is mainly due to the efforts of our incomparable chairman of arrangements, Mrs. Bedle. Among those present were the Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, ex-confederate general, ex-governor of the state of Virginia, ex-consul general of Cuba, and grandson of the hero "Light Horse Harry Lee," who led the American forces in the battle of Paulus Hook, August 19th, 1779. General Lee was chief guest of honor and orator of the day; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, New York; Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, regent Knickerbocker Chapter; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent New York City Chapter; Miss C. C. Fuller, regent Ossining Chapter, New York; Miss G. A. Treat, governor general, Order of Colonial Governors; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president, Daughters of 1812; Mr. Francis B. Lee, state historian; Hon. Mark Fagan, mayor of Jersey City.

Mrs. Mary N. Putnam state regent occupied the central place at the guest table, with Mrs. Bedle on her right as toastmistress.

An invocation was sung by Miss Nelson and Miss Hellerman, and as time was limited the short program was carried out during the progress of the breakfast. Almost before the

company had tasted of the good things provided, Mrs. Bedle dropped her gavel exclaiming "we are under military orders to-day and so must lose no time, for it is not permitted to a soldier to be late."

After the welcome by our chapter regent, Mrs. George T. Werts, which was responded to by the state regent, Mrs. Erastus Putnam, and a short address by the historian of the



Monument Dedicated to the Battle of Paulus Hook.

chapter, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks' name was called. All rose with enthusiasm to greet the president general, her remarks were brief, but called forth continual applause. Greetings from other distinguished guests were all cordially received.

The program was interspersed with delightful music furnished by Miss Nelson. While the breakfast was in progress, an open air band concert was being held at the site of the monument, and bombs were fired at intervals in the neighbor-

hood of the club house. At the close of the breakfast the Daughters and their guests repaired to the balconies, to review the parade, after which they were conveyed by special trolleys to the scene of the unveiling at Grand and Washington Streets, where stood the main fort in 1779.

The open air ceremonies were brief. The parade halted at the monument and after an invocation by Dr. C. Butt, Mrs. Bedle addressed the vast audience, which filled the streets and housetops as far as the eye could see, saying in part. * * * "Here stood the old fort; here was fought that nearly bloodless battle; that capture without massacre; that strategical manoeuvre of the gallant Maj. Henry Lee. * * * * * Paulus Hook Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution is not quite four years old, but to-day we come, under the auspices of our state regent, Mrs. Erastus J. Putnam, to dedicate our monument and unveil our tablet."

Mrs. John J. Toffey, chairman of the monument committee in turning the monument over to the chapter addressed the regent Mrs. George T. Werts, in part as follows: * * * * * Your committee selected by the chapter to purchase a tablet to be placed on the site of the battle of Paulus Hook, conceived the idea of applying to the legislature for funds to erect a monument, as more fitting for this historic spot. A bill was introduced and passed. * * * * * We are under obligations to Governor Murphy, Mayor Fagan, Senator Hudspeth, ex-Gov. Werts, Colonel Taffey, the *Evening Journal* and to our honorary regent Mrs. Althea R. Bedle for valuable service rendered your committee. * * *

There was loud cheering when Mrs. Bedle pulled the strings which released the American flag and exposed to view the tablets on either side of the shaft. The warship's cannons fired the national salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Paulus Hook, and the band struck up "America." Elk's hall was beautifully decorated with the national colors for the more elaborate ceremonies which followed, and for two hours a large and enthusiastic audience listened to the addresses of the distinguished guests. National airs played by the fourth regiment band, and a chorus of sixty voices from the Woman's Choral Society added to the harmony of the occasion.

The exercises in Elk's hall were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Chas. Hess, of the First Presbyterian church, after which Mrs. George T. Werts turned the Paulus Hook memorial over to Mayor Fagan in an appropriate address, in the name of the chapter. Mayor Fagan accepted the monument in behalf of the city. Next came the address of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. The president general referred to the rapid growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "Thirteen years ago it was started by a few patriotic women, with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison at its head, to-day there are 43,600 Daughters of the American Revolution. * * * This great society is not founded to perpetuate class distinction. The Daughters of the American Revolution are democratic. They do not ask of a candidate for membership whether she is rich or poor. All we ask that she be patriotic, good and pure, and a lineal descendant of an American Revolutionary Patriot." Mrs. Fairbanks received more cheers when she denounced the use of the American flag for advertising purposes.

Mrs. Fairbanks' address was followed by the Hon. Fitzhugh Lee's oration. General Lee had come all the way from Virginia to tell the story of his ancestor, Major Henry Lee, at the bidding of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Rarely does one listen to such a scholarly address, and the patriotic principles and sentiments inculcated were of a high order. The assembly followed the distinguished orator through the various heads of his discourse with frequent applause and unabated interest for more than an hour.

The "Star Spangled Banner" led by Miss Nelson and the chorus closed the exercises of an eventful and long to be remembered day.—HELEN HERRICK CASE, *Historian*.

Saranac Chapter (Plattsburgh, New York).—The past year has been interesting and satisfying to our chapter. It has realized its ambition, that of erecting a memorial to commemorate our local history. It has brought the battle of Plattsburgh vividly before our people, a daily reminder of the deeds done so long ago.

October 17th marked the patriotic event, the presentation of a tablet to the city of Plattsburgh by our chapter.

At three o'clock the several patriotic societies marched in a

body to the scene of exercises, the fifth infantry band playing a grand march.

After an invocation by the Rev. H. P. Le F. Graban, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, our regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, gave the address of welcome and presented the tablet to the city. Mayor Sharron with a few appropriate words accepted the tablet as the city representative.

The Hon. Charles Halsey Moore delivered the oration. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles S. Robertson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The act of unveiling was performed by Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, ex-regent and founder of the chapter, and Mrs. Merritt Sowles, a lineal descendant of Gen. Benjamin Mooers, one of the heroes of the War of 1812.

As the flag slowly raised and the tablet came into view it was saluted with three volleys by company C. fifth infantry, the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." This tablet, placed on the government building, has a back ground of dark brown matted bronze, bearing an inscription in relief, the letters being burnished metal, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and acorns joined by the insignia of the society. An emblem represented by an embossed shield with the thirteen stars supported on either side by two flags encircled by a wreath of laurel surmounts the whole.

A bevelled frame in two shades of bronze completes this artistic work, careful in detail, rich in ornamentation. The inscription reads:

To Commemorate
MacDonough's Victory
Over the British fleet under Downie
On Cumberland Bay, Lake Champlain,
Macomb's repulse of the British
Land forces under Prevost
and in memory of the
sailors and soldiers of the United States
who gave their lives for their country
in these engagements at Plattsburgh
September 11, 1814.

Erected by Saranac Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1903.

Mrs. Gamble gave an interesting account of the naval battle on Cumberland Bay, Lake Champlain, saying:

"This memorial will remain as an object lesson of history. It had been the intention of the chapter to have erected the tablet on the eighty-ninth anniversary of the battle but circumstances prevented. * * * This engagement was one of the hardest contested in the history of our country. * * * As regent falls to me the pleasant duty of presenting to the city this bronze tablet commemorating the battle of Plattsburgh which I do in the name of Saranac Chapter. * * * It has been a labor of love for the cause on our part. We leave it to you a sacred memorial to the honored dead—an inspiration to the living."

This is the first tablet erected in commemoration of what was one of the most important engagements of the War of 1812.—EMMA C. NICHOLS, *Historian*.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—Mrs. Oscar T. Martin was elected regent at the annual meeting. On the evening of March 3, 1903, the Misses Hollenbeck charmingly entertained the members of the Lagonda Chapter and a few guests. "Music of Colonial Days" was the subject. Mr. Oscar T. Martin read an intensely interesting paper and Mrs. Ort and Mr. Lutz sang delightfully.

The April meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Oscar T. Martin. The subject "Historic April Days," was ably treated by Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, assisted by Mrs. Joseph K. Black and Miss Mellen.

Flag day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. J. E. Heffelfinger. Mrs. O. J. Hodge, the state regent of Ohio, gave a talk. A flag was given to each guest.

On October 22 the Lagonda and Urbana Chapters were delightfully entertained at the home of the regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin. The program consisted of short talks from the Urbana regent, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Houston's strong words touched the hearts of all present.

The chapter expect to be in their own rooms the first of January and will dedicate them by giving a Colonial tea party.—M. CASSILLY, *Historian*.

The Declaration of Independence Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The chapter has on its membership list, at the present time, thirty-three active, and thirteen honorary members, and takes great pride in the fact that the women who have honored the chapter by accepting election to honorary membership in it, are among the most brilliant, able and distinguished members of our order.

The stated meetings of the chapter are held monthly, from September to May, inclusive; the annual election being held in May. In addition to the stated meetings for business, an almost equal number of meetings are held where the social element predominates. On George Washington's wedding day, our chapter historian, and her mother, gave a varied and delightful entertainment to the chapter; the sister of our register (not herself a member of the chapter), paid the chapter the compliment of giving a lawn party in its honor last May, at her charming home at Wayne, Pennsylvania; on one evening last March, we listened to Prof. Henry Lawrence Southwick's fine lecture on "A Splendid Rebel, Patrick Henry;" the lecture being a gift from the regent to the chapter; on one ever-to-be-remembered afternoon we sat entranced, in Independence Hall, listening to a masterly address from the Hon. Dimmer Beeber on "The Making of the Federal Constitution;" the interest of the occasion being enhanced by the remembrance, that, in the very building in which we sat, Pennsylvania had adopted this same federal constitution; and, on four other occasions, different members of the chapter invited us to their homes, to enjoy the programs, combining musical and literary features, which they had arranged for our benefit.

The chapter was also, on two afternoons, delightfully entertained by the Germantown Chapter, at the homes of its regent and treasurer; and was given the privilege of assisting the Germantown Chapter in decorating the identified graves of the officers and men killed in the battle of Germantown, on the anniversary of that battle.

The chapter has been represented by its regent in both the Eleventh and Twelfth Continental Congresses, and was also represented at the breaking of ground for Continental Hall on October 11th, 1902.

At the Twelfth Continental Congress, the chapter announced that it would place in Continental Memorial Hall, a window, having on it a facsimile of "The Declaration of Independence."

The interest shown in, and the attendance at, the business meetings of the chapter, are steadily growing; and a new feature, just introduced, of having a fifteen minutes parliamentary drill *before* the reading of the minutes, promises to add interest to the meetings and to induce more prompt attendance.

The chapter enters on the year 1903-4, with every assurance of a largely increased membership and a prosperous and successful future.—H. B. HUEY, *Regent*.

Merion Chapter (Bala, Pennsylvania).—The annual meeting of Merion Chapter was held April 7th, 1903.

On Tuesday, May 5th, the chapter made an historic pilgrimage to Belmont Mansion, in West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. This antique mansion was the residence of the eminent Revolutionary patriot, Judge Richard Peters, secretary of the board of war.

May 28th Merion Chapter visited West Laurel Hill and Mount Vernon cemeteries and placed wreaths on the graves of their deceased members, Mrs. E. E. Nock, Mrs. Katie D. Harvey and Mrs. Louise Rothermel Darlington. Also sent a wreath to Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, to adorn the last resting place of their "Real Daughter," Mrs. Louisa Heston Paxton. It is the custom in Pennsylvania, perhaps in other states also, to put all cemeteries in perfect order in time for Memorial, or Decoration Day, May 30th. Not soldiers' graves alone, but all graves are decorated, wherever possible.

Merion Chapter has located the graves of one hundred Revolutionary patriots in the cemeteries of Lower Merion township. This year the chapter provided 100 flags to mark them for Decoration day.

June 19th was the occasion of a grand celebration at Valley Forge, to commemorate its evacuation by Washington's army, June 19, 1778, when his troops with renewed vigor left the scene of their deepest distress to overtake the British and

defeat them at Monmouth. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Valley Forge Anniversary Association, the same organization that had arranged the Valley Forge centennial, June 19, 1878. Many of the original members of this association still survive.

The Pennsylvania chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution were invited to act as an auxiliary committee in preparing for this last celebration. Many of them responded. Merion Chapter made a contribution towards the expenses; also had the honor of decorating the speakers' stand with the chapter's two "Betsey Ross flags," or "Flags of 1777." On the program was the "Hallelujah poem," written by the historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey, and read by Prof. Francis Lee Lybarger. Miss Harvey also sang in the choir of 500 voices, which rendered the Valley Forge patriotic music and Handel's grand "Hallelujah Chorus."

The program for the day included a memorial service in the morning and a patriotic service in the afternoon, both presided over by Governor S. W. Pennypacker. At noon Bishop O. W. Whittaker laid the cornerstone of a chapel to be erected on Valley Forge Camp-ground "to the Glory of God and in Memory of George Washington." With the contents of the cornerstone was deposited a copy of a poem by Miss Margaret B. Harvey; also a copy of a set of resolutions passed by Merion Chapter.

The chapter's autumnal meeting was held October 6 in the parish house of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Lower Merion. The historian announced that Merion Chapter had received from the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association formal permission to furnish a room in Washington's headquarters. Several pieces of antique furniture have been donated for the purpose. Valley Forge Chapter and Chester County Chapter have already furnished rooms in the old mansion.—BEULAH H. WHILLDIN, *Recording Secretary*.

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter (Westerly, Rhode Island).—In presenting to you my first annual report as historian of our chapter, I would remind you that we are now seven years old,

and that to-morrow a new year dawns. We were organized as a chapter on November 12, 1896, with fifteen charter members; to-day our membership is seventy-three.

As soon as the schedule of meetings had been arranged our regent, Mrs. Burdick, presented each member of the chapter a year-card and directory with her compliments. These have proved of great value. It is desired that these year-cards, which have now been in use for two years, may be continued in succeeding years.

During the year we have contributed the annual prize of ten dollars for the best historical essay written by a pupil of the Westerly high school, and five dollars to the eighth grade, so-called, for the same work. We have continued our subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Westerly public library. A special contribution was made by the ladies for the purchase of a flag for the battle ship "Rhode Island," amounting to twelve dollars and a half. Our Colonial tea of March 5th proved of such interest that we held a public "Colonial tea" on the evening of March 12th. At this time a very pleasing entertainment was rendered by members of the chapter, entitled "A Business Meeting." We were liberally patronized and our treasury funds showed the substantial increase of forty-nine dollars and six cents. As a further source of revenue we have used the "Mite Boxes" and their collections have amounted to the big "Mite" of eleven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Mr. David G. Stillman presented us last spring, through his daughter, Mrs. Alberti R. Stillman, an old-fashioned loom. This fact emphasizes the need we have for a room, or suite of rooms, in which to locate our property, which is now somewhat scattered, and to serve as a meeting place as well.

The Samuel Ward Society, Children of the American Revolution, has made commendable progress during the past year under the guidance of Mrs. John P. Randall. At the recent convention held in Providence this society was awarded the state banner for the third consecutive time for meritorious work. The banner now becomes the property of the society.

With true patriotic motives, this society now offers another banner to be likewise competed for by the societies of the state. Surely the Samuel Ward Society may be called the banner society without fear of contradiction.

During the year your officers have attended several receptions given by the various chapters in honor of the state regent, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. These gatherings have had a tendency to bring the Daughters into closer touch with one another and have been of mutual benefit. The combined effort of all these chapters working together may exert a far-reaching influence in this state and should inspire all with true American patriotism. Our own reception was held on Monday, November 9, at the Dixon House, and we had as guests Mrs. Lippitt and some thirty other Daughters, officers of the chapters of the state.

A word of commendation should be given in behalf of our retiring officers, under whose administration we have prospered. Especially would we mention Mrs. Burdick, our regent, who retires to-day from the office she has so well filled for the past two years.

Standing, as we now do, at the threshold of another year in the history of our chapter, we may look back with pardonable pride over the past seven years' work. "Yet while we so regard it, the satisfaction is derived more from the possibilities which lie before us than from any consciousness of work accomplished, important as that work has been. It is the promise which our past record gives for the accomplishing of our purposes in the future, and the importance of maintaining and improving that record, which inspires us to-day.—MRS. ADDIE W. HILLIARD, *Historian*.

The Tennessee State Conference.—The second annual conference, held in Nashville on the 17th and 18th of November, 1903, was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain; seated on the rostrum with her were the other state officers.

In an impressive manner Mrs. A. M. Shook, of Cumberland Chapter, welcomed the delegates and visiting Daughters. Miss

Mary Boyce Temple, regent of Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, responded in her usual felicitous style; both addresses were full of patriotism. Miss Wheeler sang "Our Own United States," with much gusto, accompanied by Miss Frank Hallowell as pianist.

One of the interesting and unusual features of the morning program was the delegates answering to roll-call with appropriate patriotic quotations.

Mrs. Chamberlain's address was replete with beauty and helpful suggestions, and was received with enthusiasm.

"Perhaps the most interesting report of the conference was that of the historian, Miss Gentry, who has gathered the histories of the chapters for future use, and by her example inspired the Daughters to search out the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in the state, and in closing her report, pointed out many historical places waiting to be marked." A rising vote of thanks was given Miss Gentry for her fine paper.

The following chapters, through their regents and delegates gave reports which were much enjoyed: Jackson-Madison, of Jackson; Old Glory, of Franklin; Hermitage, Watauga, and Commodore Perry, of Memphis; Campbell and Cumberland, of Nashville; Chickamauga, of Chattanooga; Bonny Kate, of Knoxville; Shelby, of Shelbyville; and Margaret Gaston, of Lebanon; these reports showed that the chapters were earnestly working to uphold and carry forward the patriotic principles for which they were organized.

The afternoon session was opened by a group of songs by Nashville's noted and sweet songstress, Mrs. Gillespie, accompanied by Miss Rion.

Miss Lizzie Atchison, chairman of the Tennessee monument fund, reported a total of \$232.00 for the monument; the following chapters contributing: Cumberland, Campbell, Margaret Gaston, Commodore Perry, Bonny Kate, Jackson-Madison and Old Glory, the last named giving the first donation in the state.

Miss Atchison was heartily thanked for her excellent work; and re-elected to the same office. This monument will prob-

ably cost from three to five thousand dollars, and be located on Capitol Hill.

Greetings were read from many states. Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, cordially invited the Tennessee Daughters to St. Louis.

Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Memphis, in an address full of eloquent patriotism, urged that Daughters be loyal to their dead in marking their resting places and erecting monuments.

At 4 p. m., the conference adjourned, and the delegates were taken for a drive.

That evening the Nashville Chapters united in giving the delegates and visiting Daughters a reception at the splendid home of Mrs. A. M. Shook, the regent of Cumberland Chapter and also regent of the "Ladies Hermitage Association."

The morning session of the 18th was called to order by the vice-regent; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Jacobs made the opening prayer.

Mrs. McMillan (wife of ex-governor Benton McMillan) explained the work of the newly organized "Woman's Historical Association," and asked the co-operation of the chapters in securing historical relics for this collection. Following Mrs. McMillan's address "Beloved Columbia" was expressively sung by Mr. Justin Thatcher.

Mrs. Charles B. Bryan (and whom a more worthy and satisfactory selection could not have been made), was nominated for state regent, the election to take place at the next Continental Congress at Washington. Miss Mary B. Temple was unanimously elected vice-regent.

The nomination of Miss Gentry for historian, was carried unanimously, and Mrs. Chamberlain thanked her for the excellent work she had done during the past year. Mrs. Mackenzie was unanimously re-elected treasurer. Mrs. Morgan Ketchum of Memphis was elected secretary.

Memphis was chosen as next place of meeting. Mrs. A. M. Shook was re-appointed chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. Latham, regent of the Hermitage Chapter, Memphis, spoke words of encouragement and inspiration to the Daugh-

ters; and presented a fine report of her chapter's work; she gave a cordial and pressing invitation to a grand reception at the Tennessee "Hermitage Building" at the St. Louis Fair to be given by the three Memphis Chapters.

After the adjournment of the conference the ladies were given a delightful trip by Mrs. J. W. Thomas in her private car to the famous home of General and President Andrew Jackson. Mrs. M. C. Dorris (one of the Tennessee Commissioners to the St. Louis Fair), Mrs. Shook, Mrs. Sallie E. Gant, Mrs. Flem Wall, Mrs. Dr. McMurray and others waited to welcome them to the "Manor house" of long ago. After lunch, spread in the commodious dining room, where seven presidents have partaken of the lavish hospitality for which the south is famous—they were shown over the house by Mrs. Dorris. Under a portrait of Mrs. Rachel (Jackson), stood a bust of Mrs. Mary L. (Jones) Baxter, the founder and life regent of "Ladies Hermitage Association"—who died two years since—this bust is the work of Zolnay; Mrs. Baxter was Miss Gentry's maternal aunt.

One of the pleasures of the day, was meeting Mrs. Rachel Jackson Laurence, General Jackson's adopted granddaughter, whose reminiscence added much to the interest of the occasion. The garden, with its wealth of old fashioned flowers was visited, where rests "the General" and "Miss Rachel" (as old "Uncle Alfred" the body-servant, or valet of the president used to say when expatiating on their many virtues) in their handsome, but chaste mausoleum, beneath a hickory and a Magnolia tree; then one more look over the house that spoke so pathetically and forcibly of "a day that is done," and of a man who lives now "in the hearts of the people"—then

"There was shaking of hands, and sorrow of heart,
For the hour was approaching when merry folks part."

SUSIE GENTRY, *State Historian and Regent Old Glory Chapter.*

Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—At the November meeting Mrs. Josephine Waters Hays, vice-regent, presented the chapter with a silver-mounted, black walnut gavel, bear-

ing the following inscription,—“Made of wood from Mt. Vernon, presented to the Oshkosh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution by Josephine Waters Hays, 1903.” This gavel was made from a branch cut from one of the glorious old trees at Mt. Vernon,—a tree which there is every reason to believe was growing in Washington’s life time, and which it is pleasant to think might have been planted by his own hand.—EMILY TURNER, *Historian*.

It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, do not perform their duty to the world.—*Daniel Webster*.

By an instinct of nature, we love to learn the places of our birth and the chief circumstances of the lives of our progenitors.—*James Savage*.

The first commandment with promise, which requires the individual to honor his immediate parents with grateful assiduity while they live, and with grateful commemoration when they are gone, is a commandment for communities and races to honor all that was good in their progenitors.—*Leonard Bacon*.

The time may come when the sons of the Pilgrims will revert to the days of their forefathers for old principles, antiquated manners, and patriarchal examples, and search our depositories for the memorials and the means of a free, full and prosperous republic.—*Abiel Holmes*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

In the November and December number of the magazine it was shown how a resolution or main motion may be changed by the process of amendment and how the rules governing amendments to a main motion apply to any motion that is amendable.

We will now consider a class of motions which may be applied to the main motion *only*. These motions are the objection to the consideration of the question and indefinite postponement. The effect of these motions is distinctly unfriendly, their purpose being to kill the main motion, as when either of these motions is decided in the affirmative it has the effect of instantly removing the main motion from the assembly. While these motions are alike in character and purpose to a large extent, the points wherein they differ are many. In regard to their rank or grade they are on an equal footing in that each is but one degree higher than the main motion, and like an amendment of the first degree they are in order only when the main motion is the only one pending. From this point on the similarity ceases.

It sometimes happens that a proposition is presented to an assembly of such a nature that consideration of it seems unwise. For instance, it may be irrelevant or absurd. Discussion of it may be unprofitable or tend to create unnecessary unpleasantness.

If this is the case the objection to the consideration of the question is the parliamentary agent to use. This question may be raised immediately after the main motion is stated, but at no other time. It would not be in order before the chair states the main motion, although such a motion has been made and seconded for the reason that until the main motion is stated there is nothing before the assembly to object to. If the main motion has been discussed or any subsidiary motion entertained it is then too late to use this particular method of killing the original proposition. It must be remembered that the objection to the consideration of the question is used, not for the purpose of objecting to further consideration, but for the purpose of objecting to any consideration whatever.

The member raising the question of consideration need not wait for recognition, and a second is not required. Neither is the question debatable and the member who raises it may not state her reasons for the objection. The question when raised is stated and put to vote immediately.

A distinctive feature of the question of consideration is the manner in which it is voted upon. A two-thirds vote in the *negative* is required to sustain the objection. In other words two-thirds of the members voting must say that they do *not* wish to consider the main motion in order to effect its suppression. If the objection is sustained the question to which it is applied may not be renewed during the session.

While this method of suppressing a question is the legitimate one it is not used as frequently as it would be if it were better understood. The motion to lay the question on the table is commonly used when the intention is to suppress, but this is an unfair use of the latter motion and in direct opposition to its character or the purpose for which it was created as will be shown later on.

The following is an illustration of the use of the objection to the consideration of the question:

The following resolution has been offered, seconded and stated by the chair:

Resolved, That the membership of this club be limited to the present members.

Mrs. Page. Madam President, I object to the consideration of the question.

President. The consideration of the question is objected to and the question is: Will the assembly consider it [the question]? All in favor of considering the question will rise and stand to be counted [vote is taken]. You may be seated. All opposed to considering the question will rise and stand to be counted [vote is taken]. There were twenty in favor and forty opposed to the consideration. The objection is sustained and the resolution will not be considered.

Or, there were twenty-two in favor and thirty-eight opposed to the consideration. There being less than two-thirds opposed, the objection fails, and the question before the assembly is the adoption of the resolution [she states the resolution]. Are you ready for the question? etc.

BUSHNELL BENEDICT.

ORCUTT'S HISTORY OF TORRINGTON, page 224.
(N. Y.) Crown Pt., Sept. 28th, 1775.

Received of Mr. Jothem Bemus, sixteen shillings & three pence, York money, which I desire Capt. Griswold to pay out of my wages, & you will oblige

Sirs yours,

BUSHNIEL BENEDICT.

Page 223.—"Capt. Shubael Griswold as capt. was in war of Rev. as early as 1775 in the Northern Campaign as the following receipts will show. These receipts are preserved in the book in which he kept his journal in the French War, & which he used many years afterwards as an account book." Where can this book be found?

There are no points of the compass on the chart of true patriotism.—
Winthrop.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy
Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself
Values the latest link in the fair chain
Of noble sequences."—*Goethe's Iphigenia*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

142. TOD.—George Tod was born in Suffield, Conn., Dec. 11, 1773; died in Warren Co., O., April 11, 1841. He was state librarian 1804-5, judge of supreme court 1806-9, lieut. col. in war of 1812. David Tod, son of George, was born Feb. 21, 1805; died Nov. 13, 1868; was minister to Brazil 1847-51; elected governor of Ohio 1862.—C. T. M.

384. PARMALEE—WARD.—It is shown by Hartford probate records, Vol. IV, by Killingsworth land records, Vol. I and New London probate book A that Esther, wife of Deacon Nathaniel Parmalee, was daughter of John Kelsey of Hartford and Killingsworth. She was born Sept. 14, 1675. She may have been a widow Ward when she married Nathaniel Parmalee.—S. B. F.

390. CONKLIN—VAN BENSCHOTEN.—In N. Y. calendar of wills are found, date 1785, Capt. John Concklin and sons—John, Lawrence, David, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Matthew and daughters Joanna, Mary, Hes-

ter. In "New York Men in Revolution" are mentioned John, Matthew, Lawrence, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Conklin; also Capt. Elias Van Benschoten and Elias Van Benschoten. The will of Elias Van Benschoten, Dutchess Co., 1783, mentions daughter Catharine.

400. (1) WHITE.—Bridget Alger (daughter of William Alger of Shalford, Essex Co., Eng.) was born in Eng. March 11, 1562; married June 24, 1585 Robert White at Shalford. Their son Elder John² White b. at Messing, Essex Co., came to Newtown, Mass., 1632; removed to Hartford, Conn., 1636; thence to Hadley, Mass., 1659; then to Hartford, Conn., 1670; died 1685; married Dec. 26, 1622, at Messing, Eng., Mary Levitt, daughter of William and Margaret Levitt. (See Parish Church Register.)

Capt. Nathaniel³ White, born in England 1629, was a deputy to general court of Conn. from Middletown for fifty years. (See Colonial Records, Vol. IV.) His first wife was Elizabeth ———; second wife Martha, widow of Hugh Mould and daughter of John Coit of New London, Conn. He died Aug. 27, 1711. His daughter Mary, b. April 7, 1659, married Jan. 16, 1678, Jacob Cornwall of Middletown, Conn. Their daughter Mary, b. Nov., 1679, married May 30, 1698, Francis Whitmore (or Whetmore). Their daughter Hannah, b. Sept. 11, 1711, at Middletown, married Aug. 5, 1731, John Percival of East Haddam, Conn. I have a copy of White and Wetmore coats of arms.—M. C. L.

(2) TODD.—Mercy Todd, b. about 1690, was the tenth child of Samuel Todd and Mary Bradley, daughter of William and Abigail (Pritchard) Bradley, married 1717 Capt. Wait Cornwall. Samuel¹ Todd was son of Christopher Todd and wife Grace Middlebrook, born in New Haven April 29, 1714. Christopher³ Todd was son of William Todd, born in Eng. Jan. 12, 1617; died Apr. 23, 1686. He was one of the company with John Davenport. William² Todd, born in Eng. June 29, 1593; died 1617. His parents were William¹ Todd born 1592 and Isabel Rogerson.—C. T. M.

QUERIES.

403. BAKER—TRIPP.—*Correction.*—John Baker and Elizabeth (or Anna) King (not Abigail Lee) were the parents of John, Amos, Elisha, Daniel, Abigail and Anna. They settled at Schoon Lake, N. Y., 1798. The ancestry of John Baker and wife ——— King is desired.

The father of Job Tripp was Benjamin Tripp of Foster, R. I.—E. E. W.

412. (1) PILLSBURY-CROSBY.—William¹ Pillsbury b. 1606; d. 1686; married 1642 Dorothy Crosby of Dorchester, Mass. Her ancestry desired.

(2) PILLSBURY-GAVET.—Job² Pillsbury b. Oct. 16, 1643, married 1677 Mary Gavet. Her ancestry desired.

(3) PILLSBURY-ALLEN.—Daniel² Pillsbury b. Sept. 20, 1678, married Sarah Allen. Her ancestry desired.

(4) PILLSBURY-SOMERBY.—Joshua¹ Pillsbury b. Feb. 11, 1704, married 1731 Mary Somerby. I have her ancestry back to Anthony Somerby b. 1610—wife, Abigail who died June, 1643. Ancestry of Anthony is desired.

(5) PILLSBURY-WITHAM.—Joshua² Pillsbury b. Mar. 23, 1738; d. 1798; married Rebekah Witham. Her ancestry desired.

(6) SOMERBY.—Abiel Somerby, father of Mary (Somerby) Pillsbury, was born Aug. 2, 1667; married 1693 Jane Brockleband. Her ancestry is desired.

(7) SOMERBY-KNIGHT.—Abiel Somerby, father of above Abiel, b. 1641; d. 1671; married 1661 Rebecca Knight, daughter of Dea. Richard Knight, b. 1602, and his wife Agnes Coffley. Ancestry of both desired.

(8) HALE-THURLOW.—Elizabeth Hale, b. Apr. 9, 1715, married 1726 George Thurlow. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (——) Hale. Their ancestry desired.—E. A. A.

413. (1) EYRE.—Ancestry and dates of birth and death of Capt. Richard Eyre who commanded the armed schooner Delaware during the Rev. War desired.

(2) STEWART.—Also ancestry of Andrew Stewart, supposed to have lived at West Hanover, Dauphin Co., Penn.—E. M. DeA.

414. FORMAN.—Information desired of the first wife of Gen. Thomas Marsh Forman of Rose Hill, Cecil Co., Md. His second wife was Mrs. Callender of Delaware. The names of Gen. Forman's children desired. He was in the Revolutionary War.—A. E. F. D.

415. EMERSON.—Parentage of Sarah Emerson, Concord, N. H., who married John Dimond desired. Her father may have been from Hill, N. H. Was he in Rev. service?—A. L. G.

416. ELLSWORTH-REYNOLDS.—Query 330 refers to Elmer E. Ellsworth. My grandfather Ellsworth was a Rev. soldier. He was also the grandfather of Elmer E. Ellsworth. My grandmother was Sarah (Reynolds) Ellsworth, a heroine of the Revolution as, when a child of nine years, she with her mother, brothers and sisters, was near the battlefield of Bemis Heights, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and loaded guns for father and older brothers and melted lead for bullets. I should like to learn the ancestry of Sarah (Reynolds) Ellsworth. She died April, 1850, nearly eighty-two years old in Wayne Co., N. Y. She had a brother Isaac. The names of the others I do not know. Grandfather George Ellsworth died March, 1840. The maiden name of the mother of Elmer E. Ellsworth was Phebe Denton.—E. R. S.

417. BEARD—BAIRD.—I wish to learn Revolutionary record of John Beard and of Robert Baird who enlisted from Franklin Co., Penn.—M. B. T.

418. FARRAR-SWEET.—Would like ancestry of Salmon Farrar and of his wife, Phebe Sweet; married Feb. 15, 1806; lived West Edmiston,

N. Y. The parents of Salmon Farrar were Nathan and Sarah (Brooks) Farrar.—S. H. L.

419. BAILEY.—Wanted a Revolutionary record of Jacob Bailey of Long Island. He was a tanner and furnished leather for the soldiers. His wife was Bathsheba Brush. They moved to Delaware Co., N. Y. Their children were: Hannah, married, ——— Beardsley; John, married Hannah Brush; Free love, married William Teed; Phebe, married Amos Woolsey; Doshea, married Benjamin Barlow; Polly, married Aaron Gregory; Nancy, married John Briggs.—H. M. G.

420. BASSETT.—Joseph Bassett, son of William and Elizabeth (Tilden) Bassett, at Plymouth, 1621. Married first—whom? second, Martha Hobart. They probably lived near Hingham or Bridgewater, Mass. W. H. C.

421. MARKHAM—WHITMAN.—Daniel Markham, deacon, married Nov. 3, 1669, Elizabeth Whitman, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Whitman. Would like information of his ancestry and place of birth.—M. P. M.

422. CLEMENT—PETERS.—William B. Clement, born Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1805, married Sibyl Peters (daughter of James Peters). He was son of Lambert Clement, born June 4, 1757, captain of the Johnstown militia at the beginning of Rev. War and served through the war. Wanted the ancestry of Lambert Clement, name of his wife, also ancestry of James Peters and of his wife.—E. A. A.

423. GORDON—BRADLEY.—Information is desired of the ancestry and any Revolutionary record of the families of Samuel Bradley or that of his wife Elizabeth Gordon. Samuel Bradley (son of James Bradley who came from Ireland to Williamsburg, S. C., 1732 or 1734) moved from Williamsburg to a plantation on Black river. His son Roger Bradley married Martha Mitchell. Elizabeth Gordon was daughter of Roger Gordon and granddaughter of James Gordon of Williamsburg, S. C. Roger Bradley, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bradley, is said to have been in Rev. War and a prisoner at Camden.—M. M. S.

424. JONES.—Any information concerning Francis or Timothy Jones, who signed the Association test at Epping, N. H., 1776, will be greatly appreciated. Timothy Jones was living at Epping in 1791.—H.

425. BEEDLE—TINGLE.—(1) Solomon Beedle (Beadle) b. when? d. 1838, at Wingate, Ind. Married Mary Tingle, daughter of Jedediah and ——— (Reder) Tingle. He was son of Joseph and Mary (Meek) Tingle. Her ancestry is desired, and any Rev. record of her family.

(2) HALL—MOSS.—Rev. record desired of Dr. Isaac Hall, b. July 11, 1714, d. March 7, 1781. Dr. I. Hall was a physician in Meriden, Conn. He married Nov. 5, 1739, Mary Moss, daughter of John Moss.

(3) HULL.—Would like to learn the name of the first wife of Dr. John Hull, son of Richard Hull of New Haven, Conn. His second wife was Mary Jones.—C. M. C.

426. (1) AYLETT—WALKER.—Information desired of the names of the

daughters of Philip Aylett and wife Ann Ashton and whom they married. The Aylett family settled in King William Co., Vir.

(2) WALKER—HAWES.—Who were the parents of Ann Walker, b. 1731, who married June 20, 1751, Samuel Hawes. Her mother's maiden name was Aylett. Tradition says she had four sisters, three of whom married Benj. Walker, John Walker and George Buckner? Has Virginia any record of military service of either Aylett or Walker? Ann (Walker) Hawes had son, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hawes. A brother of Samuel married Judith Aylett.—A. C. T.

427. (1) MICHAEL—HADSSELL.—Would like information concerning ——— Michael (or Mickle), a sea captain who commanded a vessel that brought supplies from France during the Revolution. His home was at Lanesboro, Mass. His daughter Anne married Elijah Hadsell, of Stonington, Conn.

(2) SCUDDER—WOOD.—Information desired of ——— Wood who married Capt. William Scudder. Her maiden name and date of marriage. They were married in Westchester Co., N. Y., and removed to Roxbury, Delaware Co., about 1801.—C. A. H.

428. CRISWELL.—Please examine the lists of soldiers in the Rev. from N. Y. and Pa. and see whether the military service of Samuel appears. If so, please indicate volume and page and state his rank, etc.—A. E. B.

NOTE.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the author, Mrs. Maria W. Pinney, Derby, Conn., for the valuable copy of her "Sketch of Richard Seymour, Hartford, 1640;" and also to Mrs. E. P. Dismukes for sketches of three Revolutionary soldiers, Generals David, Jonathan and Thomas M. Forman.—L. B. N.

WITH ETHAN ALLEN AT TICONDEROGA, by *W. Bert Foster*. Illustrated by *F. A. Carter*. The Penn. Publishing Co., Phila., 1903.

Ethan Allen, one of the heroes of our childhood, still holds his place in our affections. Brilliant, dashing, impulsive and generous—is there any boy who does not wish that he might have been with Ethan Allen at "Ti." The next best thing is reading about him when the tale is told with as much vividness as here. The pictures add to the charm. Why go to fiction, when history furnishes such adventurous men and the patriotic societies have taught us to appreciate their deeds and love their memories. The Penn. Publishing Co., have given us an instructive and entertaining book.

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12 Lafayette Sq., Washington,
D. C.

Chaplain.

MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Through the generosity of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution is able to offer a beautiful silver loving cup to the child who secures the largest amount of money for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, between this date and April 19, 1904. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., national treasurer, Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The cup will be awarded during the annual convention of the Society which is to be held in the third week of April, 1904.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the national board of management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 12, 1903, in the Church of the Covenant.

Present, Mrs. Burrows, national president; Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Tweedale, and Miss Tulloch.

After prayer by the chaplain the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the name of Mrs. R. L. Goodman, of Dallas, Texas, to be president of the Samuel McDonald Society, which was confirmed.

The treasurer's report showing a balance of \$64.40 was read and accepted.

Twenty-seven application papers were read, and the applicants elected.

Mrs. Darwin reported that no room in the Loan and Trust building could be obtained for less than \$15.00 a month. She was requested to communicate with the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution who occupy rooms in the building mentioned, and ascertain if any one of them would allow the board to use part of her room.

Mrs. Hamlin offered the following: "I move that the clause in the constitution, article seventh, section first, reading February 22nd be changed to read April 19th, in order that the annual convention of

the Children of the American Revolution may meet at the time of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded and carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offering a silver loving cup to the child who raises the most money for Memorial Continental Hall fund by the time of the annual convention. It was moved and carried that Mrs. Horton's generous offer be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Darwin and Miss Tulloch were appointed a committee to prepare a notice of the competition to be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and each local society.

It was moved and carried that a stipulation should be embodied in the acceptance, requiring the money collected to be sent through the treasurer of the national board of management, Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Bond was reappointed state director for Wyoming and Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel appointed national registrar, vice Mrs. Heth, resigned.

The question of the legality of an election in Wisconsin, presented by the director for that state, was discussed. It was decided that the officers of a local society are, by virtue of their office, entitled to vote, and the secretary was instructed to so inform the state director, Mrs. Shepard.

The board then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
National Recording Secretary.

PATRIOTISM.

Ella M. Perkins, Jonathan Thompson Society, Somerville, Mass.

Received honorable mention in prize essay contest.

Patriotism is love of one's country; it is the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasions or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. It is characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates man in the character of a citizen.

We can cultivate our patriotism by becoming acquainted with our country, studying its inspiring history, familiarizing ourselves with its institutions, and by taking an active interest in its affairs.

To love one's country has been considered honorable, and under the influence of this noble passion every social virtue is cultivated, freedom prevails through the whole, and the public good is the object of every one's concern.

Patriotism is not confined to love for one's native land but includes love for the land of one's adoption. One may love the land of his

choice even more than that of his birth. A man's country is not merely that of his birth so often, but that of his happiness.

The most substantial glory of a country is in its virtuous great men; its prosperity will depend on its docility to learn from their example. That nation is fated to ignominy and servitude from which such men have lived in vain.

The love of liberty has always been the ruling passion of our nation. It was mixed at first with the "purple tide" of the founders' lives and circulating with that tide through their veins has descended through every generation of their posterity, marking every feature of our country's glorious story.

The true wealth of our nation is not found in its material accumulation, or the skill of its people to make money but in its men and women of character and culture, who aim in all the relations of life to elevate and ennoble humanity. Such a training will prepare the young to become a blessing to themselves, ornaments to society and the bulwarks of the state.

Oppressed and persecuted in their native country, the high indignant spirits of our fathers formed the bold design of leaving a land where minds as well as bodies were chained for regions where freedom might be found to dwell, though her dwelling should prove to be amid wilds and wolves, or savages less hospitable than wild animals. An ocean three thousand miles wide with its winds and waves rolled between them and liberty.

The sympathies and affections that grow out of the near relations of private life constitute elements of the love of country. It presents itself to our thoughts with the recollections of a mother's smile. We love our country for the sake of those who have loved and served it in former and latter periods; honored worthies whose labors have subdued her fields, wisdom guided her councils, and eloquence swayed her assemblies; whose yearnings have exalted her name; whose piety has exalted her churches, and valor defended her borders.

Religious sentiments and emotions hallow the feelings that unite us to our land and to one another.

Geographical divisions must not be suffered to limit the walk of our benevolence; nor shades of differences in religion, manners, state of society to make us aliens; nor should the passions produced by competition for influence, nor even the sense of unfriendly conduct in one section toward another countervail though they cannot but impair the face of the incentives to sympathy and expanded patriotism.

Personal or private courage is totally distinct from that higher and nobler courage which prompts the patriot to offer himself a voluntary sacrifice to his country's good.

The high, the exalted, the sublime emotions of a patriotism which soaring towards Heaven rises far above all mean, low or selfish things and is absorbed by one soul transporting thought of the good and glory

of one's country are never felt in his impenetrable breast. That patriotism which catching its inspiration from on high and leaving at an immeasurable distance below all lesser groveling personal interests and feelings animates and prompts the deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, of death itself; that is public virtue, that is the noblest, the sublimest of all public virtues.

Every act of noble sacrifice to the country, every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause has its beneficial influences.

Ideal patriotism puts the welfare of country above all other considerations save only duty to God. Patriotism whether we reflect upon the benevolence which gives it birth, the magnitude of its object, the happy effect which it produces, or the height to which it exalts human character, by the glorious action of which it is the cause must be considered as the noblest of all social virtues. The patriot is influenced by love for his fellow men and an ardent desire to preserve sacred and unbroken their natural rights. Trueness to our country is the best way to honor the soldiers who fell in the defense of their country.

We honor our heroic and patriotic dead by being true men; as true men by faithfully fighting the battles of our day as they fought the battles of their day.

We revere the memory of the patriots of that mighty struggle which made us an independent nation. We admire the specimen of their eloquence in behalf of civil and religious liberty to secure which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

It is the duty of the true patriot to become intelligent in reference to the demands of the hour in which he lives and the evils which endanger the institutions of his home.

Patriotism is usually truer and more intense in large countries and in countries rough and barren than in those smooth and more fertile.

Let piety and patriotism sweetly unite in forming the characters of our children that we may have a race of loyal and noble Americans to carry forward the triumphs of liberty after those who won it have gone to their reward. Our boys and girls are to be made to feel that they are Christian patriots and then we will be sure that they will make good citizens. We ask them to love their home because it is God's home, to serve their state because it is God's kingdom. This is the whole duty to man.

We are told that in a battle many years ago, wherein valor and patriotism were made very apparent that the victorious commander presented his soldiers with a medal bearing the name of the battle and the simple words, "I was there." These medals were prized very highly.

We want liberty from anarchy and riot which endangers our property, from the dens of vice where the poisoned cup, the liquid curse of humanity is dealt out to unstable souls and the prosperity, happiness and honor of home are forever blighted.

The ideal citizen is the man who believes that all men are brothers.

and the nation is merely an extension of his family to be loved, respected and cared for accordingly.

The greatest men are seldom those who receive the greatest formal recognition. Neither Webster, Clay, or Calhoun became president, and Moses was driven out of Egypt for avenging the wrongs of one of his race. The ancient Greeks banished all their wise men and as for our Saviour he was crucified instead of crowned.

Liberty is no idleness, but an unconstrained use of time, the choice of work and of exercise. To be free, in a word, is not to be doing nothing but to be one's master as to what one ought or ought not to do.

Bereft of patriotism, the heart of a nation would be cold and cramped and sordid. Patriotism is not a wild and glittering passion but a glorious reality. Patriotism helps to make up one of the good qualities of man. A man is not a true gentleman in every sense of the word unless he is true to his country.

It is just as essential to teach our boys and girls to be true to their country as anything else. They should be taught to be thorough in everything; that whatever they undertake should be carried through. They should be instructed to take an active interest in all the affairs of the country, to honor and respect our soldiers who have fought so bravely that we might have liberty. If we teach our boys and girls to be unselfish, courageous and God fearing we are then sure that they will make patriotic and loyal citizens.

A joint resolution is before congress for constituting a commission to have prepared a proper plan and design for the erection in the National Capital of a memorial to the heroes of the Revolutionary war.

It is to be hoped that the bill to prevent the desecration of the flag of our union may be passed this session of congress.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous ancestry; public spirit; and a love of one's country, are the supports and ornaments of government.—*Addison*.

IN MEMORIAM

MISS FRANCES MICHLER COBB, Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa, died December 6th, 1903, at Sioux City, Iowa.

MISS MARY CATHARINE GRIFFITH, a highly valued member of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, went home at two o'clock in the afternoon of the ninth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

MRS. SUSAN BELCHER CROSSLEY, "Real Daughter," Narragansett Chapter, Kingston, Rhode Island, died September 10, 1903, at the advanced age of 100 years 11 months and 12 days.

MRS. MARY H. BOYER was called home May 8, 1903. She was a faithful member of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and her loss is deeply felt.

LUELLA AGNES HANDLEY, Kewanee Chapter, Kewanee, Illinois, wife of Joseph R. Handley, died June 22, 1903. The chapter has sustained the loss of a loyal and enthusiastic member.

MRS. FANNY BERRY GRANT "Real Daughter," Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen, Massachusetts, died June 29, 1903, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, greatly mourned by the chapter. Suitable resolutions were adopted at the September meeting.

MRS. ARTHUR H. WETHEY, charter member, Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, Montana, died November 14, 1903, at Teignmouth, England. She was buried in Ringmore Church yard, Shaldon.

MRS. SARAH SWOOPE CASWELL ANGELL, founder of the Ann Arbor Chapter, has passed to life eternal greatly mourned by all who knew her. She was the wife of President Angell of the University of Michigan. When he was minister to China and again to Turkey, she accompanied him and made the legation a much sought spot. In Ann Arbor her home was the center of all that was best in the social and intellectual life. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Col. Michael Swoope.

MRS. NORA PALMER TOMPKINS, Joseph Habersham Chapter, widow of Judge Henry Bethune Tompkins, died January 4, 1904, at Atlanta, Georgia, in her 34th year. She was a leader in the social world and noted for her beauty and culture.

MRS. MARY P. SPAULDING RUSSELL, George Clymer Chapter, Towanda, Pennsylvania, passed to life eternal, November 15, 1903. The Friday preceding she attended the chapter meeting. She was the wife of the Hon. C. S. Russell, and was much respected and loved.

ERRATA

In the minutes of the October meeting of the National Board of Management, published in the December Magazine, there appeared the following: (p. 524.)

"A letter was read, requesting photographs for the Independence Hall Chapter.

"Mrs. Lockwood moved that the matter of photographs for the Independence Hall Chapter be postponed until another meeting."

This should read as follows:

"A letter was read requesting photographs of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

"Mrs. Lockwood moved that the matter of photographs of Independence Hall be postponed until another meeting."

Seconded by Mrs. Simpson. Motion carried.

The Daughters of the District of Columbia celebrated Washington's wedding day by a grand colonial ball. The elegant and complete costumes carried the beholder back to the days of that imperial man and his majestic wife. The proceeds are for that proposed memorial building so dear to the heart of every Daughter.

A bill has been introduced in the senate of the United States to erect a memorial to Paul Jones. The committee to which it was referred has reported favorably.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

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"The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.
112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
Savannah, Georgia. 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

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|---|--|
| MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,
1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo. | MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, State of Washington,
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C. | MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col. |
| MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, IOWA,
Waterloo, Iowa.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C. | MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Vermont,
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| MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn.,
449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn. | MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,
Butte Montana,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois. | MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. J. P. DOLLIVER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
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| Arizona, | Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix. |
| Arkansas, | Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock. |
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| | Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R. |
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ue, Washington, D. C.
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Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville.
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Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
*Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette.
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- Iowa, Mrs. W. F. PECK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines.
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- Kentucky, Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
V. S. R.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New
Orleans
- Maine, Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.
V. S. R.
- Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
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V. S. R.
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Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
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Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
V. S. R.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
- Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
Mrs. JASPER LEGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln.
V. S. R.
- New Hampshire, . . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
- New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C.,
and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
V. S. R.
- North Carolina . . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
Mrs. EDWEN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- North Dakota . . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

*Deceased

- Oklahoma Terr'y, . Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
 Oregon, . . . Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
 Pennsylvania, . Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 39 N. Lime St., Lancaster.
 Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 353 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte.
 V. S. R.
 Rhode Island, . . Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
 Providence.
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
 V. S. R.
 South Carolina, . Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
 South Dakota, . Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron.
 Tennessee, . . . Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
 Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
 Texas, . . . Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
 Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
 Utah, . . . Mrs. GEORGE Y. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, . . . Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 Mrs. J. E. ORMSBEE, Brandon. V. S. R.
 Virginia, . . . Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
 Washington, . . Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
 Mrs. THOMAS E. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
 West Virginia, . Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
 Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
 Wisconsin, . . . Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee
 Wyoming, . . . *Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington,
 D. C.
 Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C.
 and New Castle. V. S. R.
 *Deceased.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*. That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

(To be read in connection with report of October meeting in December Magazine.)

Through a misunderstanding on my part, in regard to the matter which came under the President General's ruling in connection with the Declaration of Independence Chapter, a portion was omitted. I now publish the following letters, explaining the Preambles and Resolutions from the Declaration of Independence Chapter, which were published in the December Magazine.

EFFIE MCQ. HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

(copy.)
Mrs. Enoch Stanford,
State Conference Treasurer,
301 Fayette Street,
Conshohocken, Pa.:

"A"

DEAR MADAM: Enclosed please find postal money order for three (3) dollars for State Conference tax of ten cents per capita for the thirty

(30) members of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of same, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

ELLEN R. SAGE FELLOWS,
Treasurer The Declaration of Independence Chapter,
N. S. D. A. R.

May 30th, 1903.

Address: Mrs. E. L. Fellows,

451 West Bringham Street,

Germantown, Pa.

(copy).

"B."

MY DEAR MRS. FELLOWS: The Declaration of Independence Chapter was not on the list furnished me by the State Regent to send notices to, or receive per capita tax from; so I am obliged to return you the postal order for \$3.00 that you have just sent.

Unless authorized by Miss Frazer, I have no authority to accept it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

MARGARET B. STANFORD,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Conference, N. S. D. A. R.

301 Fayette Street,

Conshohocken, Pa.,

June 1, 1903.

Mrs. Enoch Stanford,

Treasurer Pennsylvania Conference, N. S. D. A. R.,

301 Fayette Street, Conshohocken, Pa.:

MY DEAR MRS. STANFORD: I am in receipt of your favor of June 1st, 1903, saying: "The Declaration of Independence Chapter is not on the list furnished me by the State Regent to send notices to, or receive per capita tax from, so I am obliged to return you the postal order for \$3.00 that you have just sent. Unless authorized by Miss Frazer, I have no authority to accept it,"—and write to ask that you will kindly inquire of the State Regent in regard to the omission of our Chapter's name from the list sent you, as the fact that the report of the Declaration of Independence Chapter appears in the State Regent's report as published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for April, 1903, proves that our Chapter's name is on the State Regent's list of Chapters in the State of Pennsylvania.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

ELLEN R. SAGE FELLOWS,

June 10th, 1903.

Address: Mrs. E. L. Fellows,

care E. A. Sage,

New Berlin, N. Y.

(copy).

"D."

Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer,
State Regent of Pennsylvania, N. S. D. A. R.,
Lancaster, Penna.

DEAR MADAM: The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Conference, N. S. D. A. R., having, under date of June 1st, 1903, written to me as follows:

"MY DEAR MRS. FELLOWS: The Declaration of Independence Chapter was not on the list furnished me by the State Regent to send notices to, or receive per capita tax from; so I am obliged to return you the postal order for \$3.00 that you have just sent. Unless authorized by Miss Frazer, I have no authority to accept it.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed)

MARGARET B. STANFORD,

"Treasurer Pennsylvania Conference, N. S. D. A. R.

"301 Fayette Street,

"Conshocken, Pa.,

"June 1, 1903."

and your report, as State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which was published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for April, 1903, showing that the name of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is on your list of Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in the State of Pennsylvania, I write to ask that you will kindly inform me why the name of the Declaration of Independence Chapter was not on the list furnished to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, "to send notices to, or receive per capita tax from?"

Your very early attention to this matter would be very greatly appreciated by.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

ELLEN R. SAGE FELLOWS,

Treasurer, The Declaration of Independence Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

No reply has ever been received, and Mrs. Fellows holds registry receipt.

Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer,
State Regent for Pennsylvania, N. S. D. A. R.,
Lancaster, Penna.

DEAR MADAM: The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, having under date of June 1st, 1903, written to the Treasurer of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, as follows: "The Declaration of Independence Chapter was not on the list furnished me by the State Regent to send notices to, or

receive per capita tax from; so I am obliged to return you the postal order for \$3.00 that you have just sent. Unless authorized by Miss Frazer, I have no authority to accept it,"—and your report as State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, as published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for April, 1903, having included the report of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, thus proving conclusively that the name of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, is on your list as a legally, regularly and constitutionally organized Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter in the State of Pennsylvania; the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in the name of the thirty-two members of that Chapter, hereby makes formal demand upon you, as State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to instruct the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to place the name of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution upon the list of Chapters "to send notices to and receive per capita tax from."

By order of the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

LAURA PAULINE PANCOAST,
Recording Secretary, The Declaration of Independence
Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

July 30th, 1903,

1001 Chestnut Street, Room 204,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Having learned since the October minutes were published in the December Magazine, that it was the wish of those members who seconded Mrs. Simpson's motion, that the seconding speeches be spread upon the published minutes, I now give them in full, to be read in connection with the December Magazine:

Mrs. Simpson moved: "Whereas, all legislative and judicial power of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress, (Art. V., Sec. 1 of the Constitution), and the Board is an administrative body only (Art. VI. Sec. 2), it is not in the power of the Board to grant the petition of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"But the Board, recognizing its moral obligation to support a Chapter which has been legally organized and whose delegates have been duly accepted and seated in the Continental Congress, desires to express its entire disapproval of any action excluding any Chapter from

any meeting called in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded by Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. Scott said: "I wish to explain why I shall vote for this motion. While it is not within the province of the Board to act judicially, it is within the province of this Board, and a responsibility rests upon this Board, which carries with it a moral obligation to vindicate its sanction of a Chapter, it has authorized and which exists in good and regular standing.

"We are not a judicial body, but we are a moral force, and I believe that the flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution should not be condoned, even admitting that a State Conference, or portion of a State Conference, which does this is simply an irresponsible mass meeting, or a patriotic social function, as sometimes advocated. The national Constitution requires that every Daughter, or body of Daughters, shall, in her, or its relations with this organization, conform to the spirit of that document; and I am free to say, that in this light, there have been occurrences in connection with this Declaration of Independence Chapter, which cannot be submitted to the Judicial Committee, at Chicago, but which outrage every sense of right and justice, and I would further say that it is not a waste of time to grapple with a troublesome question, if back of that troublesome question lies a fundamental principle of our organization; and I would further say, that it behooves this Board to see to it that no heritage of woe, such as has been bequeathed to our honored President General, is passed on by this Board to a succeeding administration; therefore, I shall cast my vote on this motion, as a protest against the violation of the spirit of the principles and laws governing this Society.

"If this state of things is justifiable in the workings of one set of officers, it must be justifiable if others follow this precedent, making us a by-word and synonym for discourtesy that will justly keep self-respecting and well-bred women from joining our ranks."

Mrs. Murphy said: "Of course a mass meeting is not a delegated body, and I quite agree with the State Regent of Pennsylvania that there is no jurisdiction by the National Society in any way in an organization which is not recognized by the Society, nor authorized by either a judicial or legislative body. I think we have no possible right over this matter. But when we come to another aspect of this case, Madam President, is not this conference violating the Constitution of the National Society by the passage of that motion last February? What right had they to pass that against women who are women in good and regular standing and good character?—for otherwise, they could not be members of the National Society,—I am not personal in any way. Now, being members of the National Society, has any body, any organization, that assembles itself under the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, any right to have passed such a mo-

tion, simply because they regarded that somebody had not been treated courteously? That is the point I make; not that the State Regent of Pennsylvania was at fault especially. But is it not a false principle that any body assembled in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution can pass a motion of exclusion against women who are legally authorized by the National Society to form a Chapter and are women in good standing? Have they any right to exclude them? It is the principle I am speaking of. Chapters have to be supported as Chapters in their Daughters of the American Revolution position and rights. I do not think this Board can take any judicial action in this matter, because there is no recognition of our State Conferences. We have no right to say one word in settling this matter, or complying with that petition; but I do think that morally we must support duly organized Chapters."

Mrs. Crosman said: "Madam President, I should like to speak along the lines of what Mrs. Murphy has said. I feel that this is very sacred ground,—that of Chapter rights; that it would be a very serious thing to recognize any infringement of Chapter rights. The rights of the Chapters make the fundamental cornerstone of the Society. The Chapters, through their delegates in the Congress, elect us, who compose the National Board, and the duty of the Board is to advance the interests of the Society, which can only be done by guarding the rights of the Chapters. One of these rights is to call on the National Board when necessary. If *we* cannot listen to these appeals, they go to the Congress. I feel, in following this thought of Mrs. Murphy's, that she has presented to us a very clear idea of this,—namely, that when the Chapters of a State are gathered together—be it a mass meeting, a conference, or what you will—if that conference is evoked from the Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, *that* is what constitutes that conference; and every Chapter legally formed and organized in its State has the right to, not an 'invitation,' but an inherent right to be there. If its being there depends, in some States, upon the payment of a per capita tax, then this tax must be taken, because the Chapter has a *right* to be there.

"It seems to me that when we have legal lines marked out for us and then go into the question of ethics, that sometimes we get mixed. There has been an appeal made to us, and I still maintain that on the ground of the fundamental truth of the rights of Chapters, that this motion, which many of us rose to second and approved of in its entirety, will entirely fail of its object were it separated. We lose the gist of it, and I, for one, want it to go in its entirety."

Mrs. Weed said: "I desire to second most earnestly all that Mrs. Crosman said, particularly in regard to the *inherent right* of every constitutionally organized Chapter to representation at any meeting called in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It needs no 'invitation' nor 'cordial welcome;' it need not attend on tolerance or

sufferance; it is its right to be present at such a gathering. But I desire to express my further conviction that the Pennsylvania State Conference, as at present constituted, having set at defiance the National Board of Management, and the Constitution of the National Society (Art. VIII. Section 1.) in that it has repeatedly refused recognition to a legally and constitutionally organized Chapter,—that this conference cannot be called in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; that it cannot use the Insignia of the National Society, and, most important of all, it cannot transact business, memorialize legislatures, endorse movements, or do anything whatsoever in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I repeat, it cannot possibly use the name, or Insignia of the Society whose Constitution and National Board it defies, nor can it transact any business in the name of the Pennsylvania Daughters after refusing to allow each and every Daughter in good and regular standing, in Pennsylvania, a voice and vote in all matters under consideration."

OFFICIAL.

Report of the meeting of December, 1903, as accepted and approved by the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on January 5, 1904.

TUESDAY, December 1st, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, December 1st, at the Rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at quarter past ten o'clock.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Connecticut; Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Quarles, Wisconsin; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Crosman, New York; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Holcombe, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Lyons, Virginia; Miss Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia; Vice-State Regents: Miss Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Mondell, Montana.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the November meeting, which were approved, with a few slight corrections.

Reports of Officers followed.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The various instructions given me by the Board at its last meeting in November have been carried out, viz: letters of acknowledgment to Mr. Jules Boeufvé, of the French Embassy, and Mr. Henry W. Samson, for books presented by these gentlemen to the Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; a notification to Mrs. A. D. Geer of her nomination as Registrar General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to Mrs. J. P. Dolliver of her election as Historian General.

The additional members appointed by the President General to the committees were duly notified, and the respective Chairmen of the Committees informed of the new appointments.

A letter was sent to the Treasurer General, informing her that the Board had appropriated the sum of \$18.00 for the use of the Credential Committee at the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and also authorized the payment of the bill for the flowers sent for the funeral of the late State Regent of Wyoming. The committee appointed to draft Resolutions of condolence for the family of the late Mrs. Richards, was notified, viz: Mrs. Weed, Chairman; Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Mann and Miss Herbert.

I have to report that Mrs. Geer has accepted the nomination of Registrar General.

Number of letters and postals written, 125.

Letters of regret for this meeting of the Board have been received from the following ladies: State Regents: Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island.

Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Morgan, Georgia; Mrs. Estey, Vermont.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of November I have the honor to report the following: Letters received, 67; letters written, 40; postal cards sent, 79; application blanks, 2,451; constitutions, 452; circulars "How to become a Member," 314; miniature application blanks, 289; circular for same, 289; officers' lists, 280; transfer cards, 75; copies of amendments, 46.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.



REPORT OF AMOUNT RECEIVED AND EXPENDED BY THE CURATOR FOR
Nov., 1903:

Received for postage on application blanks,	\$10 00
Expended for postage on application blanks,	12 64
Office Expenses:	
To cash book,	\$ 50
To towel service,	1 00
To ice,	1 30
To pen holders,	50
To 4 boxes pens,	3 00
To 2 gross small pads,	5 50
To 4 dozen large blotters,	2 00
To car fare for messenger,	50
	<hr/>
	\$14 30

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$9 30
Ribbon,	1 00
Statute Book,	45
D. A. R. reports,	2 27
Lineage Book,	3 00
Extra telephone messages,	95
	<hr/>
Total,	\$16 67

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 386; applications verified awaiting dues, 101; applications examined but incomplete, 92; applications received since November 25th, 57; Real Daughters presented for membership, 4; badge permits issued, 175; permits for Recognition Pins issued, 72; bar permits issued, 18; resignations from the Society, 14; dropped, 2; deaths, 65. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted, and the announcement of the deaths was received with regret.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the report was then accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION:
Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:
The resignations of Mrs. Louise P. Dolliver, as Chapter Regent at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Mrs. Sarah S. H. Baird at Vevay, Indiana, are presented for acceptance.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Ellen Patrick Crosby, Marietta, Georgia; Mrs. Virginia Inman Davis, Hephzibah, Georgia; Miss Jane M. Steele, Fairfield, Iowa; Mrs. Emma A. Sayre Wheeler, Manistee, Michigan; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wright Mills, Menominee, Michigan; Mrs. Ellen Clark Martin, Bozeman, Montana, and Mrs. Mattie Culver Van Ostrand, Portage, Wisconsin.

The Arden Chapter, of Arden, North Carolina, desires to be annulled; all the members have either been transferred to the at-large membership, or to the Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville, North Carolina, and I herewith ask that the National Board of Management declare this Chapter null and void.

Regents commissions issued, 8; charter applications issued, 4; charters issued, 2: "Marquette," Marquette, Michigan, and "Penelope Van Princes," Independence, Iowa, and the re-issue of the "Fort Massachusetts," North Adams, Massachusetts; letters received, 96; letters written, 73. In connection with the card catalogues, there have been: 673 new members cards, 1,000 ancestors cards; 49 marriages; 137 corrections; 10 resignations; 16 deaths, and 3 re-instatements, which makes the actual membership 38,776. Letters written, 61.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

November 1-November 30, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

On hand November 1, 1903, \$14,331 82

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,183, less \$37 refunded,	\$1,146 00
Initiation fees, \$383, less \$9 refunded,	374 00
Certificates,	2 00
Telephone, extra messages,	95
Lineage Book, Vol I,	3 00

Magazine,	292 37	
Ribbon,	1 00	
Rosettes,	9 30	
Statute books,	45	
D. A. R. report,	2 27	
	<hr/>	1,831 34
Total,		\$16,163 16

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Stationery,	\$14 22	
Clerical service,	50 00	
	<hr/>	64 22

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	1 05	
100 mailing tubes,	85	
1 application blank for charters,	6 75	
1 box gold seals,	40	
Office supplies, telegrams and car fare,	1 95	
Clerical service, 2 clerks,	110 00	
	<hr/>	121 00

Office Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$1 96	
2,000 printed cards,	7 00	
3 boxes seals,	2 50	
Advertising, office supplies, expressage, telegrams and car fare,	5 70	
Extra clerical service,	4 00	
Stenographer,	100 00	
	<hr/>	121 16

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

10,000 application blanks,	\$83 65	
Clerical service, part of 1 clerk's time,	10 00	
	<hr/>	93 65

Office Registrar General.

Postage,	\$2 21	
Stationery,	4 00	

500 printed postals,	6 50	
Office supplies and car fare,	2 95	
Extra clerical service,	24 00	
Clerical service, 2 clerks,	120 00	
		<hr/> 159 66

Office of Treasurer General.

Stationery,	\$18 50	
5,000 chapter reports,	20 75	
500 mimeograph letters,	5 50	
Moving safe, lettering door and 12 locks,	17 50	
Auditing accounts, August, September and October,	30 00	
Extra clerical service,	27 00	
Clerical service, 3 clerks,	200 00	
		<hr/> 319 25

Office Librarian General.

Postage,	\$ 22	
4 magazines,	1 25	
2 pamphlet cases,	50	
1,000 cards,	2 25	
Moving cases, expressage and messages,	6 35	
Clerical service,	60 00	
		<hr/> 70 57

*Office Historian General.**Lineage Book.*

Postage,	\$2 25	
Moving, expressage and office supplies,	8 60	
Clerical service, 2 clerks,	130 00	
		<hr/> 140 85

Magazine.

Publishing and mailing November number,	\$207 85	
Returned on account of halftone plate,	5 00	
Putting up shelves,	3 50	
Office expenses,	10 03	
Auditing accounts, Aug., Sept. and Oct.,	10 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business manager's salary,	75 00	
		<hr/> 394 71



Postage.

Application blanks,	\$10 00	10 00
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State Regent's Postage.

Minnesota,	\$10 00	
Mississippi,	5 00	
	<hr/>	15 00

State Regent's Stationery.

Alabama,	2 92	
Connecticut,	5 76	
Georgia,	2 76	
Kentucky,	1 42	
New York,	5 14	
Virginia,	2 13	
West Virginia,	1 42	
	<hr/>	21 55

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00	
200 certificates,	13 00	
Engrossing 149 certificates,	14 90	
	<hr/>	57 90

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Postage for credential circulars,	\$18 00	18 00
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Continental Hall Committee.

Ways and Means Committee postage,	\$1 00	
Ways and Means Committee stationery,	1 35	
	<hr/>	\$2 35 2 35

*Office Historian General.**Sixth Report to Smithsonian Institution.*

Postage,	\$2 00	
Stationery,	4 34	
	<hr/>	6 34
Rent of telephone for November,	\$6 45	6 45
Rent of office for November,	229 65	229 65

General Office.

Postage,	\$1 00	
Stationery,	8 52	
Wreath for Mrs. W. A. Richards, Vice-President General, Wyoming,	15 00	
Making 2 frames with mat,	3 50	
Moving furniture, office supplies and car fare,	8 60	
Messenger service,	14 00	
Clerical service, 1 clerk,	85 00	
		135 62
6 bolts ribbon,	27 00	27 00
Total expenses,		\$2,014 93
Balance, November 30, 1903—		
In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,500 68	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	12,647 55	
		14,148 23

Fort Crailo Fund.

In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	50 50
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PERMANENT FUND.

Balance, November 1, 1903,	\$34,592 82
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RECEIPTS.

Charters.

Mary Marshall Chapter, Michigan,	\$5 00
St. Johnville Chapter, New York,	5 00

Life Members.

Mrs. Harriet Hosmer, Manor House Chapter, Dis- trict of Columbia,	\$12 50	
Miss Mary Ellen Dickinson, John Marshall Chap- ter, Kentucky,	12 50	
Miss Anna Francis Darling, Woonsocket Chapter, Rhode Island,	12 50	
Mrs. Annie B. H. Harris, Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont,	12 50	
		50 00
Interest on U. S. bonds,	\$82 50	82 50
Recognition pins,	10 70	10 70

Contributions.

<i>Eischscholtzia Chapter, California,</i>	\$30 00	
<i>Roger Sherman Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	60 00	
<i>Miss Emmilly Brown, through the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia,</i>	1 00	
<i>Fitchburg Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	10 00	
<i>General Joseph Badger Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00	
<i>Oreahgena Chapter, New York,</i>	25 00	
<i>Tideoute Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	15 00	
<i>Dial Rock Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	50 00	
<i>Weatherford Chapter, Texas,</i>	21 89	
<i>Seth Warner Chapter, Vermont,</i>	5 00	
		<hr/> 222 89

Balance, November 30, 1903—

In American Security and Trust Co.,	34,968 91
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00

Total assets, counting bonds at face value, \$89,968 91

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of the report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Mann spoke of an arrangement that had been made some time ago, for the apportionment of the work of the Historian General's and the Corresponding Secretary General's departments, which provided that Miss Finckel should divide her services between these two departments, though the salary accredited to her in the Corresponding Secretary General's work was only fixed at ten dollars.

Mrs. Mann then moved: "That the salary of clerk accredited to the Corresponding Secretary General and the Historian General be evenly divided on books of Treasurer General; thirty dollars to the credit of Historian General, and thirty dollars to the credit of Corresponding Secretary General."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

The President General resumed the chair, and presented to the Board the newly elected Historian General, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver.

The regular order of business was resumed, and the report of the Librarian General was read:

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following books, pamphlets, periodicals, charts and photographs received since the report of November 3, 1903:

BOOKS.

Greene Family in England and America with Pedigrees. Privately printed. Presented by Gardiner Greene.

Timothy and Rhoda Ogden Edwards of Stockbridge, Mass., and their Descendants. A Genealogy. Compiled by William H. Edwards.

The Descendants of William Towne, who came to America on or about 1630 and settled in Salem, Mass. Compiled by Edwin Eugene Towne.

William Towne of Yorkshire, England, and his Descendants. By Miller K. Reading, M. D.

William Bracken of New Castle County, Delaware, and his Descendants, giving data bearing upon William Bracken, his son Thomas Bracken and two generations of Thomas Bracken's descendants. By H. M. Bracken, M. D. Part 1. 2 copies.

Diary of Joshua Hemstead of New London, Conn., covering a period of forty-seven years, from Sept., 1711, to Nov., 1758. Containing valuable genealogical data relating to many New London families. New London County Historical Society Collections. Vol. I.

The British Invasion from the North. The campaigns of General Carleton and Burgoyne from Canada, 1776-1777, with the journal of Lieutenant William Digby, of the 53rd or Shropshire Regiment of Foot. Illustrated with historical notes by James Phinney Baxter. Presented by Mrs. J. P. Baxter.

Pioneers of New France in New England, with contemporary letters and documents. By James Phinney Baxter. Presented by Mrs. J. P. Baxter.

George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667, with collateral documents. By James Phinney Baxter. Presented by Mrs. J. P. Baxter.

Brother Jonathan. By Hezekiah Butterworth.

Western North Carolina. Historical and Biographical. Presented by A. C. Avery.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Prepared and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Vol. XI. purchased.

The Dutch Founding of New York. By Thomas A. Janvier.

Old Bergen, History and Reminiscences, with maps and illustrations. By Daniel Van Winkle. Presented by the author.

Hillsboro, North Carolina, Colonial and Revolutionary. By Francis Nash. Presented by the author.

History of Stamford, Connecticut, from its settlement in 1641, to the present time, including Darien, which was one of the parishes until 1820. By Rev. E. B. Huntington.

The Stone Records of Groton. By Frances M. Caulkins. Edited by Emily S. Gilman. New London County Historical Society. Occasional publications. Vol. I.

Memorial of the Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Gloucester, Mass., August, 1892. Presented by Hon. James E. Tolman through the Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, Mass.

The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Delaware, from 1697 to 1773. Translated from the original Swedish by Horace Burr, with an abstract of the English records from 1773 to 1810. Historical Society of Delaware. Presented by William F. Boogher through Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer.

Records and Papers of the New London Historical Society, 1890-1901. 2 vols.

Old Jewish Cemeteries in Charleston, S. C. A Transcript of the inscriptions on their tombstones, 1762-1903. By Barnett A. Elzas.

Ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Prepared by Mrs. Emma Wait Avery, Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, Vt. Presented by the author.

Idyls of the Year. By James Phinney Baxter. Presented by Mrs. J. P. Baxter.

PAMPHLETS.

Genealogy of the Tilden Family from 1583 until 1896. Compiled by Norman F. Tilden. Presented by Josiah Tilden.

Genealogical Sketch of the Lamb Family. Compiled by Fred. W. Lamb. Presented by the compiler.

American Ancestry of Benjamin Morrill and his wife Miriam Pecker Morrill of Salisbury, Mass., and their Descendants. Compiled by Horace Edwin Morrill. Presented by the compiler.

Genealogical Sketch of the Family of Arthur Stevenson, born 1751, died 1821. By Dr. John R. Stevenson.

Early Irish in Old Albany, N. Y., with special mention of Jan Andriessen, "De Iersman Van Dublingh." By Hon. Franklin M. Danaher. Irish-American Historical Society. Presented by the Author.

Autobiography of Major Samuel Gregg, 1806. By Samuel Gregg. Presented by L. L. Gregg.

A History of the Kentucky and Missouri Stiles, with a sketch of New Jersey and other branches. By La Fayette S. Pence. Presented by the author.

Prudence Wright and the women who Guarded the Bridge. The story of Jewett's Bridge. Presented by Mrs. George B. Pierce.

The Wyoming Military Establishment. A history of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Militia. An address by Hon. Charles Tubbs, Tioga Point Historical Society, Athens, Pa. Presented by the Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., through Mrs. Charles Maurice.

Exercises in Commemoration of Flag Day held at the New National Theater, Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901. The 124th Anniversary of

the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by Congress. Presented by Henry W. Samson.

Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 55th Congress, 3rd Session, Senate Document No. 164. 8 copies. Presented by Hon. J. B. Showalter through Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch.

The Aramosa Quotation Book. Published by the Frances Shaw Chapter, P. A. R., Anamosa, Iowa. Presented by Miss Helen L. Shaw.

Year Book. Piankeshaw Chapter, D. A. R., New Albany, Ind., 1903-1904. Presented by Miss T. E. Hedden.

Year Book. Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R., 1903-1904. Presented by the Chapter.

Programme Berks County Chapter, D. A. R., 1903-1904. Presented by Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim.

Seventh Annual Conference of the Tennessee Chapters, D. A. R., held with the Campbell and Cumberland Chapters at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 17 and 18, 1903.

Chart. Descendants of John Lukens, Horsham, Montgomery, Co., Pa. Collated by Theodore Cooper. Presented by Theodore Cooper.

Chart. Descendants of John Lukens, Horsham, Montgomery Co., Pa. Hill, Morris Co., New Jersey. Collated by Arthur E. Cooper. Presented by Theodore Cooper.

Set of twelve photographs of the first commissary records of the Revolutionary Army, April, 1775, to 1778. These books were kept by William Henry Hunt at Watertown, Mass., and contain the names of all of the famous men of that period. The books are at present in the National Museum, Washington, D. C. Presented by Mrs. T. Cromwell.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin of the New York Library, Nov.
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, Nov.
Spirit of '76, Nov.

The above list comprises 25 books, 23 pamphlets, 2 charts, 12 photographs and 3 periodicals. 11 books were received in exchange; 2 were received from publishers for review; 11 were presented and 1 was purchased. 1 pamphlet was received in exchange and 22 were presented. 2 charts and 12 photographs were presented.

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I thank you for the honor of selecting me as Historian General. This office I consider most important in a Society whose foundation is history. All records which

are based upon incontestable proof, and kept in published form, must grow in value from year to year, and in the coming generations be of inestimable value in historical research.

The Lineage Book has been of assistance to me in my Library, and I have felt proud of this publication of our Society; so it will be a pleasure to me, as well as a duty, to do all in my power to aid this work.

I find that nearly eight years ago, when the Continental Congress ordered two Lineage Books printed each year, and four, if it was considered advisable, that the Society then numbered only 10,500 members. The work was to be supervised by the President General and the Board, with the assistance of the Historian General in charge. So important was this work considered, that although the income of the Society was then small, the Board allowed the Historian General \$100.00 a month to defray the clerical expenses of this bureau. I find to-day the expense is only \$110.00 a month.

It was supposed as the work progressed that the compiler could prepare three Lineage Books each year, and as that has not been accomplished, I find the following statement its explanation: In 1896 six thousand members entered the Society, and it was the beginning of early members filing additional papers, and many of these additional were accepted without sufficient investigation. The Society did not realize the difficulties that must arise when these records were reached for publication. An additional ancestor for a member in good standing, when published, would be authority to admit new members on that line. When you consider that in two volumes published each year there are about five hundred additional ancestors, many of them requiring hours, and even days, of research, hundreds of letters to be written, in order to verify, compile and edit, it is clear to us why the number of volumes has not increased each year.

The style of the Lineage Book, uniform from the Charter members, with its invaluable Roll of Honor, makes it a unique publication. The care given the revision of the records has placed it among recognized books of reference.

Many questions are constantly arising in these researches, and when brought to my attention I shall certainly need counsel. I am happy to find we have a Publishing Committee, under which everything pertaining to the Lineage Book will naturally come.

At the next Board meeting I shall be prepared to report progress on the 18th volume.

Respectfully submitted,

(Unsigned).

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President; The Assistant Historian General has to report that notwithstanding the cir-

cular letter sent to all State Regents, requesting them to collate all Chapter records, sending the same to the Editor of the Report for the Smithsonian Institution, and all the matter the State Regents wish to appear in that Report, the Editor is daily in receipt of letters from Chapters, making the unnecessary work and expense of having these reports returned to the State Regents. Some of these reports are even sent to the Smithsonian Institution, compelling those officers to send them to the Editor, who, in turn, is obliged to send them to the State Regents.

The attention of all State Regents is courteously called to these errors, feeling assured that a plain statement is all that is necessary and that all Chapter reports must be approved by the State Regent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Assistant Historian General.

, Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE was presented as contained in the following letters:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1903.*

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee,

National Board of Management, D. A. R.:

MADAM: I have the honor to report that since my last report to your Committee I have examined in detail the accounts of the Treasurer General, of your Society, covering the period from May 1st to September 26th, 1903, and find them correct in every particular; the balance to the credit of the Society on the last named date agreeing with the amount acknowledged by her.

My examinations, which are made at the close of each month, consist in checking off every receipt and disbursement as entered in the cash book; verifying the posting in the ledger; making a trial balance and checking off the several deposit accounts with the balances reported by the banks.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine to and inclusive of September 26th, and find them correct.

I find the books neatly kept and in a manner which shows painstaking on the part of those doing the work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., *Nov. 12, 1903.*

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee,

National Board of Management, D. A. R.:

MADAM: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the books and papers of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treas-

urer General, of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Society's Magazine, covering the transactions for the month of October, and find them correct and everything properly entered.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1903.

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee,

National Board of Management, D. A. R.:

MADAM: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for the month of November, 1903, and find them correct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee assembled for its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday morning, December first, at 902 F Street.

A long letter, containing excellent and helpful suggestions, was read from the Editor; also, letters from the Vice-Presidents General of New Jersey, Illinois and Vermont, showing that the absent members fail not to bear the Committee in mind, and continue diligent in their work. It is cheering to realize this. Signs of new vigor, of new currents of life, seem happily noticeable in the pulse of the Magazine; its outlook is brightening, and for this the Committee rejoices and exchanges congratulations from State to State, right joyfully.

But there remain rich resources in the Society which have not been drawn on; the Committee hopes that the Chapters will take up and carry on this endeavor to advance the Magazine cause by coming to the aid of the enterprise, and by every member joining her individual influence in the endeavor to make it an annual success this year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

The President General said: "It has been brought to the attention of the Chair that there were some papers sent here to the Daughters of the American Revolution Rooms by Mr. Chas. Sweet Johnson, whose wife was a member of this Board and a loyal 'Daughter,' some years

since. She has lately died and her husband is anxious to know what action was taken on her death by the Board."

It was stated that a committee had been appointed at the special meeting of the Board in June, with Mrs. Tulloch as Chairman, to draft resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. Johnson, and these Resolutions were, in the published minutes of the Magazine. The President General suggested that the committee send to Mr. Chas. S. Johnson a copy of the Magazine containing this expression of sympathy on the part of the Board.

In reply to an inquiry by the President General as to whose duty it is to send out the Resolutions of condolence passed by the Board, Mrs. Holcombe stated that she had understood it was formerly the duty of the Recording Secretary General; but that recently the Resolutions of sympathy passed on the death of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, had been sent out directly by the committee.

After a few suggestions on this subject, Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the Resolutions of congratulations, sympathy and condolence, ordered by the Board and referred to a committee, be forwarded to their destination by registered mail by the Corresponding Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Quarles. Motion carried.

REPORT OF SUPERVISING COMMITTEE: Since the last Board meeting there have been several changes in the rooms occupied by the different departments. The Treasurer has moved into her new rooms where the facilities for writing and bookkeeping are much superior, on account of light. The Historian's department has moved into the Treasurer's old room, thereby having communication with the Library and Registrar's rooms, which is much more convenient. The two rooms at the end of the hall, formerly occupied by the Historian and store room, have been vacated; a smaller room has been taken for a store room,—the overflow to be put in cases in rear room of the Historian's room.

The small room, a part of the Treasurer's room, is occupied by the Assistant Historian, and used for the compilation and editing of the Annual Report for the Smithsonian Institution. This room the Supervising Committee recommend should be fitted out with a table and chairs, and when not in use by the Assistant Historian General, should be used for a committee room. Such a place is very much needed by the Board.

In all the changes new cases were a necessity. The committees thought it far more economical in the long run, to take the old cases which really belonged to the Curator, for her supplies in the store room and get uniform cases for the library, that could be used in Continental Hall Library, and so instructed the Librarian and the Curator.

It is to be regretted that throughout our Society there is not a better knowledge of the hours and the weeks of indefatigable labor; of the daily call and incessant work of the Officers of this Board, from the

President General down, and that it is from this devotion to the work that it stands where it is to-day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: November 30th, 1903:

Authorized payment of bill for general office supplies, \$13 80

Authorized payment of bill for two hassocks for office, 1 00

\$14 80

Ordered card index for Registrar General's office.

Ordered four sectional book-cases for library.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Chairman, Purchasing Committee, D. A. R.
HELENA HILL WEED,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Pealer stated that there was a report of the Purchasing Committee sent in during the summer, which, through some inadvertence was not handed in at the June meeting, and requested permission to have this report published concurrently with the report for December. This was granted and the following report was read:

June 3, 1903.

Madam President General and Members of the Board, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: The Purchasing Committee has the honor to report that according to directions from the Board, at the May meeting, we have purchased the following articles:

May 6, general office supplies,	\$15 45
May 7, typewriter ribbons,	7 00
May 20, 1 No. 4 Smith-Premier,	100 00
Typewriter credit, by \$2 in exchange for Vice President General Organization of Chapters,	40 00

\$60 00

May 20, 1 No. 4 Smith-Premier typewriter for Historian General,	\$102 00
May 25, 1 Bookcase for Librarian General,	21 00

May 25, 1 Bookcase special, for Registrar General,	16 50
May 25, 1 Revolving Chair for Treasurer General,	4 50

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. W. A. RICHARDS,

Chairman, Purchasing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Saunders Johnston, presenting a clock to Continental Hall.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to acknowledge this gift, with the thanks of the Board and the Continental Hall Committee.

The President General appointed a committee to arrange the proposed program of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A telegram was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Vice-President General of New Jersey, expressing regret at being unable to attend the December meeting of the Board.

It was moved and carried at quarter of one o'clock, to take a recess until half past two.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *December 1st.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., by the President General.

The Recording Secretary General read some correspondence from members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in New York City, soliciting the co-operation of the National Board of Management in their efforts to obtain the custodianship of the historical house on Washington Heights, New York, once the headquarters of General Washington.

Discussion followed, resulting in the decision to obtain legal advice before taking any action.

The President General announced that Mrs. Burnham would be unable to act as Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee, but would remain on the committee as a member. Mrs. Lockwood was appointed by the President General as Chairman of that committee, with the request that a report be presented to the Board at the January meeting.

A supplemental report was given by the Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that the applicants be accepted by the Board and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society Daughters.

A list of deceased members and some resignations were announced. Mrs. Tulloch moved that the announcements of the death be received with regret, and the resignations be accepted. Motion carried.

An inquiry was made as to the kind of ancestor's services required to give an applicant eligibility to membership in the Society.

The President General replied: "I think the idea is that the descendants of those men who rendered patriotic service of any kind are eligible to membership. Of course it is plain to be seen that those who organized the principles of rebellion against England were just as clearly patriots as those who went into the field. It was finally decided that the descendants of those who gave material aid to the cause, such as money, ammunition, arms, etc., and also gave aid to the war of Independence, are eligible; though it scarcely seems that those should receive the same praise as the men who went into battle and shouldered the musket, and yet we must give them credit for what they did in their country's cause, as well as to those who hired others to go in their places."

The retiring Registrar General called the attention of the Board to some certificates of membership yet unsigned by her, and asked permission for the newly elected Registrar General, Mrs. A. D. Geer, to sign these certificates. This was granted by the Board.

The President General said: "The Chair will say, on behalf of the Board, that they wish to extend their hearty thanks to our Registrar General for her faithful and splendid services to the Society." (Applause.)

Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia; Mrs. Terry and Miss Frazer added their testimony to the excellent work done by Mrs. Pealer, and upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was tendered the retiring Registrar General.

Letters were read to the Board in regard to the proper placing of dues from members of Chapters who have paid their dues in advance and then become members-at-large.

Mrs. Shute stated: "I would like the Board to make a ruling on this point. That one member, who is now a member-at-large, was a member of the 'Martha Washington' Chapter, and she paid her dues for the present fiscal year, on January 24, 1902; she paid her dues from March, 1903, to March, 1904; they were paid on January 24th, but they were due on March 16th. She resigned from the Chapter and became a member-at-large. The Chapter sent one dollar to the Treasurer General. On March 16th she resigned from the Chapter and became a member-at-large. That was previous to the beginning of the fiscal year. The Chapter retains the dollar for the entire year. Her money had been paid for the whole year to the 'Martha Washington' Chapter two months before March 22nd."

At the end of the discussion Miss Herbert moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to collect the entire annual dues of two

dollars from Chapters, of members who have paid their annual dues in advance through the Chapter, and have become members-at-large before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the dues were paid."

Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion carried.

The President General returned and resumed the Chair, announcing that she had obtained legal advice in regard to the subject matter of the correspondence from the New York "Daughters," to the effect that the Daughters of the American Revolution will in no way be held liable for any expense into which the ladies in New York may enter with regard to the custodianship of the Washington Headquarters; also, that advice was given by the attorney, to state, in framing any motion on this subject, that this is being done by members of the Society, individually, not by the entire Society.

The following was then offered by Mrs. Eagan: "I move that the National Board, being in full sympathy with the movement of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Borough of Manhattan, endorse their efforts to secure the custodianship of the Washington Headquarters.

And further, move, That the Board approves the following name: The Washington Headquarters Association of New York City, founded by members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Borough of Manhattan."

Seconded by Mrs. Brooks. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to transmit this action of the Board to the New York Daughters.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: At the request of the Historian General, this committee recommends to the Board that the 18th Volume of the Lineage Book be prepared in accordance with the plan used in the preceding volumes, already published and accepted by the Continental Congress.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

MARY EVANS ROSA,

ELLEN HALL CROSSMAN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lillian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

October 1st to November 30th, 1903:

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$257 50
Sale of extra copies,	29 37
Advertisements,	2 00
Cuts, paid for by individuals,	3 50
	<hr/>
	\$292 37

OFFICE EXPENSES.

October 1st to November 30th, 1903:

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$1 16
Postage (2 months),	4 00
Twenty postal cards,	20
Freight and cartage, October numbers, from Harrisburg,	1 02
Freight and cartage, November numbers, from Harrisburg,	1 35
Expressage charges, M. S. S. to Mrs. Avery 25c; Nov. mailing list,	1 40
Two falcon files,	90
	<hr/>
	\$10 03

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, October number, including postage,	\$192 35
Printer's bill, November number, including postage,	207 85
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 66
Salary Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Quarterly payment, genealogical department,	25 00
Postage, Editor,	5 00
Half-tone cuts (partly paid for by individuals),	11 96
McGill & Wallace, furnishing and printing:	
500 receipt postals,	\$6 25
500 notification postals,	6 25
	<hr/>
	12 50
Carpenter, putting up shelving for files,	3 50
Returned to "Conrad Weiser" Chapter advanced for cut not used,	5 00
E. T. Bushnell, auditing Magazine accounts,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$789 82

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: During the month of Novem-

ber I have signed bills to the amount of \$1,874.20. Of this amount the largest items have been: \$890.00 for the pay roll: \$229.65 for rent; \$207.85 for the November number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and \$83.65 for printing the application blanks.

(Signed)

FRANCES B. HAMLIN,
Chairman Finance Committee.

The advisability and manner of investing the large amount of money, \$34,000.00, now in bank for Continental Hall, was referred to the Finance Committee at the last meeting of the Board. The Chairman called a meeting of the Committee for November 20th. At this meeting the following statement was made by the Chairman that after consultation with Mr. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Charles Bell and others, the most available and safe investment would be in U. S. New 4's, to which inquiry the following communication was received.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1903.

Mrs. Tunis S. Hamlin,
1306 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR MRS. HAMLIN: In answer to your verbal inquiry, 26,000 of United States 4's at 19.25 would cost, at the present market price, about \$35,100, and at this price the bonds yield practically 2 per cent. on the money invested.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

C. H. BELL.

After discussing the possibility of the money being needed within a year, to begin Continental Hall; the high rate of premium; the great security of the present bank where it is on deposit, the following resolution was proposed and passed unanimously:

"I move that no steps be taken for investing the permanent fund money until we are informed of the decision of the Building Committee as to when the money may be required for use.

(Signed)

M. B. TULLOCH,
F. E. MANN,
FRANCES B. HAMLIN,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Report accepted.

The President General said: "This special committee has now finished its work for the present; but we may have to call upon them later in connection with the Building Committee of Memorial Continental Hall.

The President General announced that the Committee on Patriotic Education, which had been proposed at the special meeting in June would now be formed and appointed the following as members: Mrs. Crosman, New York, Chairman; Mrs. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Burnham,

New Hampshire; Mrs. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Morgan, Georgia; Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

The President General said: "I think this subject of patriotic education is one of the most important things our Society can take in hand. I am surprised to find how little many of our young people know of the history of our country,—young people who are really bright and well educated otherwise. And how many children there are of American parentage who know nothing of American history. You have a fine Chairman for your committee, and I am sure you will work to make it a success."

Mrs. Crosman: "I would like to say that I never heard a better lecture given on this subject than the one by our President General last week, in New Jersey. I watched the interest manifested there, and it made me more enthusiastic than I had ever been before."

Mrs. Terry also spoke of the very interesting lecture given by the President General on this subject, and the interest it had aroused.

Mrs. Weed announced that she had received a letter from Mrs. Getchell, of Philadelphia, in regard to the Liberty Bell being removed from Independence Hall, and said that although in doubt as to what Mrs. Getchell desired in regard to this letter, she would present it to the Board for their consideration. Mrs. Weed added: "I presume it would be more courteous to have this come through the State Regent of Pennsylvania."

The State Regent of Pennsylvania asked the Board to endorse the petition which was presented by the Philadelphia Chapter to the State Conference of Pennsylvania, and signed by each member there,—that the Mayor and Council of Philadelphia will not allow the Liberty Bell ever to leave its present home. Seconded by Mrs. Dolliver. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Board proceed to ratify the nomination of Mrs. A. D. Geer as Registrar General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the election of Mrs. Geer as Registrar General. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for Mrs. Geer, and declared her elected Registrar General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At half past four o'clock the Board went into an informal session, with Mrs. Quarles in the Chair.

At five o'clock the Board re-convened. Mrs. Main moved: "That the Registrar General be authorized to issue the permit requested for the Insignia to be placed upon a historic gavel."

Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed, as the Chairman appointed on the Statute Book Committee, asked for instructions in the preparation of the statutes, as to whether the committee were expected to prepare this in conjunction with the Officers, ascertaining from them what is needed in the work-

ing details of the offices, and later said: "I understood that the recommendation under which the committee is expected to work is that contained in the report of the former Chairman of the committee, made at the October meeting of the Board, which, upon motion of Mrs. Lippitt, was accepted.

Président General said: "The Chair would say that she believes it to be the opinion of this Board that this committee shall make careful resumé of the statutes and bring them to the Board, showing those made last on any subject, and then recommend that the others be rescinded. The Chair thinks that is what the Board desires, but she would like to hear a discussion on this subject. This committee is not to prepare any new matter whatever."

Mrs. Rosa moved: "That the report of the Printing Committee be deferred until the January meeting of the Board of Management."

Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

The Chair announced, on the part of the Secretary of the Building Committee of Memorial Continental Hall, that this committee would meet in the President General's room, 902 F Street, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday.

Miss Desha brought to the attention of the Board the fact that the grave of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is still unmarked, and recommended that some action be taken on this matter.

The President General stated that a committee would be appointed later to attend to this.

At quarter past five o'clock, the Board, on motion, adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Read at the meeting of January 5, 1904, and approved by the National Board.

If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

for yourself or as a gift to a Daughter—send ONE DOLLAR to Miss Ellenore Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., whose contract to furnish the Recognition Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh Congress, Saturday, February 22, 1902.

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Bv

Mrs. Emma Wait Avery

Regent Bellevue Chapter

St. Albans, Vt.

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From all directions come strong testimonials commending it as supplying a long felt want for something to invest our meetings with more character and dignity in expressing to ourselves and to the world the lofty design of our organization.

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Reference: Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Milford, Conn., Vice Pres. Gen. N. S. D. A. R.; W. B. Shattuc, Member of Congress, Cincinnati, O.

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Parliamentary Law at a Glance is indorsed by GENERAL HENRY M. ROBERT, author of Robert's Rules of Order; PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER, of the University of Chicago; MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.; MRS. DANIEL MANNING, ex-President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Albany, N. Y.; Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Honorary President National American Woman's Suffrage Association, Rochester, N. Y.; HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY, Governor New Jersey, and ex-President General National Society Sons American Revolution, Newark; MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN, Honorary President General Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago; HON. MURRAY F. TULEY, Judge of the Circuit Court, and President of the Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago; MRS. SARAH S. PLATT DECKER, ex-Vice-President General Federation of Women's Clubs, Denver, Col.; Miss JANE ADDAMS, Hull-House, Chicago; MRS. POTTER PALMER, President Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, and others.

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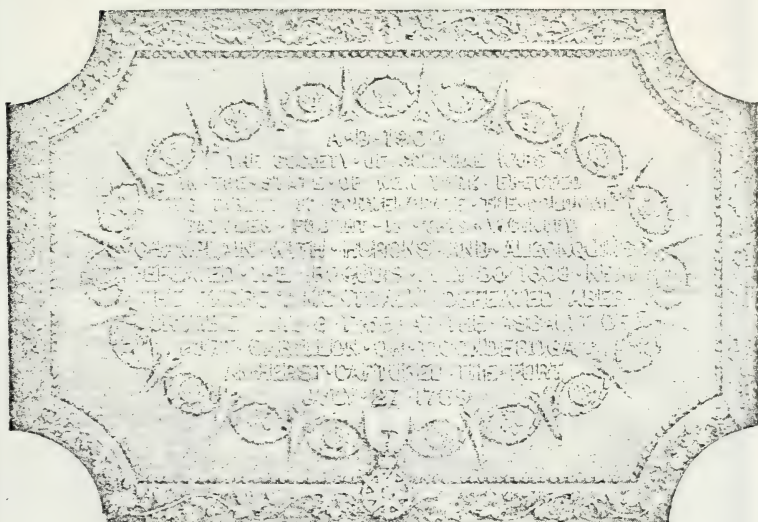
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Paris, France.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1904.

NO. 3.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Virginia Fraser Boyle, Watauga Chapter.

Who lays a stone, or plants a tiny tree,
Or sows a seed of truth with zealous care,
Who does this in the name of liberty,
Has breathed a patriot's prayer.

'Tis not the blare of trumpet that proclaims
The bravest, truest deeds of valor done;
Nor yet, the highest shaft, that bears the names
Of greatest victories won.

We all were patriots, when the banners waved
On high, to kiss a mellow land of peace;
We all are soldiers, with the country saved—
When belching cannons cease.

But when the day shall come, what means the wave
Of starry flag against a stormy sky,
If men have not the patriot's will to save,
Or courage how to die?

What means the boast? If there no works be found,
Commensurate with blind and trusting faiths;
If these hoarse shouts that through the land resound,
Proceed from hollow wraiths?

If there be set upon the Nation's stair,
A crumbling god, whose blighting name is Self?
Seek ye the light of patriotism there,
Beside the spoils of pelf?

Should there be need? God hold the fateful day
In stumbling tardiness, where time is born—
Nor haste the call, but let the light we pray
Meet every waking morn!

Fling out the beauty of thy missal, free,
Oh! thou, my Country beautiful, and then
Columbia, draw thy children to thy knee,
Thy heart has called for *men*!

Thou art the daughter of as pure a sire,
As ever fathered nation of the earth;
Thine is the heritage of holy fire,
God-given, at his birth!

Then yield thy homage; 'tis a little thing
That we can lend to garland his bright scroll.
Swing high thy banners, bid the full time ring
The deep bells of the soul.

In his fair name, ring out the cries that rend
The life of hopeless want and needless pain;
The narrow, grinding labor that must bend
Both youth and age, for gain.

Bring in the dignity of labor, paid,
Not wages that are doled like drops of life;
Nor at the horny hands, let honor fade,
Nor right, awaken strife,

Blot out the hiss of anarchy, that dwells
In squalid places, brewing in the night;
And break the decalogue of self, which tells
That might makes even right.

Cast out the fatted Pharisees who fold
Their robes about them, 'broidered with rust;
Wring from the miser's hands, ill gotten gold,
But leave him all that's just!

Yea, level there, the rank and file of men,
Columbia, oh! thou daughter of the free,
Thy aristocracy is truth, and then
Thy watchword "Liberty!"

But let the keystone of thine arch be Love,
And be the arch, "Humanity to Man";
Thy deeds to nations of the earth shall prove
Thy Union's strength and span.

Ay! keep this day, a "holy-day" by name,
A white stone, as the drifting years pass on;
Beneath a white seal, spotless keep the fame
Of peerless Washington!

THE HESSIAN CAMP.

By Caroline M. Custer, Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Leaving the days of peace and prosperity, an era of goodwill and universal fellowship, and turning the pages of history back to a period when strife and revolution were the order of the day, we find a weak but determined people bravely struggling to throw off the tyrannical, unjust yoke of British sovereignty, to break the galling chains of slavery, which were binding and grinding them more and more each year, and to establish for themselves upon the broad basis of freedom and liberty a government in which equality should be the recognized prime factor, in which "taxation without representation" should not be tolerated and in which "for the people" and "by the people" should form the stepping stones to higher ends and greater results.

"Give me liberty or give me death" was the motto of these brave, true men; and filled with the spirit of independence, the burning fires of patriotism, these valiant few went forth to fight as only desperate men can fight. Muscle and brawn strengthened by a do or die determination made them wondrous strong. Firm as the adamant rock they stood; and when victory after victory perched upon their banners, when the much braided and highly caparisoned regiments of the tyrant King George were treated to defeat after defeat by these sturdy sons of the forest, the eyes of the crafty old sovereign began to

open wide; and he realized, much to his surprise, that the fighting material across the water was not of such a crude and inferior nature as he had expected to find it. If they did lack discipline the bravery was all there—every inch a man. They wanted freedom, they wanted liberty, and their subjugation now could only be secured by the bullet of death itself.

What was to be done? The King of England could not afford to allow such a prize to slip from his grasp. Some means must be devised by which these unruly colonists could again be brought under English rule. The army must be strengthened.

But the conflict between the mother-country and her colonies was never popular in England. British statesmen in the House of Lords and the House of Commons violently condemned it. No assistance could be expected from that quarter. So George the Third was compelled to look for aid in foreign countries. He approached Catherine, Empress of Russia, for the loan of soldiers to fight across the sea; but the empress flatly refused and asked King George sarcastically if he thought it quite compatible with his dignity to employ foreign troops against his own subjects, and said that as for Russian soldiers, she had none to spare.

Snubbed and foiled by the loyal Catherine, the king was compelled to look elsewhere. He found in the Duke of Brunswick, the Prince of Waldeck, the Margrave of Anspach-Bayreuth and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel willing noblemen who, for the sake of compensation, agreed to help the troubled monarch out of his rather dangerous position and furnish the troops he was so anxious and so eager to obtain. A bargain was made, and twenty thousand—or according to M. L. Montgomery's History of Berks County, seventeen thousand Hessian soldiers were placed at the disposal of the English king; not, however, to be furnished in one body, but to be supplied at different times between the years 1776 and 1784. This purchase was by no means a cheap investment, the treasury of England suffered severely, fifteen million dollars were taken from its strongholds and poured into the coffers of German friends. So wealthy did these noblemen consider themselves, so well pleased with their bargain, that they became public-minded, public-

spirited, and we are told used part of the money in the erection of a monument to the god of strength, Hercules.

The soldiers thus secured were of the best in Europe, commanded by four competent generals, Riedesel of Brunswick, Knyphausen, Von Heister, and Donop of Hesse. A brave and gallant body of men they were, but it was with heavy hearts these honest soldiers took up arms against a cause in which they had no interest. Bitterly they complained and the most profound indignation prevailed among the German people. But the deed was done—George the Third had bought them, and as his subjects they were compelled to do his bidding. Dark and threatening were the epithets hurled at the heads of the mercenary parties who so shamefully sold their people into slavery, but the innocent always suffer for the guilty and the Hessian soldier was no exception to the general rule. The day of their departure was a day of sorrow and gloom—a day of universal mourning, and as these poor bartered men, the unwilling victims of war, were thus forcibly carried away from the scenes of their childhood and the familiar sights of the dear old fatherland. As wave after wave carried them farther and farther away from those they loved and held most dear, grief reigned supreme and the happy jovial spirit of the German soldier was darkened and subdued by the clouds of painful separation.

Frederick the Great, in a letter to Voltaire, declared himself disgusted with the whole transaction, and by way of publicly expressing his contempt, gave his custom officers orders to impose upon all soldiers who should pass through the Prussian territory a toll similar to that levied upon cattle exported to foreign shambles or foreign markets.

The Hessians were engaged in different battles and a great many were taken prisoner at Brandywine and Trenton. These were distributed among the different places throughout Pennsylvania, a large number being brought to Reading.

The first camp location was in the southern portion of the town along the Schuylkill river, where the Lancaster bridge is now located. But we are told the disturbances which arose between the soldiers and the citizens were of such frequent occurrence and the malarial atmosphere so pronounced that it

was deemed best to change the location. June 27, 1781, President Reed wrote to Valentine Eckert "that it was the desire that the prisoners should be encamped in huts at some small distance from Reading, where wood and water were convenient; that Colonel Morgan had mentioned a piece of ground which had belonged to the proprietaries and which would be convenient and proper." Three persons were appointed to select a location, Valentine Eckert, lieutenant of Berks county, Major Bayley and Colonel Wood, of Lancaster.

On July 7, Colonel Wood wrote President Reed that he could not decide where to locate the prisoners, that certain persons, though they did not have a legal title to the commons, had, however, paid the taxes and now claimed the land. He therefore referred the matter to him for a decision.

The commons was not selected; but the committee went half a mile to eastward and selected a place on the hillside where they caused huts to be erected and in which they stationed the prisoners. This, according to Mr. Montgomery, is the place that has since been known as the Hessian Camp. The exact location is that portion of land between the Mineral Spring Dam and the hill road as now laid out. Then the trees were few in number and there was no road along the upper end of the camp. We are told that as recent as 1841 some of these Hessian huts remained, but time deals relentlessly with all things and unless the hand of man imparts a permanency, a lasting make-up, these landmarks of the past—our memorials—will pass away and be numbered among the things that are no more.

During the imprisonment of these soldiers at Reading a number were hired out to service, two hundred being forwarded to Baron Steigel Mannheim, of the red rose fame. He was engaged in the cutting of a channel from Sag Loch creek to Elizabeth furnace and needed men to complete the work. The newcomers, however, were not a valuable addition. Hard work was not exactly to their fancy and the overseers having the soldiers in charge had great difficulty in keeping them from making their escape. Besides they were now in a neighborhood where the German element predominated and we all know from

personal experiences that a "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Undoubtedly sympathy was shown them, kindness showered upon them, and so disastrous were the results upon Baron Steigel's working forces that he was compelled to call in other laborers to complete the work. After being supplied with proper food and raiment by the Pennsylvania Dutch, these young soldiers began to make a fine and creditable appearance, and it was not long after being received into the families of the different farmers that their charms began to tell upon the daughters of the household. The German soldier was found to be interesting and attractive, not such a bad man as they had been led to believe; and as one good quality after the other began to develop and unfold, sentiments began to change—interest and sympathy merged into love and he who came a foe to the colonist, by the gentle molding influence of woman, became a protector and a friend.

However, during the winter of 1776-7 the Hessian Camp suffered severely, sickness prostrated many and so numerous were the deaths at one time that we are told two and even three were buried in one grave. These burials were made in the potter's field, a plot of ground on the west side of North Sixth street, south of Walnut. The reliability of the assertion, however, is questioned, as it would scarcely seem probable that the dead prisoners would be carried all the way from Hessian Camp to a place within two squares of the principal thoroughfare near the centre of the town. It may be, however, that the men buried in potter's field were sick soldiers who died in the nearby churches that were then used for hospitals.

However, be the resting place of the Hessian soldier where it may, his work is done; and although public opinion and public sentiment are not as kind to him as they might be, yet he was more sinned against than sinning, more innocent than guilty, and I am sure to-day in this great republic of ours no truer or more loyal citizen can be found than he who traces his descent back to the Hessian soldier.

The God that gave us life gave us liberty at the same time.—*Jefferson.*

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN TENNESSEE SOIL.

The graves of the following soldiers buried in Tennessee have been located by the Bonny Kate, Campbell, Cumberland, Margaret Gaston and Old Glory Chapters. Old Glory Chapter located 64; Campbell Chapter, 33; Bonny Kate, 13, and Margaret Gaston and Cumberland the remainder.—SUSIE GENTRY, *State Historian and Regent Old Glory Chapter.*

MINOS CANNON, Cannon Place, Williamson Co.

STEPHEN CANTRELL, Mausher's Creek, Davidson Co.

BENJAMIN CLAPHAM, Enon Creek, Williamson Co.

SAMUEL CHARMAN, Nashville.

MAJOR JOHN COCKRELL, family cemetery, Nashville.

EDMUND COLLINGSWORTH, Davis cemetery, 12 miles from Nashville.

WILLIAM CRUTCHER, Mount Carmel cemetery, near Duplex.

ADAM DALE, Columbia, Maury Co.

THOMAS DALE, old cemetery, Cannon Co.

EPHRAIM DAVIDSON, near Ebenezer church, Maury Co.

COL. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Zion church, Maury Co.

FREDERICK DAVIS, Yellow Creek.

GEN. GEORGE DOHERTY, near Dandridge, Jefferson Co.

COL. JOHN DONELSON, the Hermitage, Nashville.

WILLIAM DONELSON, Donelson cemetery, Rutherford Co.

RAMSON DUDLEY, near Enon Creek, Williamson Co.

THOMAS DUDLEY, old cemetery, Franklin.

JOHN EVANS, Redford cemetery, Williamson Co.

CAPT. ALEXANDER EWING, near Nashville.

ANTHONY FOSTER, old cemetery, Nashville.

ROBERT COLEMAN FOSTER, old cemetery, Nashville.

CAPT. JAMES GAINS, family cemetery, near Brotherwood, Knox Co.

CAPT. ROBERT GAMBLE, Knoxville.

HENRY GARRETT, First District, Williamson Co.

ANDREW GOFF, near Franklin, Williamson Co.

JACOB GRIMMER, near Triune, Williamson Co.

ROBERT GUTHRIE, Mayberry place, Williamson Co.

(To be continued.)

30

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

JACOB WISE.—On the 7th of August, 1844, at Mifflintown, Pa., Mr. Jacob Wise, aged 82, a soldier of the Revolution.

PEREZ COOK.—On the 21st of July, 1844, Perez Cook, aged 91, a soldier of the Revolution.

EBENEZER MANN.—On the 30th of July, 1844, at Westminster, Mass., Capt. Ebenezer Mann, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years, 11 months.

SALMON WHITNEY.—At Harvard, Mass., on the 30th of July, 1844, Salmon Whitney, aged 84 years, a Revolutionary soldier.

ELOM LEE.—In Jericho, Vt., on the 17th of July, 1844, Deacon Elom Lee, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 82.

JOSIAH TERRY.—At Peru, N. Y., on the 22d of July, 1844, Josiah Terry, aged 87. Mr. T. was a soldier of the Revolution.

ABRAHAM JOHNSON.—At East Haven, Conn., on the 23d of Sept., 1844, Mr. Abraham Johnson, a veteran soldier and patriot of the Revolution, aged 96.

JAMES CRANE.—At Middlebury, Vt., May 22d, 1845, James Crane, a Revolutionary soldier.

DAVID BROOKS.—May 19, 1845, at Middletown, Conn., Mr. David Brooks, a Revolutionary veteran, aged 87.

SETH THOMAS.—At Middleborough, Mass., May 19, 1845, Seth Thomas, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 91.

HENRY LEEBER.—May 15, 1845, at German Flatts, N. Y., Henry Leeber, aged 104, a Revolutionary soldier.

CHRISTOPHER NORTON.—In the town of Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y., on the 13th July, 1844, Christopher Norton, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged about 82.

DAVID BRADLEY.—At West Stockbridge, on the 8th of July, 1844, Mr. David Bradiey, aged 85, a veteran soldier of the Revolution.

THOMAS FENTON.—On the 5th of July, 1844, Mr. Thomas Fenton, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 93.

DAVID CARPENTER.—On the 4th of April, 1845, at Keene, N. H., David Carpenter, 88. He was one of the guard at the execution of Andre.

JOSEPH PARKER.—On the 9th of April, 1845, at South Trenton, N. J., Joseph Parker, sen., a patriot of the Revolution.

ASAHEL HURLBUT.—At Le Roy, N. Y., 23rd of August, 1845, Asahel Hurlbut, aged 87, a Revolutionary soldier.

(To be continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MATILDA MARKHAM SMITH.

Mrs. Smith was born July 17, 1805, and died September 22, 1903, in her ninety-ninth year. Her grandfather, William Markham, fought under Col. Israel Putnam in his expedition



Mrs. Matilda Markham Smith.

against the Indians in 1764. He was one of the party selected to take boats and provisions from Oswego, New York, to Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, to be given in exchange for English prisoners held by the Seneca Indians. The Indians were

not at the rendezvous and Mr. Markham and four other men followed the trail through what is now Brighton, Henrietta, and Avon to the so-called Chenneseeo Castle. It is a singular coincidence that from the high land of Elm Place, the home still occupied by his descendants, Mr. Markham had his first view of the Genesee river. He was so impressed with the beauty and natural advantages of the locality that when the valley was opened for settlement, he inspired his sons to leave their New Hampshire home and become pioneers of the Genesee valley.

During the War of the Revolution he served on the committee of safety chosen by the town of Ackworth. Later on he went to his son's home and died there, being the first white settler buried in the town of Rush.

Mrs. Smith's father, who also bore the name of William Markham, held the rank of sergeant in the Revolutionary War when but nineteen years old. He fought in the defense of Ticonderoga, Saratoga, and West Point.

In 1788, Mr. Markham with his family, left New Hampshire for the Genesee valley.

They made their home for a time with Oliver Phelps at Canandaigua and Mr. Markham became one of the first surveyors of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and with others surveyed the first line from Canandaigua to the Genesee river.

Soon he bought a tract of land in Rush, where the family lived in a house of boughs while a log cabin was building. Mrs. Markham had a loom built. As it takes time to grow flax, she gathered nettles from the river flats, treated them as she would flax, ravelled a piece of linen cloth to make a harness for her loom, and spun and wove a piece of cloth from which she made acceptable garments for the family. She had brought her dishes from New Hampshire in the churn, and a Syntax plate and pewter plate are still cherished by her descendants.

When the first crop of wheat was harvested, Mr. Markham took the grain to Albany, two hundred and thirty miles, to be ground. His wife had only a bake kettle in which she baked her corn bread, and when she made her first white bread, she

took the sponge three miles to a neighbor who had a Dutch oven, and in return for the favor of using it loaned her corn mortar. While returning she was chased by a bear attracted by the smell of the warm bread. But by a supreme effort she saved herself and the bread. An oven was built immediately.

The family were on friendly terms with the Indians. One night while Mr. Markham was absent from home surveying, and his wife alone with her sleeping children, she saw the wooden latch lift, and in stepped a tall Indian. He assured her "Me good Indian. Me no hurt you. Me very tired. Me want to lie down and rest." He lay down in front of the fire for a time, then went on.

He proved to be Tommy Infant who was employed by the government to carry the mail between Albany and Buffalo. Later he showed his appreciation of kindness received by saving Mr. Markham's life, when owing to a misunderstanding some Indians had planned to kill him.

Mr. Markham found suitable clay for brick on his place and in 1804 built a brick house. Here Matilda Markham was born July 17, 1805, and at the age of twenty-four was married to Dr. Socrates Smith, of Clarendon, Vermont. Mrs. Smith was devoted to her home and much given to hospitality. Children, especially loved to gather around her and listen to stories of her early life, about Tommy Infant and Red Jacket whom she had known well. A favorite story was about her father's call to the war of 1812 when he was made colonel under General Wadsworth, and of how the children sat up most of the night molding bullets, while their mother got ready their father's and eldest brother's clothes.

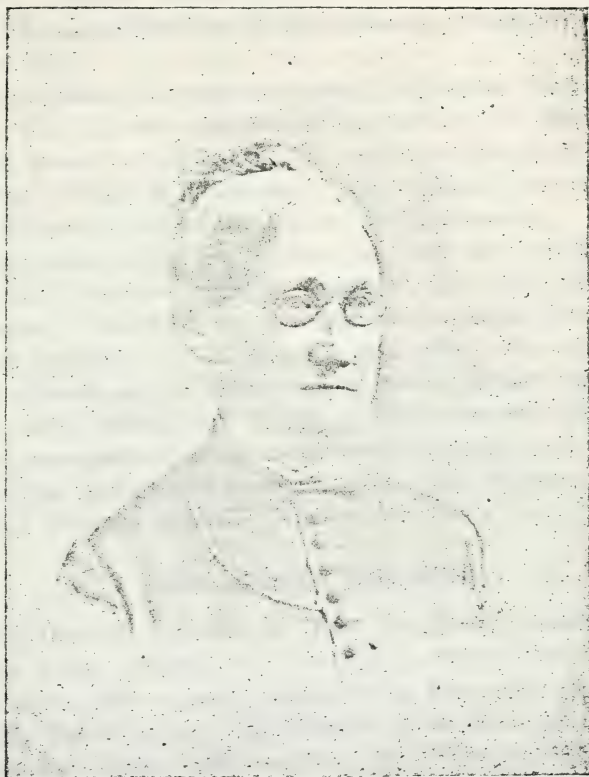
Mrs. Smith was an honored "Real Daughter" of the Irondequoit Chapter, her daughter and granddaughter are members.
—MARIAN HUNTER WRIGHT, *Historian, Irondequoit Chapter.*

MRS. JOANNA WHITE BEAMAN FLETCHER.

Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, an honored member of the Old South Chapter, of Boston, and an



honorary member of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, November 12th, 1811, the youngest child of Gideon and Dolly Wilder Beaman. Her father, Gideon Beaman, the youngest of seventeen children of Phineas and Joanna White Beaman, was born



Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher.

in July, 1764, married in 1786 to Dolly Wilder, and died in 1833, aged sixty-nine years and six months.

During the Revolutionary War he served from October 23, 1779, to April 20, 1780, when but fifteen years of age, in Capt. Ephraim Hartwell's company as guard of prisoners of war at the barracks in Rutland, Massachusetts, through an extremely



cold season when it never thawed in the month of March, on the south side of the barracks.

Three of his brothers served their country in the battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, when one of them was killed.

Gideon Beaman was of the fifth generation of the Beaman family, Gamaliel Beaman the first ancestor coming from England in 1635.

Joanna White Beaman was married in Sterling, May 7, 1835, to Mr. Otis Fletcher and during her married life lived in the historic towns of Charlestown, Concord and Lancaster, Massachusetts. While in Charlestown she watched from her window, the completion of the Bunker Hill monument.

Since the death of her husband in 1888 she has made her home in Worcester with her daughter, Mrs. Fay, where on Thursday, November 12, she celebrated quietly, her ninety-second birthday. Of a cheerful disposition, she enjoys her many friends and is always ready for a pleasant chat with them, while among her souvenirs she treasures the golden spoon presented to her by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELLA W. HARLOW, *Historian Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter*.

MRS. LUCINDA VALENTINE.

Mrs. Lucinda Valentine, a "Real Daughter," member of the Valley Forge Chapter, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, died at Matamoras, Pike county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1903.

Mrs. Valentine was a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, a soldier of the Revolution, who was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, October 3, 1761. He entered the American army at the age of sixteen years, enlisting in the Seventh Connecticut regiment and served for three years. He was with Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78; took part in the battle of Monmouth; was one of the twelve hundred followers of General Wayne at the capture of Stony Point, and took his part in many other engagements.

On July 4, 1784, Jabez Rockwell married Sarah Rundell, who, as an entire stranger to him, had given him a drink of

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water while on his way to join the army. She was a cousin of Isaac Van Wert, one of Major Andre's captors. There were seven children by this marriage.

After the death of his first wife Jabez Rockwell married Elizabeth Mulford, a daughter of the third sheriff of Wayne county Pennsylvania. Seven children were also the issue of this union. Among these were: Phoebe, born June 30, 1805, who married a Mr. Gainford. She is still living at Matamoras, Pennsylvania, and is nearing her ninety-ninth year. Catharine Bowden, born August 12, 1812; died January 6, 1902; and Lucinda, born June 10, 1816. Lucinda married Harrison Valentine at New York, 1836. He died 1873. They had several children; one of the eldest of these was William Wesley Valentine, who was the first Wayne county soldier mustered into the Union service, the date being April 21, 1861. He died in July, 1862, from an illness contracted in the army, and is buried at Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

During the regency of Mrs. Anna M. Holstein they became members of the Valley Forge Chapter, and were each presented with a golden memorial souvenir spoon—designed by and emblematic of the society—by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—MRS. S. G. SMYTH, *Historian*.

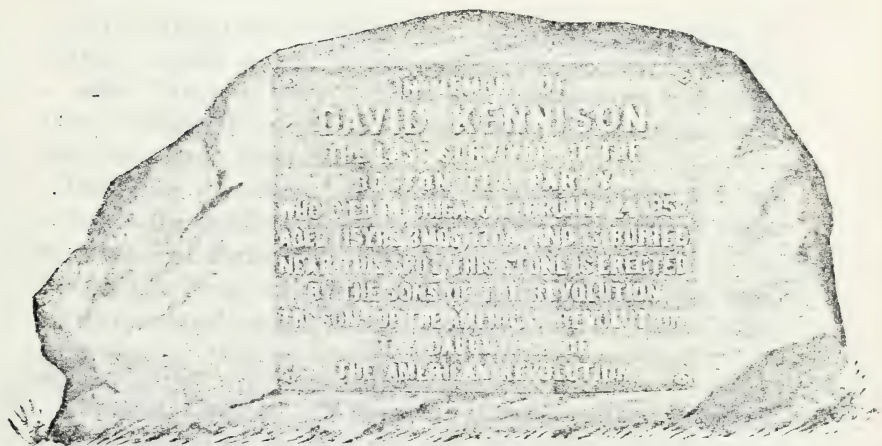
The following states have passed a Flag law: Connecticut, California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington and Arizona territory.

"That man that is not moved at what he reads,
That takes not fire at their heroic deeds,
Unworthy of the blessings of the brave,
Is base in kind and born to be a slave."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Owing to the unusual demand upon the space that can be given to this department, the publication of some of the chapter reports is necessarily deferred till next month, and many of those now printed have had to be shortened. This interest is very gratifying, showing that the chapters are enthusiastic in patriotic work and appreciative of the good work of others.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The Chicago Chapter has in its first three months of the season's work, accomplished much. During the centennial celebration, from September 26 to October 1, we were asked, as the representative organization of women in Chicago, to assume the social func-



tions of the occasion and the Daughters accepted, issued invitations to five thousand guests and received them in Memorial hall, Grand Army of the Republic. The invitations were copied from an original issued to an ancestor of our regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, who was upon the staff of General Washington, and were quaint and beautiful, folded in proper form and sealed with a red wafer as in ye olden time. The

receiving party consisted of the regent and officers of the chapter.

On the ninth of October the General Thomas Post entertained in the same beautiful hall the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution. Bright speeches were given by officers of the different organizations present. Our regent, Mrs. Fessenden gave a touching and appropriate original poem.

On November 5 the feature of the occasion was the presentation to the chapter by M. Mervan, French consul, of a volume containing all the names of French officers and men who fought with us in the War of the Revolution. The gathering of our large chapter of influential women has brought about a most fraternal interest between our members and the Grand Army of the Republic, which has enabled us to secure space for our relics and books in Memorial Hall, a fire proof building.

At the presentation meeting our chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, recited several poems written for us, one of which is called "Autumn Days." From our members we miss Mrs. Jennie Stewart Boyersen and Mrs. Henry W. Harwood, who have passed to a better land.

December 19 crowned the work of many months and unveiled to the public a fine granite boulder with bronze tablet in memory of Father David Kennison, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, who died in Chicago some years ago, aged nearly one hundred and sixteen years.—LUCY D. HALL FAKE, *Historian*.

Kewanee Chapter (Kewanee, Illinois).—The Kewanee Chapter organized in 1897 and now consisting of fifty members is enjoying its most successful year, under the interest and enthusiasm of our regent, Mrs. A. W. Errett. To us has been given by the Masonic order a house—the first one built where our now prosperous little city stands. The building has been moved to a lot the chapter bought and as far as possible, is rapidly being restored to its original state. Working for this chapter house has been the Daughters' chief aim and labor

the past year. Rummage sales, ladies' minstrel, lawn fetes, birthday social and a colonial ball, all helping to swell the very necessary financial part. Our regular meetings are held the first Monday of each month from October to May, inclusive, at the homes of the various members and delightful afternoons are passed in business, literary and social ways. Attention is directed to us, by our offering once through the winter, prizes to the high school pupils for the best essay on some historical and patriotic topic. Appropriate exercises are held when these prize essays are read, which put our cause before the public and we hope to instill in the younger minds, a desire to perpetuate the memory of our ancestors. Flag day is never forgotten for how could one ever forget to honor the flag of our Union—"union of hearts and union of hands." And thus will close this year's work, with outlook bright and all things working together for good, and with this incentive ever before us, "Not concerning ourselves wholly with the thought of how much glory our Revolutionary fathers have shed upon us, but concerning ourselves much more with the question whether we are shedding glory upon them."—BERTHA PRATT DAY, *Historian*.

Iowa State Conference.—The fourth annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Davenport, October 8, 1903. This meeting was one of especial interest, Davenport being the home of Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, the state regent, and of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter—the gracious hostess of the occasion—her own chapter. Seventy-five chapter regents, delegates, state officers and members were present.

We had the honor of having with us our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York city, vice president general; Mrs. James Rawson Kimball, state secretary of Illinois, and Mrs. Samuel Francis Smith, representing the Society of the Colonial Dames of Iowa.

The meeting was called to order by the state regent; and, after the singing of "America," the convention opened with a cordial address of welcome by Mrs. Robert Nott, regent of

Hannah Caldwell Chapter. This was responded to by Mrs. Charles E. Armstrong, of Clinton, ex-state regent.

Following Mrs. Armstrong came the report of the state regent, giving a fine review of the work she had accomplished since her election, nearly a year ago. A marked improvement has been noticed in the organization of chapters during the year, and in several places, when interest seemed to lag, the members have taken hold of the work with renewed energy, being inspired by the enthusiasm and patriotic zeal of the state regent.

One unique experience has come to the state regent in her work of organization. A chapter is being formed at Letts, Iowa, with members of the Letts family only as charter members. Already seventeen members are pledged. The state regent has visited a number of chapters. There are twenty-three chapters in Iowa doing active work and seven chapters being organized. This gives Iowa about one thousand members of the order.

The report of the state regent was listened to with interest, and thoroughly enjoyed. This was followed by Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, state secretary, whose report was read and approved. The treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Howell, submitted her report, which was most interesting.

Then the scholarly report of the state historian, Mrs. Caroline C. Burbank, was read. She gave a general outline of the work accomplished in the chapters, prizes having been awarded in the schools for historic essays, pictures and flags given to schools, and donations made to charity in different forms. The Daughters have helped locate and mark the graves of five soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War, and who are buried in Iowa.

The state regent then announced the regular order of business would be suspended, as she particularly wished the president generals to greet the Daughters. Mrs. Fairbanks was received with great enthusiasm and expressed herself as delighted with the interest shown in the Iowa conference.

Mrs. Samuel Francis Smith extended greetings from the

Colonial Dames of Iowa to the Daughters, and expressed pleasure in being present at the meeting.

The regular order of business was resumed and roll call was responded to by thirteen chapters.

Miss Helen Shaw, regent of Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, gave a fine patriotic address on "Our Objects and Our Opportunities."

Miss Florence Espy, of Fort Madison, read an exceedingly bright paper on "Some Practical Suggestions on Chapter Organization."

The chair stated it was our happy lot to have with us two members of the National Society, and she would interrupt the regular order again to introduce a vice-president general, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, who had served four years on the board and never missed a meeting in Washington. Mrs. Crosman greeted the Daughters of Iowa in the name of the Daughters of the Empire State and spoke words of hearty commendation for the excellent work of the Iowa convention.

Mrs. Emma G. Bohn, of Dubuque, gave one of the finest addresses of the day on "The Observance of Flag Day."

The morning session closed with the election of the following state officers: State secretary, Mrs. Daphne Peabody, of Dubuque; state treasurer, Mrs. Mabel Gordon Millard, of Burlington; state historian, Mrs. Sophie H. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs.

The afternoon session was opened with a piano solo by Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, of Burlington, who rendered the "Four English Dances" so beautifully she had to respond to an encore.

Then followed the most notable event of the conference, the address of the president general on Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Fairbanks spoke in her usual enthusiastic manner upon this subject, and never fails to make each and every one feel she "will do what she can" for this grand cause.

Mrs. Crosman gave a short, bright talk, touching upon some points not covered by the president general.

Following Mrs. Crosman came a general discussion of the

ways and means by which the chapters raise money for Continental Memorial Hall and other objects.

A fitting close to the afternoon program was the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Bertha Heustis, of Dubuque, whose beautiful voice touched the hearts of all present.

Council Bluffs was selected as next place of meeting.

The gavel used by the state regent was made from wood taken from Faneuil Hall when it was renovated a few years ago, and was presented to Hannah Caldwell Chapter by Mrs. Fannie D. Hills, a charter member, now living in Hartford, Connecticut.

At five o'clock the state regent declared the fourth annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned.—SOPHIE H. BUSHNELL, *Historian*.

Kentucky State Conference.—The seventh annual conference of the Kentucky chapters was held with the Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, at Owensboro, October 29, and 30, 1903.

The following chapters were represented: Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington; Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington; Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro; Gen. Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson; Henry Claggett Chapter, Shelbyville; Fincastle Chapter, Louisville; John Marshall Chapter, Louisville; Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport; Lexington Chapter, Lexington; Samuel Davis Chapter, Bowling Green; Paducah Chapter, Paducah; St. Asaph Chapter, Danville.

The conference was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, of the Gen. Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson. After a solo, Mrs. C. H. Todd, vice state regent, gave the invocation. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. J. C. Wandling, regent of the Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, which was responded to by Mrs. William Warren, regent of St. Asaph's Chapter. After this response Mrs. Wandling presented to the conference in the name of the St. Asaph Chapter, a beautiful gavel, made from the wood of the first building used as a state house in Kentucky.

The thanks of the chapter were extended to Mrs. Wandling.

Mrs. Emma Bunch Tanner was unanimously elected recording secretary.

A "word from the state regent" embodied increased interest, renewed ardor and patriotism throughout the State. Then followed reports from the various chapters, which uniformly expressed interest and enthusiasm for the cause of "Home and Country."

After a recess the conference listened to a carefully prepared program, consisting of music and papers upon the following subjects:

"The Founding of Lexington," by Mrs. Milton J. Durham, regent of the Lexington Chapter.

"The Benefits of Patriotic Organizations," by Mrs. E. L. Hughes, of the Fincastle Chapter.

"Revolutionary Officers Buried in Henderson County," by Mrs. S. C. Green, regent of the Gen. Samuel Hopkins Chapter.

On the morning of October 30 the conference held a business meeting. After the Lord's Prayer was said in unison, Kentucky's vice-president general, Mrs. W. L. Lyons, of the Fincastle Chapter, gave an address to the conference, the keynote of which was Love and Pride.

The last session of conference convened at 10 A. M. Retiring vice-president general, Mrs. W. L. Lyons, gave an address in which she laid stress upon the fact that the underlying principle of the society is love of country, and it is upon this that the constitution has been drawn.

After this came the nomination and election of officers for the coming year. As is known by the society, the state regent is elected at the national conference in Washington. The vice-regent, however, is both nominated and elected by the state conference.

Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, of the Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, was the only nominee for state regent. Her nomination was declared unanimous.

The only nominee for state vice-regent was Mrs. William Warren, of the St. Asaph Chapter, Danville. Her election was declared unanimous.

The thanks of the conference were extended to those who had helped to make it such a success.

We shall carry to our homes pleasant memories of our visit to the beautiful city of Owensboro.—MRS. EMMA BUNCH TANNER, *Recording Secretary*.

Spirit of '76 Chapter (New Orleans, Louisiana).—I read with great interest the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Our Chapter, the only one in the state, is small, but it might please other chapter workers and the readers of your valuable publication to know that during the year 1903, we added seven new members to our list. We have secured the use of an aisle in the Howard Memorial Library in which we are placing our historical works. Mrs. Winter Lincoln Wilson, recording secretary, entertained the chapter, and in January, the regent, Mrs. Mary Moore Harrison, was the hostess, assisted by Mrs. W. L. Lincoln, Mrs. A. G. Swain, Mrs. Dora Miller and Mrs. H. F. Thayer. Interesting papers were read and chapter work was discussed. Wishing continued success to the magazine,—MARY MOORE HARRISON, *Regent*.

The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The Baltimore Chapter gave a brilliant reception on January the fifth in commemoration of the wedding day of George and Martha Washington. It was held at the home of Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent, and was largely attended. Governor Edwin Warfield, late president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Warfield, who is one of the board of managers of the Baltimore Chapter, were present. After a delightful musical program the guests were invited to the dining room where a large wedding cake was cut by the governor's wife and slices distributed, followed by responses to toasts. The chapter is in a flourishing condition and the interest in its patriotic work is steadily growing.—HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON, *Historian*.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—At the annual meeting held in June, 1903, Mrs. Wil-

liam T. Forbes and Mrs. Theodore C. Bates were unanimously elected regent and vice-regent, and Friday, the 5th of June, fifty-five members of the chapter with these new officers went to Groton, Massachusetts, for their annual field day outing, where they were the guests of the Groton Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.

On Wednesday evening, July first, members of the chapter enjoyed the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a reception given by Judge and Mrs. William T. Forbes in honor of Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Fairbanks is an honorary member of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter and during the evening made a short address to the chapter members and other guests, speaking particularly of the Memorial Continental Hall and arousing much interest and enthusiasm.

A reception given by the chapter Wednesday, July twenty-second, at Clark University, was largely attended and regarded as one of the pleasantest of the social entertainments arranged for the students of the summer school.

In June the annual meeting of the children's auxiliary was held at the home of the president, Miss Cornelia B. Forbes, when officers for the ensuing year were chosen, after which a social hour was enjoyed by those present.

At the first meeting of the season 1903-04, held October sixth, the chapter was honored by the presence of one of its "Real Daughters," Mrs. Harriet S. Cady, of Westborough. Historical papers by Mrs. Charles F. Marble and Mrs. Alvin L. Joslin were the features of the November and December meetings and at the December meeting the committee on historical research reported that through the efforts of the regent the location of the house formerly owned and occupied by Col. Timothy Bigelow had been determined, and that the house was taken down in 1878.

A committee from the chapter, accompanied by the regent, called on its honorary "Real Daughter," Mrs. J. W. B. Fletcher, November twelfth, it being her ninety-second birth-

day, and presented to her a bouquet of carnation pinks with greetings from the chapter.

With financial assistance from the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, the chapter has been enabled to publish in pamphlet form the exercises at the unveiling of the tablet last May, on the site of the first school house in Worcester—bound in cathedral blue and printed on the cover with silver white, it embodies the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was prepared for publication by Mrs. Charles F. Marble, chairman of the historical research committee.

On the afternoon of December fifteenth, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice-regent, entertained the chapter members.

The chapter has recently sustained a great loss in the death of one of its most earnest and enthusiastic members, Mrs. William H. Coe, who died December 22, 1903.—ELLA W. HARLOW, *Historian*.

The Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Massachusetts), has had a prosperous year. Meetings were held the third Saturday of each month except July and August. In November the state convention was held with the chapter, and was a highly profitable as well as pleasant occasion. The interest has been steady all through the year, while the membership has largely increased and now numbers over one hundred. There has been an unusual amount of business transacted. The most important work of the year, however, was the erecting of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Methuen, of whom there were many. This tablet was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1903, an account of which, together with a photograph of the tablet as a frontispiece appears in the January (1904) number of *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY*, the organ of our organization. The open meeting of the year was held as usual, on the 16th of December, thus celebrating the famous Boston Tea Party, at which time an admirable address was delivered by the Hon. Alden P. White, of Salem.

Two outings were enjoyed by the chapter during the summer. Through the courtesy of the Methuen Club, the chapter has secured much needed headquarters.—MARY E. BEEDLE, *Historian*.

Ann Arbor Chapter (Ann Arbor, Michigan).—The first meeting of the season was held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Herdman and augured well for the continuance of that interest and enthusiasm with which the work has ever been received in this beautiful college town. Both the regent emeritus, Mrs. Jas. B. Angell, and the regent, Mrs. H. B. Hutchins, were present. Mrs. Herdman's home contains many relics, among which are a sugar bowl that once belonged to the famous Ann Hutchinson, and a beautiful blue and white platter, formerly owned by Washington. The relic calling up the most historical memories is a copper urn that was used for mulling wine in Haverhill, Massachusetts, at the home of Major MacFarland (one of Mrs. Herdman's ancestors) when Washington was a frequent guest in his home. Later it was taken by Mrs. Herdman's great-great-grandfather, Mr. MacFarland, to Marietta, Ohio, and there used by him when he entertained Aaron Burr, who stopped in that town on his way to Mexico.

The program for the year includes a study of Puritan times, Mrs. V. C. Lane having the first paper, that on "Puritan Governors," a paper which showed much study. Mrs. Lane said in part that the story of the Puritan governors is virtually the history of the Puritans from the time of their first service held in England in 1604 until the revocation of the Massachusetts charter in 1684. Hence to learn of the Puritan governors, one must follow the three divisions of the non-conformist element.

Little is known of the life of Carver until he became prominent in the long struggle which the Pilgrims had before coming to America, to obtain a charter from the king for them to colonize the northwestern part of what was then Virginia. Carver at length came over with those other brave souls in the Mayflower, and when that gallant band had considered constituting themselves into a body politic by a solemn compact, Carver was chosen governor. He was succeeded by William Bradford, than whom there was no greater man of his time. His firmness and energy accompanied with gentleness gained for him the friendship of the Indians, and his wisdom and economy in dealing out food to the people in times when famine threatened, kept the colonists alive till crops were better. In

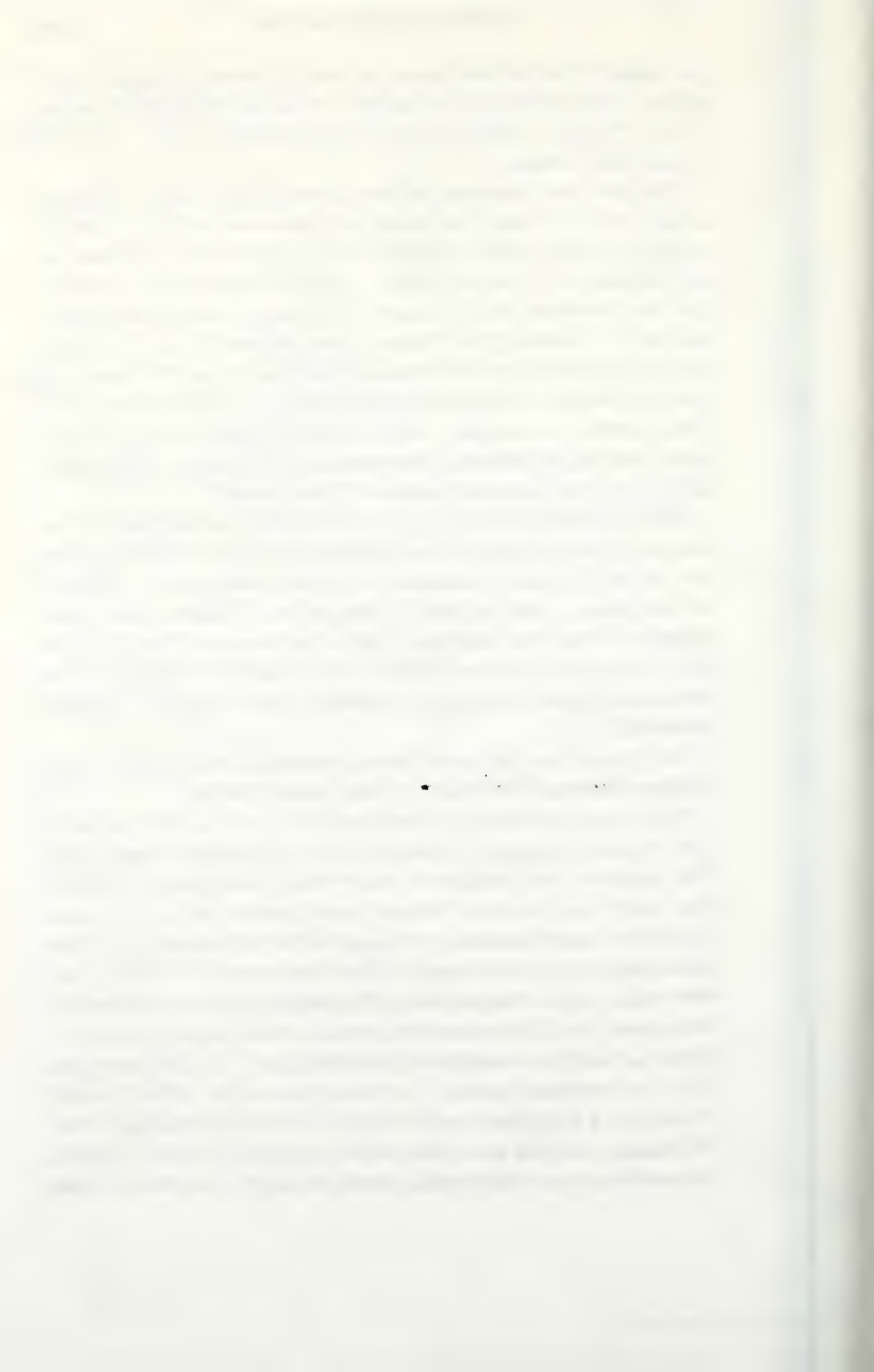
the financial life of the times he was a foremost figure. As a literary man, his fame was secured to posterity by his History of the Pilgrims, known to us as the Bradford MSS., now in the city hall, Boston.

Craddock, the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, though not a Puritan, for financial reasons aided the colonists in gaining the removal of their charter, and the government of the company to New England. When it developed, however, that the Puritans really meant to colonize Massachusetts for freedom of worship, the charter was demanded of Craddock, but it was already three thousand miles away in the hands of John Winthrop, who had succeeded him and sailed away with it to America in company with a class of men of high endowments and large fortunes, scholars and clergymen who ranked among the best educated people of their period.

Patriotic and God-fearing, it is not for his virtues but for his fanatical attitude toward the Quakers that John Endicott, the last of the Puritan governors, will be remembered. He and the clergymen, not the people, hanged the Quakers, and those agents of Satan, the witches. But when we recall the fact that he lived in an age when idolatry and Sabbath breaking were considered capital crimes, our wonder at his savagery is abated somewhat.

The paper was followed by a charming little poem, "The Trailing Arbutus," written by Mrs. Sarah Dibble.

The second meeting of the year was held at the home of Mrs. Frances Kingsley, a home rich in old furniture and relics. The furniture was brought in 1827 from New Haven to Michigan, and came to Ann Arbor from Detroit on an ox team. One of the most interesting things in the collection is a spinet that was the first instrument of the kind west of Detroit. Another relic, Mrs. Chapin being the sixth generation from the first owner, is a silver tankard around which there is a haze of legend as well as a wealth of historical fact. In the early part of the seventeenth century, a young man who called himself the son of a king, was put on board a richly furnished vessel in France, and the crew instructed to cruise without landing him until he was twenty-one, when he might disembark in any



country but France. Curiously enough, America was the land to receive him, and settling in Milford, Connecticut, he became known as Dr. John Harpin, and married in 1718, Mary, daughter of Deacon John Camp, of that town. Here he resided till his death in 1765, and here in the old graveyard, his well preserved gravestone may still be seen. This tankard which accompanied him in his Ulysses-like wanderings was finally consecrated as a communion cup by the first members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Ann Arbor, when the parish was organized, now seventy-five years ago, in the parlor of Mrs. Hannah Clark, Mrs. Chapin's mother, and served that office until the congregation could afford to buy a communion set.

The scheme of giving prizes to the students of American history in the sixth and ninth grades of the public schools for the best essays on certain historical subjects, was found last year to be so practical, meeting with such hearty response from the pupils, and such cordial support from the teachers and parents, that the chapter will repeat the offer this year. Copies of the original Declaration of Independence will be given to each of the schools.

The paper of the afternoon on "Puritan Ministers" was by Mrs. Helen Burton Beman. Very cleverly the life of the minister and his home was sketched, showing how his high social position caused him to be considered a most desirable husband for the daughters of the leading colonists, even when the meager salaries had to be increased by some secular pursuit such as farming; how for the first sixty years of New England, the parsons were in reality the chief officers of state as everything pertaining to the state was included in the church. He was a public man and his taste for public life was inherited by his sons and grandsons. Certain it is that in our statesmen we trace the influence of the New England parson. All the literary life of the colonies centered about the ministers and their taste in this line is reflected in their descendants, for Emerson, Lowell, George Bancroft, Parkman, Motley, Stedman, Higginson, Hale and Mitchell all had ministers for ancestors. In educational matters ministers played a prominent part.

The third meeting of the year was held at the home of Mrs.

Sarah Dayton Dibble, roll call being responded to by interesting facts, among them the two mentioned by Mrs. Eliza "Voy" Young Millen. She told of the finding of the body of John Paul Jones in Paris and said that the question of bringing the remains of the great naval hero back to this country was being agitated. Mrs. Millen also gave a short sketch of the life of Deborah Sampson, the only woman, so far as is known, who entered the ranks of the Revolutionary army as a common soldier.

The paper of the afternoon was by Miss Elizabeth Dean, and the subject was witchcraft. She said witchcraft had existed in one form or another since the beginning of time.

In the last half of the seventeenth century this uncanny child of ignorance appeared in the New England colony in the historic town of Salem. Salem witchcraft little resembled that met in Europe. No one was safe, each man feared his neighbor. Children were persuaded to testify against their parents and parents against their children. Before the fearful spell was broken, twenty people were executed, nineteen hanged, and one crushed to death, all of them protesting their innocence. Great was the contrition of the people when they regained their mental equilibrium, and many of them made reparation so far as they had the power. But the name of Salem will be forever connected with the most awful and the most unreasonable outrage ever committed in the history of our colonies.

Miss Dean then sketched a fascinating picture of the quaint old town and the pretty everyday customs that only intensify the wonder one feels that witchcraft for a time blotted all the beauty from the life of the village.

Fortunately, we had in our midst one who had attended a dame school, and Mrs. Angell, our regent emeritus, gave us a most interesting account of a dame's school similar to the one in old Salem and of her experiences there.—MRS. W. H. WAIT, *Historian*.

Minnesota State Conference.—The ninth annual conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Winona October 17th, 1903. The ladies of the two

local chapters, the "Wenonah" and "Elizabeth Dyar" Chapters, were hostesses for the day and every arrangement was made and carried out for the pleasure and comfort of the visiting chapters. Carriages were at the stations to meet incoming trains. After luncheon all repaired to the Congregational church, where the afternoon session was held. There again the artistic talent of the Winona ladies was charmingly apparent. A large wheel worked out in the national colors with the real flax surmounted the choir rail, while flags, psalms and flowers combined to make the pleasure of attendance very great. On the platform with the state regent, Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, were seated Mrs. William P. Jewett, vice president general; Mrs. William H. Liggett, vice-state regent; Mrs. Ell Torrance, ex-state regent; Miss Theda Gildemeister, chaplain for the day, and Miss M. S. Willes, state secretary.

The state regent called the meeting to order and after the invocation by the chaplain, Miss Esther Hogue sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The address of welcome, given by the state regent, was cordial and opened the real business of the day delightfully. The response was gracefully made by Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, regent of Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.

An organ solo, "Star Spangled Banner," with variations (arranged by Dudley Buck), was beautifully rendered by Miss Ethel Slade, who had charge of all the music for the afternoon.

Mrs. William H. Liggett presented the report of the Minnesota badge committee. She had, for exhibition a specimen badge which was acceptable to every one, in both design and beauty. On a bit of white ribbon is printed the state seal of Minnesota, while below is a hand painted moccasin flower, the state flower, and the whole surmounted with appropriate words. It was immediately adopted as the state badge for the delegates who attend the annual Continental Congresses.

At the roll call of chapters, fourteen (14) chapters responded with two minute reports, telling of good work in progress and in contemplation by the various bodies. The large foreign population in Minnesota is a particularly fruitful field of operation and the chapters have grasped the opportunity of in-

stilling love of country and an intelligent appreciation of the extensive benefits of their new home, into the hearts of these new citizens. DeKoven's beautiful "Recessional" was sung charmingly by Miss Harriet Jenney and then followed a discussion of the amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the National Society for 1904, led by Mrs. J. E. Bell.

An element of refreshing humor was introduced into the session by the clever recitation of "Namin' the S'ciety," by Miss Annie Webb Long, of Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.

The subject of "Continental Hall" was ably presented by Mrs. W. P. Jewett and Mrs. Ell Torrance.

A discussion on ways and means was listened to with much interest and brought us close to the hour for adjournment. The old, inspiring, time-honored "America" was sung as the fitting close of an inspiring meeting.

Winona being the home of our state regent, we were made still further indebted to her by a delightful reception given for us at her home immediately after the meeting. The hospitable door was opened by a charming little man in costume of "ye olden time" and upstairs a very dainty little maiden in garb of similar time, bade us lay aside our wraps. It was the first state meeting held at any distance from the capital and all voted it a day of definite and genuine enjoyment and that our state regent, of Mrs. Rising, and our hostesses were adepts in the fine art of entertaining.—MARY SUE WILLES, *State Secretary*.

Sunshine Chapter (Sante Fe, New Mexico).—In August, 1903, Sunshine Chapter had the rare pleasure of tendering a reception to Mrs. Western Bascome, of St. Louis. Mrs. Bascome is the daughter of the late General Stephen Watts Kearny, who in 1846 took formal possession of New Mexico in the name of the United States.

Our chapter had observed the previous anniversary of the bloodless conquest by placing in our plaza a stone to mark the spot where General Kearny stood when he uttered the proclamation which added an enormous area to our national domain.

Press notices of this chapter work met the eye of Mrs. Bascome, who immediately wrote a warmly appreciative letter to

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, our territorial regent; and thus was begun a correspondence which led most happily to Mrs. Bascome's visit to our city.

Besides Mrs. Bascome, the visiting party consisted of her husband, Mr. Western Bascome, British consul at St. Louis; Mrs. M. B. Carson, granddaughter of General William Carr-Lane, second American governor of New Mexico, and Mrs. Hugh Rogers, all of St. Louis.

The reception was held on the evening of August 13, at the residence of ex-Governor and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

The placita was hung with Navajo blankets, and the colors of the nations, and was lighted with clusters of electric incandescent lights. An orchestra concealed by palms discoursed Mexican and American airs.

The affair was largely attended, and was a notable social event. The people of Santa Fe extended an enthusiastic welcome to the distinguished lady whose coming, nearly sixty years after that of her father, was also, after its kind, a conquest.

The evening of August 14 witnessed the culminating feature of her visit to our city.

A special meeting of the New Mexico Historical Society, to which the public was invited, was held in the court house, called for the purpose of receiving as a gift from Mrs. Bascome an oil portrait of her father.

Upon being introduced by ex-Governor Prince, president of the society, Mrs. Bascome made an appropriate address concluding as follows:

"As a Daughter of the American Revolution I feel grateful for the privilege of appearing before you to-day, to present to the Historical Society of New Mexico, a portrait of my father in his general's uniform: to be honored and placed among its historic archives, in the very room he occupied when he took possession of Santa Fe."

The gift was received on behalf of the society by its president, who assured the donor of the society's most grateful thanks and appreciation.

Other speakers followed, two of whom are worthy of especial mention, Colonel X. Francisco Chaves, territorial superintendent of education, and Captian Aniceto Abeytia, both

prominent Spanish American citizens, were personally acquainted with General Kearny, and gave interesting reminiscences of the stirring days of 1846.

Mrs. Bascome's visit to Santa Fe, with its attendant incidents, forms a series of events unique in social and historic interest.—ELLA C. WELTMER, *Historian*.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter. (Watertown, New York).—The outline submitted by the program committee at the beginning of the chapter year has been of unusual interest. The first meeting was held with Mrs. Louis S. Lansing, who, with Miss Flora S. Peck—both former regents of the chapter—spared no pains in making "Fort Euchre" enjoyable.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Robert Lansing, of Watertown, an admirable lecture was given in November at the home of Mrs. William W. Condé, on "The Iroquois."

In December we were again favored with a lecture, this was by Prof. Gary M. Jones, of the Watertown high school, who illustrated his subject, "The Battle of Trenton," by the use of a map. The lecture was given in the home of Mrs. Samuel Felt.

For the first time the chapter observed, January 6th, 1903, Washington's wedding day. It was at the home of one of our oldest members, Mrs. S. M. Rogers, and if the father of his country had been present he might have fancied himself surrounded by friends, including the good wife herself, so closely were the old-time costumes copied. The evening closed with an excellent paper on Washington, to the date of his marriage, by Miss Frances Snyder.

This chapter offers cash prizes to students of the public schools, and upon the eve of February 22nd a lecture was given for their benefit by Mr. Seward A. Simons, of Buffalo, the subject being "George Washington."

The leading feature of our April meetings was a delightful lecture by Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher, of the Oneida Chapter, Utica. Her topic, "The Battle of Oriskany," was of personal interest to many.

On Memorial day we began marking the graves of Revolu-

tionary soldiers, who, to the number of fifty or sixty, are buried in this vicinity. After an impressive prayer by the chaplain and a brief address by the regent, bronze markers were placed on



Water Tower at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., on which was placed the tablet.

By courtesy of the "Spiri of '76."

the graves of three who are buried in Brookside cemetery, Watertown. The markers were those of the Sons of the American Revolution.

It is the custom of the chapter to take, for the June meeting, an outing to some place of special interest. This year by

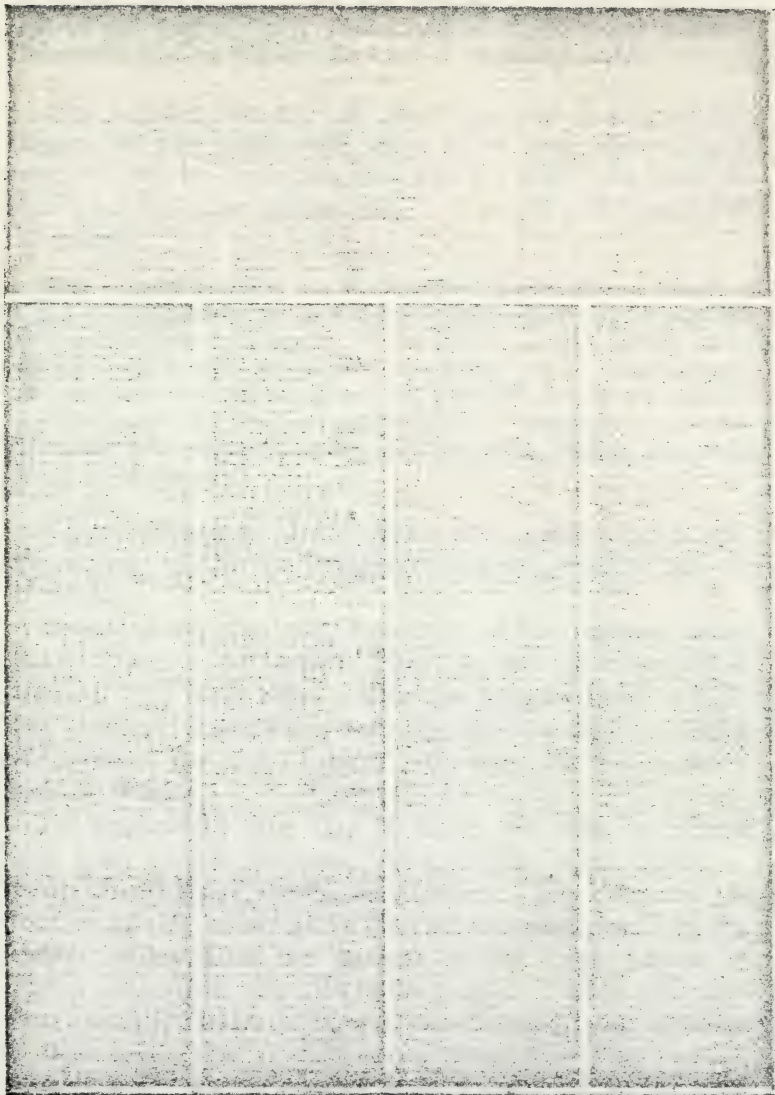
invitation of Mrs. George A. Lance, a member of our chapter, the June meeting was held at Chaumont. The beautiful home, an old stone mansion, was doubly interesting as being the first of two that were built by M. Le Ray de Chaumont, in whose honor the chapter is named.

The crowning event of the seven years of our chapter work was the unveiling, on September 16th, 1903, at old Madison barracks, in the historic village of Sacket Harbor, of a tablet to the memory of two hundred and eighty-six officers and men of the ninth United States infantry, who lost their lives in the campaigns of Cuba, China and the Philippines. This tablet is a solid sheet of bronze, five feet six inches by three feet ten and one-half inches, and was made by Paul E. Cabaret, of New York. The tablet had been affixed on the granite stones of the water tower, itself a beautiful monument, and was covered by a flag. In front on the new parade the regiment was drawn up in battalions. At the left of the tablet was a wreath of brown oak leaves, tied with a ribbon and palms of victory, sent by the mother and sister of Capt. Robert Anderson in his memory. To the right of the tablet, stood three color sergeants, standing at attention with the tattered and torn battle flags of the regiment that had been carried in Cuba, China and the Philippines, on whose folds these men in whose memory the tablet was erected, had cast their last look on earth in sacrifice and devotion.

The exercises opened with music by the regimental band followed by prayer by Mrs. George Hooker, of the chapter.

Owing to the illness of the regent, Mrs. John D. Ellis, Mrs. Louis S. Lansing, a former regent, gave the opening and presentation address. She said in part that

"Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter esteemed it a high privilege to unveil this tablet to the brave men of the ninth regiment who laid down their lives in the service of their country that the constitution of our society states that one of the objects for which we exist is 'to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and preservation of historical spots and erection of monuments,' also that this chapter has tried to attain such objects, but has no revolutionary battlefields to mark, hence to foster true patriotism and love of country we have placed this tablet



Tablet placed by Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, D. A. R., on Tower at
Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

as an enduring record of those dead heroes of the gallant ninth who carried our flag to victory under tropic skies and helped build the foundation of a better government for an oppressed people."

Mrs. Lansing then gave the tablet into the custody of Col. Regan, the post commander, after which Miss Mary Gilbert, chairman of the committee, unveiled the tablet, the ninth infantry band playing national airs. In receiving the tablet Col. Regan said:

"It is a great honor to me as regimental commander to accept in behalf of the regiment the care of this commemorative tablet from the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter. Placed on this majestic granite tower, upon grounds fought over in 1812, this tablet will be an incentive to all Americans to do their duty and will also remind them that the citizen who makes the greatest sacrifice, next to woman, is the soldier. This tablet will ever be in our thoughts and when called to other fields it will be our Mecca."

A poem written by Mrs. William Allen, sister of Capt. Anderson, who died in the Philippines was then read by Mr. W. H. Stevens.

General Robe, who took command of the regiment when Colonel Liscum fell before Tien-Tsin was next presented. He said, "this tablet bears a silent yet eloquent story of heroism, exposure, anguish and suffering of brave men unto death and while in the path of duty." He also paid the chapter a glowing tribute.

The presence of Mrs. Wm. S. Little, our state regent and Miss Mary Isabella Forsythe, was gratifying to the chapter.

Mrs. Little spoke for the state society. She compared the erection of this memorial to the twelve stones placed by the Hebrew tribes after the passage of the river Jordan, at Joshua's command, who said to the people. "When your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, what mean ye by these stones, then ye shall answer these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever." "In the same way," said the speaker, "this tablet shall stand as a record of the valiant deeds of the officers and men whose service is here acknowledged, a tribute to their patriotism and an incentive to the men who follow them to perform, in their day and

generation, the duty of the hour, whatever it may prove to be."

Miss Forsyth, ex-vice-president general of the order, made the principal speech of the day. Forcible and composed in well chosen words, her address abounded in right thought. She expressed her gratification at being present because she had, while state regent, initiated the LeRay de Chaumont Chapter into the order, and she felt a pride in the splendid way in which it was fulfilling the purposes of its organization. "For this purpose," she said, "is not merely to commemorate the historic remote past, but to do to-day whatever promotes the work of our forefathers."

The Daughters of the American Revolution, she stated, had done grand work in many ways. But it was through the Spanish-American war, that they came to see clearly how closely they are allied to the government and what additional services they could render it.

Besides vast supplies of many kinds, they had furnished all the trained nurses, the government turning that work entirely over to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and had given the first naphtha launch ever used in our navy for the transportation of the sick and wounded. This is still in use, and may have been seen in Manila by some of those now here.

Such work is still going on among the chapters.

Recent events have shown that it is not alone in times of war that we need our army, but that we look to it to maintain *peace*, to guard and preserve within our borders what our forefathers won in the struggle of the Revolution.

As soon as the exercises were closed at the stand the troops marched to the old parade ground for military review, and here occurred something unique in the annals of the army, the committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Louis Lansing, Miss Mary Gilbert, Miss Flora Peck and Mrs. W. W. Conde, who had arranged for the exercises, being appointed by Colonel Regan as reviewing officers. It was said that this was the third time in the history of the army when ladies had been granted the honor of reviewing the troops and

receiving the marching salute. It was done in token of the deep appreciation felt by the regiment for the act of these ladies in commemorating in enduring bronze the names of their dead comrades.

The chapter accepted the invitation of the regent and her daughter, Mrs. Williard S. Augsbury, to hold the regular October meeting at their home in Antwerp, where a delightful day was passed.

As a fitting finale we mention the chapter's pleasure, in entertaining, early in November, Mrs. Susan Tyng Sherman, of Brooklyn, New York, a great-grandniece of Madame Le Ray. Mrs. Sherman having just returned from France brought tidings of members of the Le Ray family still living there. She was taken to the beautiful old Colonial mansion at Le Raysville, once the home of her relatives, and every possible courtesy was shown her.

Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pennsylvania).—Owing to the death of ex-Governor Hastings, Mrs. Hastings, regent, retired from the office temporarily and Mrs. Evelyn Rogers, vice-regent, who assumed her duties, has been performing them most acceptably.

We have an enrollment of forty-six names.

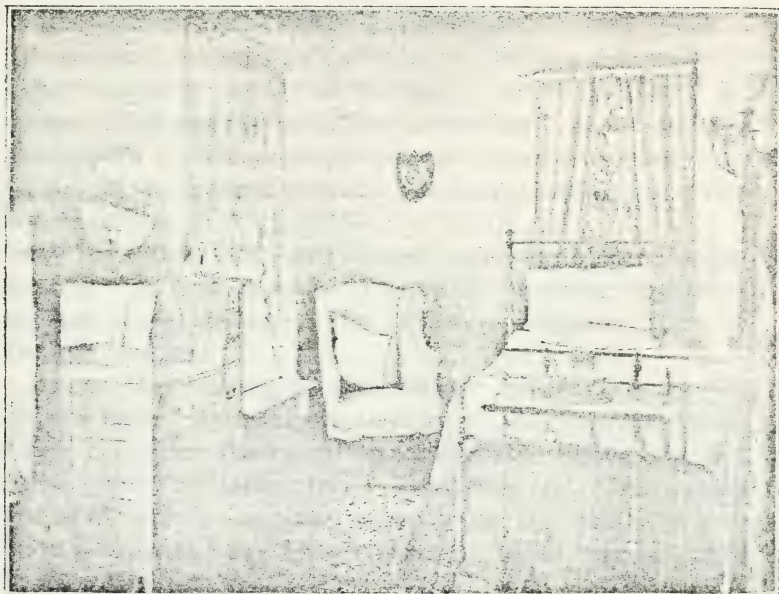
The chapter presented a copy of *Linn's History of Centre County* to the National Society at Washington, and, as in the past, gave twenty dollars in gold to the pupils of the Bellefonte Academy and public schools who wrote the best original essays on Revolutionary subjects.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Joseph Montgomery, the chapter is the possessor of several volumes of the old Pennsylvania Archives.

Mrs. Harry Valentine has increased the list of graves of the Revolutionary soldiers of Centre county to ninety-nine, and has been the means of giving much valuable historical information concerning the early days of this section of the country.

The important work last year was that of raising funds and furnishing a room in the Bellefonte Hospital, to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution room. The Penn-

sylvania State College "Thespians" gave the entertainment "A Night Off," from which the Daughters realized the sum of two hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-five cents. The amount was increased to three hundred dollars by friends interested in the cause. The ceiling and upper part of the walls of the room are white and merge into a blue dado. The china, rugs, screen, linoleum, match-receiver, candlestick, colonial



D. A. R. Room, Bellefonte Hospital.

chair and large easy chair are decorated in the colors of the National Society. A handsome silver and glass chandelier and large glass vase add to the beauty and convenience of the room, and an Oxford Bible is for the comfort of the patients. The picture shows the rest. All the linen that can possibly be used is generously supplied and marked. "The Record Shield" obtained from Caldwell & Company, hangs on the wall and the letters D. A. R. in blue are on the white door. It will be the pleasure of the chapter to maintain this room always.

The chapter has due reason for congratulation in that one of

its members, Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, was selected as state vice-regent.

Representatives from the chapter attended the state conference at Pittsburg.

The deaths of Gen. D. H. Hastings and Mr. George L. Potter, husbands of two of its members, cast a gloom over the entire chapter.—HELEN E. CANFIELD OVERTON, *Historian*.

Independence Hall Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The chapter has closed its books for 1903 with a full record of regular meetings and social diversions, and as its history includes a "fall moving" and "house warming," we are tempted to pause for a while on the hearthstone of our new home, and, basking in the warmth that still pervades it, indulge in a few reminiscences.

On the 13th of last April a goodly company of our Daughters ventured forth in order to enjoy the charming hospitality of Mrs. David Stetson. The delightful hour was spent in friendly greetings.

At our May meeting as each member responded to the roll call she named some important event of the American Revolution. A short history of that memorable edifice, the Old South Church of Boston, followed and then Mrs. Clark electrified us all with her inspiring paper on the advisability of having a permanent home for the chapter. Music was furnished by Miss Mitchell.

On the 19th of the same month the members of our board enjoyed the delightful privilege of visiting the historic grounds of Valley Forge, the invitation having been extended to us by the Philadelphia Chapter. After luncheon we drove for miles through the woods and over the hills made sacred by that memorable encampment. Sign boards were passed from time to time pointing out the ground occupied by the different divisions of the army and giving the names by which the various historic spots were known.

On October 13 our meeting was held in our new home. We found—instead of bare walls, curtainless windows and uncovered floors, new, clean paper on the walls, spotless curtains at

the windows and exquisite rugs upon the floors. Then there were shiny new chairs, a bookcase, a desk, and last, but not least, a table set with dainty cups and saucers. We were greatly interested to know how all this splendor had become ours. This was revealed to us in the report of the chairman of the vigilant house committee. Miss Haines suggested the rest of us might feel as she did and want to do something for the furnishing or embellishment of our new home, and thereupon a day was set apart for the "house warming."

An instructive paper describing the Meschianza in all its details was read by Mrs. John Hovey. The striking contrast was drawn between the gorgeous spectacle of this sham scene and the terrible reality existing in the American army not thirty miles away. The one was apparelled in all the flippant finery that an ingenious brain like Major Andre's could invent, while the other had neither clothes nor shoes to cover its nakedness. The one sat down to a feast fit for kings while the other was dying of starvation.

On the 4th of November came our "house warming." All day long the gifts came pouring in just like a wedding or Christmas. About eight o'clock the guests were cordially received by our regent, Mrs. Quinton, and the house committee. The packages were all opened in our presence and the breathless suspense with which we watched for the papers to be removed, and the cries of approval and satisfaction that followed were exciting and amusing. A beautiful table was presented by Mr. Michener, the husband of one of our members who has passed to the other side—a fitting and highly appreciated gift and a loving tribute to her memory. Our gifts consisted of useful, historic and decorative articles, and all have found an appropriate place in the new home.

At the November meeting Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton announced that duties requiring her absence from the city necessitated her resignation as regent of our chapter. Her resignation was accepted with great regret and Mrs. Lieper was unanimously elected to fill her place.

During this month a fair was held under the auspices of

Mrs. Charles Merrill and over fifty dollars raised to help towards our rent.

December 8th Santa Claus visited our new home and though it was early he left a Christmas tree. Every member received an appropriate present causing much merriment.

The annual luncheon of the Independence Hall Chapter was held on Saturday, December 12, with about eighty ladies present. Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, the state regent, and Miss Jane Campbell were the guests of honor. Miss Agnes Mitchell, the secretary, announced the resignation of Mrs. Quinton as regent of the chapter and the election of Mrs. Lieper to fill the vacant chair. In welcoming Mrs. Lieper to the chair the retiring regent said: "I welcome you to the chair of a noble body of women engaged in noble, patriotic work, a goodly fellowship which you will worthily share and honor." In reply Mrs. Lieper briefly said it was with deep regret that she accepted the honor. She spoke of Mrs. Quinton's devotion to the chapter work, and how midst her many personal duties she had always found the time to give to us, even though it necessitated her working far into the night. She called attention to the fact that this was the fifth anniversary of the founding of the chapter, this time having been selected because it was the date of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by Pennsylvania and as this important event took place in Independence Hall, Independence Hall Chapter was chosen for our chapter name. Mrs. Lieper then assumed the role of toastmistress and her pertinent remarks as she called for the several toasts were received with appreciative applause. The toasts were as follows: "The Mothers of Long Ago," by Mrs. D. S. Stetson; "The Maids of To-day," by Miss Marietta Clark; "Heroes, Past and Present," by Mrs. William Leverett, and "Our Future," by Miss Louise H. Haines.

Miss Frazer then spoke of the good work already done by our chapter and included in her remarks an eloquent appeal for continued help in the building of Continental Hall. The festivities closed with two original poems by Miss Jane Campbell, given in her usual entertaining style.

In looking back over the year we feel it has been profitable,

interesting and delightful, and we enter upon the new year with bright hopes for our own and the best of wishes for all sister chapters.—*From report of CLARA M. HAMMOND McGUIGAN, Historian.*

Nathanial Greene Chapter (Greenville, South Carolina).—Our meetings have been well attended, and the members who have been appointed to prepare papers have not shirked, but “read up” with increasing interest, and reported that the search into histories and old magazines for necessary information has been a genuine pleasure, to say nothing of an occasional genuine surprise. I am sure we have all enjoyed our researches into the Louisiana Purchase—the light thrown on the patriotism of the North Carolina people in the days of La Freniere—on Old Vincennes and the Acadians; and, dry as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States have seemed *in the past*, we will never think of the men who framed them without a mental tribute to their brains and courage. There is a saying that “ignorance is the mother of wonder,” but it is a mistake. Most of us can testify that it is only after having had a thorough knowledge of some things that we begin to find how truly wonderful they are.

We are still a small band of women, only nineteen.

We have tried to follow the good example of our sister chapters, which we read of in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in doing something for the good of the graded school children. Right here I would like to say that this magazine has proved very helpful to us. We wanted to present pictures of Gen. Francis Marion and of General Sumter to the graded school, but have been “let hitherto” by the difficulty in procuring good ones. This very difficulty has been good for us and has aided us in a way we had not expected. Through the kindness of Capt. W. A. Courtney, of Newry, we are to have a photograph of the picture of Marion (painted for the South Carolina room at Mt. Vernon) which he has generously *given* us for the purpose. We do not wish to stop here, but add other South Carolina heroes and heroines to the collection, to be an inspiration to our school children. It would be a strange thing

for Daughters of the Revolution to forget our heroines. We have had papers at one or two meetings on "South Carolina Heroines of the Revolution," and later will keep this up in the hope of unearthing many stories of brave women whose deeds were worth recording.

Another scheme of ours was to replace the monument near Clinton. This monument was erected by descendants of the men who were butchered there by order of Bloody Bill Cunningham after he had promised them protection if they would surrender. This monument was struck by lightning, and then relic hunters carried off so much of it that the inscription is almost gone. We have also talked of putting copies of the Declaration of Independence in our three graded schools—and have even hinted at putting up a tablet to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in whose honor our chapter—and we believe it is settled now—our town was named.

Another thing we have accomplished, and not simply "intended to do," and that is getting up programs of our year's work, which have proved a great help to us.—MRS. PAUL TRAPIER HAYNE, *Historian*.

Texas State Conference.—The annual conference of the Texas chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Fort Worth, November 23d, at the beautiful home of Mrs. W. B. Harrison. The Mary Isham Keith Chapter, of that city, was the hostess.

Mrs. John Lane Henry, the state regent, presided and appointed Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone secretary pro tem.

Mrs. W. T. Scott, regent of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, welcomed the Daughters in a speech of much cordiality and warmth.

Mrs. John Lane Henry then delivered her annual address with sweet womanly dignity. It was filled with good ideas, and was listened to with interest. To Mrs. Henry's enthusiasm, untiring energy and noble leadership is due much of the success of the various chapters of the state. The regent reported two new chapters, the Agnes Woodson, of Belton, and the Temple, of Temple.

The reports of chapters were then called for in the order of their organization.

George Washington, of Galveston, through its regent, Mrs. L. J. Polk, reported a donation of twenty-five dollars to the Pollock church fund, plans for a proposed memorial in Continental Hall, fifty dollars paid to the Continental Hall fund in one payment, and a program of historical study and research arranged for each month.

The Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, through its regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane, reported fifty dollars contributed to the Continental Hall fund, five dollars contributed to the Pollock church fund and five dollars towards purchasing the flags for the Texas room at Mount Vernon; a gold medal awarded Mr. William Leftwich, the winner in the essay contest open to members of the senior class of the Dallas high school, and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley entertained, and a Tiffany art vase presented to her as a memento of her visit to Dallas. She spoke of a program of old-time music that was given complimentary to Mrs. J. L. Henry upon her re-election to the state regency, and of a very attractive year book that had been prepared.

Lady Washington Chapter, of Houston, reported through its delegate, Mrs. Cora Bacon Foster: "The work taken up by the chapter has been to place United States histories in the public library. One beautiful United States flag has been given to the Free Kindergarten; the chapter has also donated five dollars toward the Mount Vernon flag and sent in the annual contribution to the Continental Hall. In its literary work two books have been presented to the chapter. The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, was celebrated in a social session. On November 5th the chapter held a 'Historic Loan Exhibit' and twenty-five dollars of the fund so secured was given to the Daughters of the Republic to assist in purchasing the grounds about the Alamo."

The Henry Downs Chapter, Waco, made report through Mrs. Marshall, who spoke of the difficulties encountered by the young organization, out of which success had been attained. Mrs. Marshall spoke of the gift by her son, Lieut. Frank Marshall, United States navy, who was with Dewey at the capture

of Manila, of a gavel made of the wood of one of the Spanish war vessels which was sunk at that naval battle.

Miss Fenwick, by the courtesy of the conference, was permitted to make the report of the San Antonio Chapter, no delegate being present. This chapter having just completed its organization, had little actual work to report, but gives promise of future activity.

Weatherford Chapter made report through its regent, Mrs. Egelhoff: The chapter was organized in February, 1903, with fourteen members, now increased to eighteen. The chapter has some valuable revolutionary relics, and secured through their congressman some lineage books of great value. They have also had presented to them a manuscript history of Col. William Ball, of Virginia, and his descendants. They have contributed to the flag fund for the Texas room at Mount Vernon, to the Continental Hall fund, and to the public library. Patriotic days have been celebrated.

Agnes Woodson Chapter was represented by Mrs. A. D. Potts. This chapter, although just organized, has twenty-one members, and a historical program for each monthly meeting.

Mrs. Huling P. Roberson, of Temple, reported the Temple Chapter as organizing.

Mrs. Bell, of Fort Worth, spoke at the conclusion of the chapter reports, giving some historical facts in regard to the organization of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, of Fort Worth.

Mrs. W. B. Harrison gave a report of the children's work in the state.

Mrs. Henry called Mrs. Clark to the chair pending the election of state regent. Mrs. Stone, of Galveston, nominated Mrs. John Lane Henry, of Dallas, for re-election, and there being no other nomination, by unanimous consent Mrs. Henry was elected by acclamation. Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, of Houston, was elected vice-regent; Mrs. H. Stanberry, of Dallas, secretary; Mrs. Galbraith, of Fort Worth, treasurer; Mrs. A. D. Potts, of Belton, historian.

An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Clark, of Austin, af-

ter which, there being no further business, the conference adjourned.

The social event which brought this successful meeting to a close, was the handsome reception, given by Mrs. W. T. Scott. The most honored guest was Mrs. Susan Polk Raynor, of Stephenville, a "Real Daughter," who proudly showed us her gold spoon.

To the members of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter and its regent, the visiting chapters were indebted for a day full of harmonious enjoyment and pleasure. We felt it was good to be a Daughter of the American Revolution and be entertained in Fort Worth.—MRS. CLARA H. PORTS, *State Historian*.

Virginia Dare Chapter (Tacoma, Washington).—The past year, which completes the fourth in the existence of the Virginia Dare Chapter, has been an eventful one. The greatest affair we have ever undertaken was entertaining the second annual conference. This the chapter carried out successfully from both a business and social point of view at the home of Mrs. John A. Parker, on June 16th.

We are studying "Fiske," having finished one volume of "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," and taken up the second.

The annual prize of ten dollars offered to the high school pupils last year for the best essay on "An Event in Indian Affairs Which Influenced the Colonies," was won on February 21 by William Wynkoop, the topic he chose being "The Conspiracy of Philip." A second prize of five dollars offered by an individual member of the chapter for the next best essay was won by Mary Pendleton, on the subject of "The Last of the Emperors." We have received nineteen essays this year concerning "The Incidents and Effects of a Revolt in Colonial History," of which the seven chosen will compete in oratorical contest, February 18th.

The chapter during the past year has made it one of her special objects to aid the state historical society, having raised money for that cause by two parties. We have also contributed an additional five dollars to the Continental Hall and five dollars to the Jefferson memorial road.

Our former regent, Mrs. John A. Parker, was honored at the last congress, with the office of state regent, and has filled her office with much ability.

We have sustained one sad loss in the death of Mrs. Jane Clarke Harvey, last January, than whom there never has been a truer or more enthusiastic Daughter.—ADELAIDE ROGERS CATKINS, *Historian*.

The Wisconsin State Conference.—The second annual conference of the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution was held, by invitation of the Janesville Chapter, in the parlors of the Congregational Church, in that city, November 19, 1903, with Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, of Milwaukee, state regent, presiding.

Miss Catherine Fifield, regent of the local chapter, welcomed the Daughters.

Miss Atwood, regent of the John Bell Chapter, of Madison, responded.

The report of the meeting of the Wisconsin delegates at Washington was made by Mrs. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, in which she reported the election of Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, of Milwaukee, to the office of state regent, and Mrs. James Sidney Peck to the office of honorary state regent.

Mrs. James Sidney Peck and Mrs. Edwin O. Kimberley, the honorary state regents present, were invited to address the conference and responded.

There are in the state seventeen chapters, eleven regents without chapters, and three Children of American Revolution Societies.

Interesting reports were received from all the chapters, showing a good increase in membership, a lively interest in history and historical work in the schools. The interest taken in this last named work was shown by the prizes offered. These prizes were for the best standing in, or the best essay on history, as the chapter should designate. Mrs. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, being greatly interested, having herself offered prizes, called for a discussion of the subject, and the experiences of others. This brought out some important facts;

one, the jealousy created among the pupils; the winner often being an object of envy, and in some cases great unpleasantness resulting.

So the question, "shall the prizes go to the child or remain in the school room" arose.

Beloit gave prizes of six dollars and four dollars for the best test in Revolutionary history.

Janesville gave a medal for the highest standing in United States history.

La Crosse gave three prizes to girls of five dollars, three dollars and two dollars, for the best essay on United States history. This was the fifth year La Crosse had given prizes.

Milwaukee gave a gold medal for the best test in a Revolutionary topic, and asked the teachers to assist them in arranging the contest.

Oshkosh gave prizes of five dollars, three dollars and two dollars, for the best essay on a historical subject. "The Share of Women in the Revolution" is the subject this year. For honorable mention they gave five small silk flags. Much interest was created by inducing the parochial to compete with the city and normal schools.

The Wau-Bun Chapter (Portage) gave five dollars for the best essay on local history.

Waupun gave a prize for the best work in history during the year.

Madison, Fort Atkinson, Stevens Point, Portage and Waukesha Chapters gave to the schools framed facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence. Other chapters hung theirs in the public library. Madison gave eleven, and Fort Atkinson five.

Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, originated a new idea in connection with the Continental Hall fund. While entertaining the chapter at the first regular meeting of the year, she presented each member with a box for pennies, the box to be opened in one year, "That the delegate to Washington may not go empty handed."

Other contributions during the year were from the Fay Robinson Chapter (Reedsburg), \$10; Fort Atkinson, \$10; Keno-

cha, \$100; Milwaukee, \$100; the Wau-Bun Chapter (Portage), \$10; Oshkosh, \$25, and Waukesha, \$5.

The McKinley memorial fund received from Reedsburg \$5 and \$10 from Janesville.

Great natural pride was manifested by the chapters possessing "Real Daughters." Fort Atkinson reported two, Mrs. Jane A. Walker, of Waupun, and Mrs. Betsey Robinson Mead, of Waldo.

Oshkosh has two, Mrs. Sarah Atwater Ward, of that city, and her sister, Mrs. Susan Atwater Gillett, of Kenosha.

The Oshkosh Chapter gives considerable attention to the care of their "Real Daughters," at one time defraying the expenses of Mrs. Ward to Kenosha to visit her sister.

Milwaukee has three "Real Daughters." Mrs. Elizabeth E. Butler, Delevan; Mrs. David B. Thiers, Milwaukee; Mrs. Evelyen Wheeler, Milwaukee.

The Wau-Bun Chapter (Portage), takes care of the National cemetery at old Fort Winnebago, where one Revolutionary soldier is buried. The government assists with a small appropriation.

A committee from Janesville Chapter searching in their cemetery found the graves of four soldiers of the war of 1812. Flowers were furnished Decoration day and simple markers provided.

Some of the chapters have done very creditable philanthropic work. La Crosse gave \$100 to the county board to be used for the immediate needs of soldier families in the county.

The chapter programs are usually literary and social combined. The favorite days for particular social functions, especially marked by the presence of the gentlemen seem to be January 17th, February 22nd and Flag day.

During the year the John Bell Chapter (Madison), enjoyed an address on "The Perils of George Rogers Clark in the Unknown Northwest," by G. S. Thwaites, secretary of the state historical society.

The Syranena Chapter (Lake Mills) were treated to a very graphic account of war experiences by Colonel Windsor.

The Wau-Bun Chapter (Portage) were favored by having

Professor F. T. Turner, of the state university give a lecture which netted them \$50.

The Waukesha Chapter enjoyed an essay by Dr. Walter Kempster on "The Life and History of Paul Revere." In July they entertained ex-Vice-President and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson is honorary president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Griffen, of Atlanta; Mrs. Slawson, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Babcock, of Ann Arbor, were guests, also, during the year.

A number of the chapters throughout the state gave receptions for their much-loved state regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, of Milwaukee.

Several chapters have placed their lineage books, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Smithsonian reports, books of American history and biography in the reference rooms of their public libraries, thus bringing them within easy access of all members.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon session was the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Mrs. John G. Rexford.

Reports from the credential committee, the state regent and regents without chapters were accepted.

Mrs. Francis L. Dunham, of Green Bay, and Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, of Antigo, reported encouraging outlook for forming chapters.

Two of the Children of the American Revolution were represented by their presidents, Miss Harriet Sexsmith, of Fond du Lac, and Miss Mabel Greenman, of Janesville.

The Fon du Lac society is in fine working order with a full set of officers.

Their literary program this year deals with the boyhood of one of the United States presidents. Flag day is their annual celebration, when they adjourn to meet in October. Their funds are for a memorial in the children's room of the public library.

Miss Greenman, of Janesville, reported an encouraging outlook for the coming year.

Mrs. Brown regretted the absence of Mrs. Eimerman's report for the Milwaukee Children of the American Revolution.

as the "George Rogers Clark" fund for a bust had reached over \$300.

The efforts made to have General Clark recognized at the St. Louis exposition was spoken of at some length and very interesting letters read from Mrs. Minnie Cook, ex-president of the Milwaukee Children of the American Revolution and chief promoter of the George Rogers Clark fund, and from President Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition Company. Mrs. Cook's efforts in behalf of the George Rogers Clark recognition began one year ago at Fond du Lac, and were further endorsed by the Continental Congress at Washington in February. Other states have become interested and the ceremonies committee of the exposition promise commemorative exercises in honor of General Clark. A resolution is on foot, endorsed by President Francis, to have the portrait of General Clark placed upon the one cent Louisiana purchase series of postage stamps. The secretary of the conference was instructed to write to the secretary of the Louisiana Exposition Company, asking in the name of the conference that the portrait be so placed.

Mrs. Walter Kempster, national chairman of the committee on flag desecration, gave an instructive report. In substance Mrs. Kempster said: "Our efforts cover a period of over six years. For three years we struggled alone to rescue our flag from the contamination of trade, from shameful street brawls and riots, and from the influence of the vicious and depraved. In 1897 we asked congress to protect our flag by forbidding its use for advertisement, the placing upon it or attaching to it, devices or inscriptions, and punishing those who treated it with indignity or wantonly injure or destroy it. All previous bills provided against advertisement only. We are greatly encouraged, twenty-six states and territories having passed protective laws, substantially the same as our bill of 1897. The army and navy have removed all inscriptions from the red and white and have directed they be inscribed upon silver bands and placed about the flag staff. The patent office forbids the flag or coat of arms of the United States to be used as a trade mark.

We have also a new association, "The American Flag Pro-

ductive Association," with Admiral Dewey for president and a long list of vice-presidents headed by President Roosevelt. They have asked for and obtained permission of our National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to support our flag bill, agreeing to push it vigorously in congress and aid us in securing its enactment. Our bill was re-introduced this session and influential supporters of other bills are now personally interested in the welfare of the Daughters' bill. "Let every Daughter remember that the home is a centre from which radiates the heart-throb of patriotism. That our flag has not its like on earth, and that this great republic is hastening with mighty strides to do its work among the great powers of civilization."

The officers elected for the permanent state organization were: Vice-state regent, Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville; state treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Hadley, of Milwaukee; state secretary, Mrs. Frank B. Hoskins, of Fond du Lac.

The question "when to elect state regent" was discussed. Mrs. Kempster, of Milwaukee, believed the conference could express their preference about nominations, but election must be held at Washington. Mrs. Brown called Mrs. Kempster to the chair and withdrew from the room. A motion that the regents present, as their names were called, express the sentiment of their chapters, was carried. The result was unanimous for Mrs. Brown, who was recalled, and in a few words expressed her appreciation of the honor and confidence placed in her.

The amendments to be presented at the national congress of 1904 were discussed.

On motion of Miss Atwood, of Madison, a standing vote of thanks was given the Janesville Chapter for their entertainment.

The state regent then dismissed the conference with "God be with us until we meet again."—MARY AURELIA HOSKINS, *Secretary*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

To Lay on the Table:

Like all law, parliamentary law has its letter and its spirit. One may strictly follow the letter and still abuse the spirit. There is no more striking example of the abuse of the spirit of parliamentary law in the conduct of business of a deliberative body than when the motion to lay a question on the table is used with the deliberate intention of killing the proposition that has been placed before the assembly for its consideration. To know why such use of this motion is in violation of the best parliamentary practice it is necessary to thoroughly understand its character and purpose. The motion to lay a question on the table is dilatory in character. The purpose is to suspend the consideration of a question during the pleasure of the assembly. In other words, by the legitimate use of the motion to table, a question is never killed but set aside *temporarily*, to be resumed when a majority votes in favor of taking it up, and it should be used for this purpose and none other.

The motion to table is superior to all other subsidiary motions. It ranks above the amendments, the objection to the consideration of a question, indefinite postponement, the motion to commit, to postpone to a definite time and the previous question. It is undebatable and cannot be amended. It requires a majority vote.

To Take From the Table:

The motion to take a question from the table is in order at any time during the session provided some business has intervened and no business is pending. Like the motion to lay a question on the table, the motion to take from the table is undebatable, unamendable and requires a majority vote. In the absence of a special rule a question laid upon the table and not taken from the table at the close of the session is killed. It may, however, be presented as new business at the next session.

Now that we have seen the purpose of the motion to table the reasons why it should not be used for the purpose of defeating a question are plainly evident. Every motion which suppresses a question for the session should be open to free debate unless debate has been closed or limited by a vote as large as two-thirds. The rule that the motion to table is undebatable and requires a vote as small as a majority is based upon the theory that the question is only to be laid aside temporarily. In organizations where this motion is constantly abused by using it to suppress a question, it would be fairer, and more in accordance with the spirit of the law that it should require a two-thirds vote. When it is the intention to suppress a question let it be properly done by using one of the motions created for that purpose alone. In the February number of the magazine the legitimate suppression of a question by the objection to the consideration of the question process was fully demonstrated.

Indefinite Postponement:

Indefinite postponement, the other motion of this class, should be considered in connection with the abuse of the motion to lay on the table. When a question is indefinitely postponed it is killed for that session unless the vote is reconsidered. But before the question is killed by this process it is given every chance for its life for the reason that indefinite postponement is fully debatable even to the merits of the main question, and for the very reason that it is debatable the rule that it requires only a majority vote is wholly fair. There is, however, one great difference between the motion to table and

indefinite postponement. The latter is in order when the main motion only is pending as it applies to a main motion only, while the motion to table as hereinbefore stated is the highest of all subsidiary motions.

Further details concerning the effect of tabling a question when subsidiary motions are pending will be considered later.

THE OPEN LETTER.

Editor of American Monthly Magazine:

As many chapters have already sent us their programs unsolicited, we have decided to make a collection of the programs of the chapters from the various states over the country, and place them on exhibition at the National Daughters of the American Revolution Congress in April. If all chapters using printed programs will kindly mail us a copy, it will greatly aid in making the display as complete as possible. Direct to

MRS. W. H. H. AVERY,

Chairman D. A. R. Ritual Committee,

Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, Vt.

Every loyal citizen in our land desires a reasonable national law to protect the American flag from improper uses, and hopes our national congress will provide legal protection for our emblem of liberty against its desecration by thoughtless or mercenary citizens, the same protection as every other nation by some provision in its code of laws gives its national colors.

We earnestly appeal to you to write at once to members of congress urging the early passage of the bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution.—*Charles Kingsbury Miller.*

Mrs. Daniel Manning, honorary president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been made president of the board of lady managers, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy
Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself
Values the latest link in the fair chain
Of noble sequences."—*Goethe's Iphigenia*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

342. PREWETT.—Jo or Joshua Prewett served in Rev. War. His name will be found in Collins' Hist. of Ky. as a pensioner. This fact is established by written family history in hands of his descendants.—F. M. E.

346. BARTLETT.—Elizabeth Bartlett, wife of Robert Pierce, was a daughter of Dr. John Bartlett, surgeon general in Rev. War, from Rhode Island.—F. M. E.

370. BEALL.—Thomas Beall, son of Judge Samuel Beall (who founded Cumberland, Md.), was appointed captain July 25, 1776, and served throughout the war. He was also quarter master. He was called Thomas of Samuel to distinguish him from Thomas, son of Ninian, who settled a few miles east of Cumberland. Thomas of Samuel settled in Ft. Cumberland about 1783, and at the close of the war became the owner of most of the land on which the city of Cumberland is built. He died in 1823. I find nothing about Eleanor Beall. Capt.

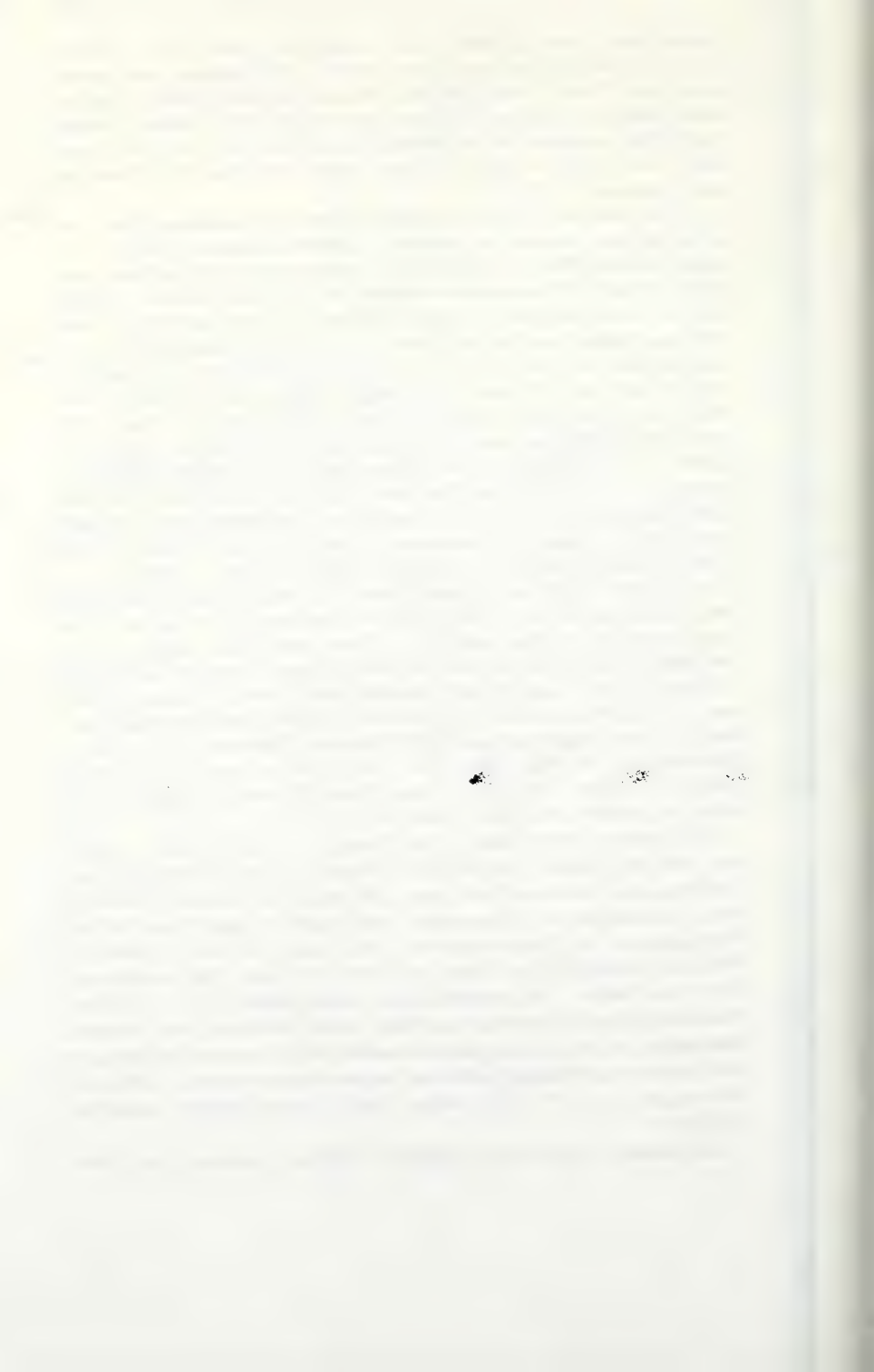
Thomas had a sister Eleanor; also a daughter Eleanor, but I have no record of his marriage, or of his mother. His brothers and sisters were Isaac, Daniel, Basil, Richard, Walter, Brooke, Samuel, Eleanor, Anne, Rebecca, Frances, Verlinda and Amelia. His father, Samuel Beall, filled a number of civil offices, among them judge of the county court. He is said to have had more sons in the Rev. War than any other man.—K. L. McM.

376. LIVINGSTON.—While the answer cannot be definitely given, the following facts may aid in solution. Robert Livingston, born at Ancrum, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654, died in Albany 1728. He was first Lord of the Manor of Livingston—member of legislative council 1676-80. Married Alida, daughter of Philip Schuyler. Their son, Philip,² born 1686, was second Lord of the Manor, secretary of Indian affairs, 1721-1749, member of council, 1725-1749. Married Catharine, only daughter of Peter and Sara (Cuyler) Van Brugh. Among their children were Peter Van Brugh, born 1710, died 1793; John, born 1714, died 1778; and Philip Livingston, born 1716, died 1778. The latter was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married Christina, daughter of Col. Dirck and Margaret (Cuyler) ten Broeck. In New York "Calendar of Wills," Peter van Brugh Livingston leaves, in will dated 1792, a legacy to Catharine, widow of brother John.—(*From Glen's "Colonial Mansions" and New York "Calendar of Wills."*)

409. WEBER (WEAVER).—Jacob Weber (Weaver) was undoubtedly one of the three brothers who settled in Lancaster Co., Penn., and who were naturalized in that state, 1729. Their names were George, Jacob and Henry. They took up two or three thousand acres of land called "Weber's Thal." Capt. Henry Weaver was a son of George Weber and ——— Guth, his wife. He married Elizabeth Smith and had children: Henry Augustus, born 1776; Christian, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth and Ann. Henry Weber, one of the three brothers (as proved by wills), died 1745. The will of Capt. Henry Weaver is dated 1787, in which he mentions his father, George.—H. N. R.

410. SPERRY.—Elijah Sperry, born Sept. 8, 1751, died Sept. 4, 1818, was corporal, sergeant and finally lieutenant in Capt. Osborn's Co. of artificers, Col. Baldwin's Conn. regt. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and helped to make the chain of obstructions in the Hudson river at West Point. He was a pensioner. His wife, Maranchie Van Orden, was born in Holland 1754, daughter of Peter Van Orden. She married Lieut. Elijah Sperry April, 1779, and died in Kirtland, Ohio, May 13, 1845. Her father and two brothers were killed in Rev. service, and her mother died from the poisoning of their well by the British, who also burned their home and confiscated their estate.—M. E. T. W.—(*From "Rev. Soldiers buried in Lake Co., Ohio."*)

410. ANDRUS (ANDREWS).—Jedediah Andrews married, 1731, (first



wife) Hannah Thomas. They came from Woodbridge to East Haven. Their children were John, born May 17, 1731; Mary, born June 15, 1733; Lydia, born Jan. 16, 1735; Gideon, born Mar. 7, 1737. He married, second, May, 1740, Hannah Baldwin. Children: Jedediah, died May 1, 1741; Hannah, born Oct. 17, 1743; Jedediah, born Feb. 3, 1751; Timothy, born May, 1753; Nathan.—(*From Dodd's "Register of East Haven."*)

Correction in Answer 243 (Jan. No. A. M.)—The date of the marriage of Nathan and Mary (Hall) Edson should be Sept. 2, 1766, (not Jan. 12, 1836). The mother's name was Ann Carter. The name of William Hall's wife, was in old records, Ann Charter.—P. C.

QUERIES.

429. CONRAD.—Isaac Conrad lived at Winchester, Co. Vir. at the time he entered the Rev. army. He served through the war and was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. Where can a record of these facts be found?—H. C. B.

430. LORD—BARNES—SWAN.—Nathaniel Lord married about 1770 Abigail Barnes at East Haddam, Conn. Their son Diodati Lord married 1799 Mary Swan. Their ancestry desired.—F. L. T.

431. (1) DAVIS—ANDREWS—COUCH.—Elisha Andrews, born Apr. 28, 1701, married Mabel Davis. When? Where? Who were her parents? They had a daughter Azuba, born April 1, 1721. Married Feb. 9, 1747, John Couch, capt. in Rev. army. They had a daughter Elizabeth, born Jan. 20, 1749, who married, March 10, 1768, Theophilus Hall, a Rev. soldier.

(2) HALL—MERRIMAN.—Would like the parentage of Anna Hall. She had one sister and four brothers named Suthers, Elam, Jabez, Levi. Anna Hall was born in Enfield Conn., 1777, and married, 1792, Amasa Merriman at Guildhall. Elam Hall married a Miss Rexford, of Patton, Canada; then moved to Charlotte, Vt.

(3) COUCH.—Capt. John Couch had three daughters: Mary, born April 19, 1759; Huldah, born Sept. 26, 1761; Lucy, born Dec. 23, 1766. Can anyone tell anything of these daughters or their descendants?—C. M. B.

432. ADAMS.—Wanted to learn if Peter Boylston Adams, of Quincy, Mass., brother of President John Adams, took any part in Rev. war. Also the Adams coat-of-arms.—A. F. F.

433. THORNTON.—Would like to learn the first name of the brother of Matthew Thornton, signer of the Dec. of Ind. This brother married ——— Reifsneider, who lived at Salins Grove, Northumberland Co., Penn. Also the war record of this brother.—M. A. S. P.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

Through the generosity of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution is able to offer a beautiful silver loving cup to the child who secures the largest amount of money for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, between this date and April 19, 1904. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., national treasurer, Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The cup will be awarded during the annual convention of the Society which is to be held in the third week of April, 1904.

DECEMBER MEETING, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 10, in the Church of the Covenant.

Those present were Mrs. Burrows, national president, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Tulloch.

The chaplain being absent, the ladies joined in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The registrar reported twenty-nine applicants for membership. Their papers having been found correct, the applicants were declared elected.

The corresponding secretary's report of her work up to date was read and accepted.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$83.60, and was accepted.

Mrs. Darwin reported that she had continued her search for a suitable room to be used as headquarters for the Board, and found Mrs. Lockwood to be the only officer of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who could furnish desk room in her office in the Loan and Trust Building.

Miss Hetzel suggested taking half of Miss Mickley's room, which can be had for nine dollars a month, and it was decided to take it for the present, the committee, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Darwin, being empowered

to purchase desk if necessary, and make all arrangements for the office.

Mrs. Janin moved that the registrar's records be bound. Seconded by Mrs. Alger and carried.

Miss Hetzel moved that the treasurer be authorized to pay for the binding of the records. Seconded by Mrs. Darwin and carried.

The resignation of Mrs. Mary H. L. Shields as state director for Missouri was read, and accepted with regret. Mrs. Weston Bascom was appointed in her place.

The state director for the District of Columbia proposed Miss Emeline W. Clift as president of the Red, White and Blue Society, and she was appointed for the position.

The president read a letter from Mrs. Ralph M. Glover, White Plains, New York, relative to a proposed play to be given at the Lafayette Theatre, in which she desired the Children of the American Revolution residing in the District to take part. The Board did not consider it advisable to undertake the matter.

Miss Hetzel moved that the vice-president in charge of organization be empowered to make a card catalogue of the members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

The bright-eyed boys who crowd our schools,

The knights of book and pen,

Weary of childish games and moods,

Will soon be stalwart men—

The leaders in the race of life,

The men to win applause:

The great minds born to rule the state,

The wise to make the laws.

Teach them to guard with jealous care

The land that gave them birth,

As patriot sons of patriot sires—

The dearest spot on earth.

Teach them the sacred trust to keep

Like true men pure and brave:

And o'er them, through the ages, bid

Freedom's fair banner wave.

(From *Beacon Lights of Patriotism*—The Rev. Samuel F. Smith.)

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, Mississippi, recently died, greatly mourned by the chapter. She was a woman of extraordinary endowments, of rare intellectual powers, possessing the charming graces of social life and the divine attributes of the heart.

MRS. EMMA E. ROWE, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, was suddenly called from the activities of life to a better world, October 7, 1903.

MRS. MARY ISABELLE REDFIELD HALL, Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, died May 4, 1903. She will be sadly missed.

MRS. HATTIE S. ELDRIDGE STEVENS, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Cape May, New Jersey, January 23, 1904. "Death loves a shining mark."

MISS ALBINA R. LE BAR, charter member North Shore Chapter, Highland Park, Illinois, died January 15, 1904. She held many offices in the chapter. She was descended from the Huguenots of Pennsylvania and was an inspiring example of Christian citizenship.

MRS. SUSAN C. LYFORD SENTER, "Real Daughter," Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died January 15th, 1904, at Montpelier. A sketch of her life will appear later in the department devoted to "Real Daughters."

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH SMITH STAPLEFORD, Martha's Vineyard Chapter, died at Edgartown, Massachusetts, December 22d, 1903. She was the widow of Captain James W. Stapleford and daughter of Captain John Sprague and his wife, Mary Norton.

Since the last report sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE by the chapter at Lexington, Kentucky, the following members have passed to the home beyond the grave:

MRS. ANNA RUSSELL DES COGNETS, wife of Hypollite des Cognets, died in 1902.

MRS. MARY TAYLOR HUMPHREYS, wife of Joseph A. Humphreys, died in 1902.

MRS. MARTHA ESTILL PREWITT, wife of David Prewitt, died September 8, 1903.

MRS. MARY DUDLEY SHORT, wife of Charles A. Short, died May 3, 1903.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., Milford, Conn.	MRS. D. D. COLTON, California, 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J. 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.	MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y.
MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 285 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,
1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, State of Washington,
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
- MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, IOWA,
Waterloo, Iowa,
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.
- MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn.,
449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
- MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,
Butte, Montana,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois.
- MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. AUGUSTA D. GEER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. J. P. DOLLIVER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1415 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON McCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
- Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
- Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver V. S. R.
- Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
MRS. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R.
- Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.
Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville.
Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
- Georgia, Mrs. I. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta
Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
*Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette.
- Indian Territory, . Mrs. JOSEPH STORY CHILD, Purcell.
- Iowa, Mrs. W. F. PECK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg., Des Moines.
V. S. R.
- Kansas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside, Wichita.
- Kentucky, Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
V. S. R.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
- Maine, *Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.
V. S. R.
- Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
V. S. R.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St. Paul. V. S. R.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
V. S. R.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
- Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
Mrs. JASPER LEGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln.
V. S. R.
- New Hampshire, . . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
- New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
V. S. R.
- North Carolina . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- North Dakota . . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1095 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

*Deceased

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any *local Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, January 5, 1904.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, January 5th, at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Holcombe, who announced that the President General was unable to be present until later in the day, and requested that nominations for the Chair be made.

Upon motion, Mrs. Simpson, Vice-President General of Massachusetts, was elected to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Mellon, Pennsyl

vania; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Holcombe, Recording Secretary General.

State Regents: Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia.

State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Ware, Kansas, and Mrs. Mondell, Wyoming.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting of December, which, upon motion, were approved.

The following resolutions on the death of the late State Regent of Wyoming were read to the Board by the Corresponding Secretary General:

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MRS. HARRIET A. H. RICHARDS.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased our Heavenly Father, in His mysterious Providence, to take from us a greatly beloved Daughter, in the person of Mrs. Harriet A. H. Richards, our honored State Regent and fellow member,—a faithful and earnest worker in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and realizing that in her death both the national and local societies have sustained a severe loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Cheyenne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, record our appreciation of her patriotism and devotion to the cause; of her untiring efforts in all that pertained to the work of the National Society, and of her character and worth as a woman. As an earnest Christian, a faithful friend, a devoted wife and loving mother, she was ever a beautiful example.

Resolved, That this Chapter extend to the husband and children their sincerest sympathy in this hour of deepest trial and grief, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

Resolved, also, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Cheyenne Chapter and a copy be sent to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed) ANNIE K. PARSHALL, *Chapter Regent*,
MARY E. BARTLETT, *Registrar*,
HELEN M. WHIPPLE, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the committees appointed at the December Board meeting have been notified, namely, Committee on Louisiana Purchase Expo-

sition, Committee on Exhibit for Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee, and Committee on Patriotic Education.

Most of the members appointed to these committees have accepted; others remain to be heard from.

The instructions given me by the Board at the December meeting have all been carried out, and the different offices informed of any action of the Board affecting their respective departments. Number of letters and postals written, 140.

I have received regrets for this meeting from the following: States Regents: Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Lyons, Kentucky, and Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts. These ladies send cordial New Years' greetings to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of December I have to report the following: Letters received, 164; letters written, 57; postal cards sent, 132; application blanks issued, 2,701; copies of the Constitution, 464; Circulars, "How to become a Member," 316; Miniature application blanks, 276; Circulars for same, 276; Officers' Lists, 293; Transfer cards, 206; copies of the proposed Amendments, 56.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL, January 5, 1904: Applications presented for membership, 429; applications verified, awaiting dues, 88; applications examined but incomplete, 100; "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 5; Badge permits issued, 391; Bar permits issued, 28; Recognition Pins issued, 178. Resignations from the Society, 324; dropped, 100; deaths, 44.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

AUGUSTA D. GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General,

and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

Upon motion, the report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

At half-past ten o'clock the President General arrived and took the Chair.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following regencies which have expired by limitation are presented to the Board: Mrs. Sarah Jaques Bozeman, Shelbyville, Indiana; and Mrs. Hattie Merritt Erdman, Canton, Ohio.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Miss Etta Liletta Ricker, Santa Paula, California; Miss Marie Stuart, Lafayette, Indiana; Mrs. Rowena B. Brockway, Letts, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah E. Caldwell Brown, East Douglas, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse, Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Julia Elizabeth Kennedy Batchelder, White River Junction, Vermont; Mrs. Caroline Lawrence Tomlinson, Bridgeton, New Jersey; and the re-appointments of: Mrs. Mary E. Janette, Lexington, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Louise B. Kneeland, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Amy Hamilton Leverett, Upper Alton, Illinois; Mrs. Lillie C. Hubbard Bamford, Plymouth, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucy E. Morris, Berlin, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Margaret Medora Huribut, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

In accordance with Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution, a request is herewith presented for authority to organize a Chapter in Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Regents' commissions issued, 7; Charter applications issued, 4; Charters issued, 2; "Agnes Woodson," Belton, Texas, and "St. Johnsville," New York. Letters received, 98; letters written, 101.

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been 385 new members cards; 83 marriages; 23 resignations; 25 deaths; 115 corrections, and 9 re-instatements, which make the actual membership 39,123.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood asked that the resolutions on the death of Mrs. Richards be incorporated in the minutes.

In reply to an inquiry as to the sending out of resolutions of sympathy, etc., passed by the Board, and the officer to whom this duty is assigned, the President General said: "The Chair thinks, unless it is

especially desired by the Board that the Recording Secretary General forward these resolutions, that it would be better for the Corresponding Secretary to attend to this matter, as her duties are less onerous than those of the Recording Secretary."

By the unanimous consent of the Board it was then decided to change the word "Recording" to "Corresponding" made in a previous motion on the subject of issuing resolutions, etc., ordered by the National Board, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to attend to these matters.

The President General stated that she was in receipt of a letter from Governor Richards, in which he tenders the profound thanks of his family and himself to the Board for the flowers sent on the death of Mrs. Richards, and speaks in beautiful terms of his wife's devotion to the cause of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, saying that she ranked it next to her love of her church.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Board express to Mrs. Helen Kane, of the office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, its grateful appreciation of her generous services to this Board in engrossing many resolutions, greetings, condolences, etc., free of cost to the Society." Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Carried.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That Mrs. Kane be paid for the engrossing of the testimonial to Mrs. Richards, and for all future work of engrossing for the Society, when done out of office hours."

Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Carried.

The President General announced that she had received a letter from Mrs. Daniel Manning, former President General of the Society, in reply to a telegram congratulating Mrs. Manning upon her election as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and that Mrs. Manning had expressed a desire to assist the Daughters in many demonstration they may decide to make at the Exposition and also sent them cordial greetings.

Mrs. Thom moved: "That a telegram be sent to Mrs. Manning, conveying the best wishes of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution in her new office." Seconded by Mrs. Simpson. Carried.

The President General delegated Mrs. Thom to attend to the sending of this telegram.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

January 1-January 31, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

On hand January 1, 1904, \$13,768 46

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$4,013, less \$65 refunded,	\$3,948 00	
Initiation fees, \$552, less \$6.00 refunded,	546 00	
Certificates,	2 00	
Interest,	126 98	
Exchange,	15	
Magazine,	760 24	
	<hr/>	5,383 37
Total,		\$19,151 83

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Clerical service,	50 00	
	<hr/>	50 00

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	60	
Stationery,	9 18	
Office supplies,	25	
Clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	120 03

Office Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	66	
Stationery,	5 34	
1,000 printed postals,	11 50	
Office supplies,	1 65	
Extra clerical service,	5 50	
Stenographer,	100 00	
	<hr/>	124 65

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	74	
1 set key cushions for typewriter,	5 00	
Office supplies and expressage,	2 40	
Clerical service, one-half of 1 clerk's time,	30 00	
	<hr/>	38 14

Office Registrar General.

Postage,	2 14	
Stationery,	4 06	

1 index cabinet,	5 50	
1,000 printed cards,	3 00	
1,000 printed postals,	13 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	3 90	
Extra clerical service,	24 00	
Clerical service,	195 00	
	<hr/>	250 60

Office Treasurer General.

Making extra leaves for cash book,	4 50	
Index cards,	1 75	
Office supplies,	2 35	
Extra clerical service,	24 00	
Clerical service,	200 00	
	<hr/>	232 60

Office Librarian General.

Postage,	28	
Expressage,	2 70	
5 book cases,	84 00	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	146 98

*Office Historian General.**Lineage Book.*

Stationery,	6 55	
Office supplies,	7 53	
Clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	124 08

*Office Assistant Historian General.**Sixth D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution,*

Revolving chair,	5 75	
Typewriting,	19 00	
Clerical service,	30 00	
	<hr/>	54 75

Fifth Report to Smithsonian Institution.

200 copies,	141 60	
	<hr/>	141 60

Magazine.

2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75	
Remailing magazine,	12 75	
Publishing and mailing January number,	238 54	
Office expenses, Dec. 1, '03, to Jan. 27, '04,	9 49	
Editor's salary,	83 35	
Business manager's salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	423 88

Postage.

8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80	
Application blanks,	15 00	
	<hr/>	187 80

State Regents' Stationery.

District of Columbia,	4 27	
Indiana,	1 42	
Massachusetts,	1 42	
Minnesota,	1 42	
Nebraska,	2 77	
New Hampshire,	2 84	
	<hr/>	14 14

Certificates.

Postage,	30 00	
Engrossing 255 certificates,	25 50	
	<hr/>	55 50

Continental Hall Committee.

Illustrating plans for Memorial Continental Hall,	7 50	
	<hr/>	7 50

General Office.

Stationery,	19 10	
Putting down carpet,	5 50	
1 dozen chairs,	21 00	
1 dozen typewriter ribbons,	7 00	
Engrossing resolutions,	8 00	
1904 D. C. Directory,	5 00	
1 scrap book for Printing Committee,	2 25	
Repairing hinges and doors to cases,	1 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	13 60	

Messenger service,	14 00	
Clerical service,	85 00	
	<hr/>	181 45
Rent of telephone,	6 50	6 50
Rent of office,	229 65	229 65

Spoons for "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Mary M. Christopher, <i>John Wade Keyes, Chapter, Alabama</i> ;		
Miss Frances L. Keeler, <i>Norwalk Chapter, Connecticut</i> ;		
Mrs. J. S. H. Webb, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia</i> ;		
Mrs. J. A. McCoy, <i>Decatur Chapter, Illinois</i> ;		
Mrs. Ellen J. Zimmerman, <i>Elder William Brewster Chapter, Illinois</i> ;		
Mrs. J. E. Smith, <i>Stars and Stripes Chapter, Iowa</i> ;		
Mrs. C. P. Randall, <i>Samuel Ashley Chapter, New Hampshire</i> ;		
Mrs. S. J. E. Horton, <i>Melzinah Chapter, New York</i> ;		
Mrs. A. P. Garwin, <i>New Connecticut Chapter, Ohio</i> ;		
Mrs. A. P. Heazlett, <i>New Connecticut Chapter, Ohio</i> ;		
Mrs. M. M. Sprague, <i>Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio</i> ;		
Mrs. H. U. Fellows, <i>St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, Vermont</i> ;		
Mrs. E. A. Crandell, <i>Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin</i> ;	\$31 10	31 10
	<hr/>	
Total,		\$2,420 95
Balance, January 31, 1904:		
In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,815 52	
In Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	14,915 36	
	<hr/>	16,730 88

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank as previously reported,	\$50 50	
Interest,	50	
	<hr/>	51 00

PERMANENT FUND.

On hand January 1, 1904, \$35,274 91

RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Marietta Chapter, Ohio,</i>	<i>\$5 00</i>	
	<hr/>	5 00

Life Membership Fees.

<i>Mrs. June Power Reilly, Springfield Chapter, Illinois,</i>	<i>\$12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. Louise B. Stericker, Springfield Chapter, Illinois,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. Maria A. Lilly, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. L. S. Richardson, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Miss Jane M. Ogle, General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. Jennie E. Day, Abigail Adams Chapter, Iowa,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. Sallie Thixton, General Evan Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Miss Mabel Ashley, Charter Oak Chapter, Minnesota,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. Flora Burns Smith, Onondaga Chapter, New York,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. Elizabeth H. Aull, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
<i>Mrs. H. M. A. Wyman, Esther Marion Chapter, South Carolina,</i>	<i>12 50</i>	
	<hr/>	137 50
<i>Commission of Recognition Pins,</i>	<i>4 30</i>	4 30
<i>Interest,</i>	<i>707 86</i>	707 86

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Mrs. S. R. Weed, Honorary Regent Norwalk Chapter, Connecticut, part of Mrs. Hepburn-Smith's calendar plan,</i>	<i>\$20 00</i>
<i>DeShon Chapter, Iowa,</i>	<i>10 00</i>
<i>Henry Clagett Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	<i>3 00</i>
<i>St. Joseph Chapter, Missouri,</i>	<i>50 00</i>
<i>Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	<i>4 00</i>

<i>Rumford Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	25 00	
<i>Mecklenburg Chapter, New Carolina,</i>	100 00	
<i>Susquehanna Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	25 00	
<i>Ascutney Chapter, Vermont,</i>	1 50	
<i>James Wood Chapter, West Virginia,</i>	50 00	
		<hr/> 288 50

Balance, January 31, 1904:

In American Security & Trust Co.,	\$36,418 07
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00

Total assets, counting bonds at face value, \$91,418 07

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following books, pamphlets, periodicals and chart received since the report of December 1, 1903:

BOOKS.

The Bennett, Bently and Beers Families. By S. B. Bennett. Presented by the author.

Some Records of the Dyer Family. Compiled by Cornelia C. Joy-Dyer.

Genealogy of David Jones. Compiled by his great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Ellen M. Beale.

A Brief History of the Joy Family. By Cornelia C. Joy-Dyer.

Memorial of Thomas Potts, Junior, who settled in Pennsylvania; with an historic-genealogical account of his descendants to the eighth generation. By Mrs. Thomas Potts James. Presented by Mrs. Silvia A. Gozzaldi.

Genealogy of the Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Mass., 1638-1900. By Almira Larkin White. 2 volumes.

The Mother of Washington and Her Times. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

A Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774 to 1903. The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774 to October 21, 1788, inclusive. The United States Congress, The First Congress to the Fifty-Seventh Congress, March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1903. Compiled under authority of Congress. Presented by the Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, M. C.

1785-1885. Centenary Memorial of the Erection of the County of Dauphin and the Founding of the City of Harrisburg. Edited by William Henry Egle. Presented by Miss Caroline Pearson.

Origin and Annals of "The Old South" First Presbyterian Church

and Parish in Newburyport, Mass., 1746-1896. Edited by Horace C. Hovey, D. D. Presented by the Old Newburyport Chapter, Newburyport, Massachusetts.

History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902. By John J. Currier. Presented by the Old Newburyport Chapter, Newburyport, Mass.

History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1870. By Lewis Preston Summers.

Town Records of Derby, Connecticut, 1655-1710. Copied and compared with original by Nancy O. Phillips. Published by the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Presented by the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby, Connecticut.

Proceedings of New York State Historical Association. Fourth annual meeting, with Constitution, By-laws and list of members. Presented by Mrs. Joseph C. King.

The Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1902. Presented by Commissioner of Education.

The Sale of the Spinning-Wheel. By Elizabeth C. B. Buel. Presented by the author.

With Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. By W. Bert Foster.

A Colonial Maid of Old Virginia. By Lucy Foster Madison.

American Monthly Magazine. Vol. 22.

Gulf States Historical Magazine. Vol. I.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 57.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Vol. 34.

"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Vol. 6.

West Virginia Historical Magazine Quarterly. Vol. 3.

Publications of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. Vol. XII.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Vol. XI.

PAMPHLETS.

Brief Account of the Life of John Casse at Maspeth Kills, L. I., Windsor and Simsbury, Conn. Presented by Charles S. Case.

A Collection of Family Records from Bartholomew Botsford and Winston Lines of Genealogy. By Sarah Annis Winston Pond. Presented by the author.

The Waite Family of Boston, Mass. By Henry E. Waite. Presented by the author.

Ten Generations in New England. By Henry E. Waite Chart. Presented by the author.

History of the "Old Scots" Church of Freehold, from the Scotch immigration of 1685 till the removal of the church under the ministry of the Rev. William Tennent, Jr. By Henry Goodwin Smith. Presented by Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle.

A Selection of Cataloguers' Reference Books in New York State Library. University of State of New York. Bibliography Bulletin 36.

Directory of Officers and Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, 1903-1904, Chapter Calendar, 1903-1904. Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Presented by the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville, Ill.

Seventh Year-Book, 1903-1904, Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, N. Y.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin New York Public Library,December
Gulf States Historical Magazine,September
Iowa Journal of History and Politics,January
New England Historical and Genealogical Register,January
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,January
Spirit of '76,December
White Family Quarterly,April, July, October

The above list comprises 27 books, 9 pamphlets, 1 chart and 8 periodicals. 12 books were received in exchange; 3 were received from publishers for review; 11 were presented and 1 was received by subscription. 8 pamphlets were presented and 1 was received in exchange, 1 chart was presented.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

Jan. 1, 1904.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: In September the Editor of the Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Smithsonian Institution, sent a letter to every State Regent, asking co-operation in the work of Chapters throughout the States, seeing that it would be well if their State Reports could be in the hands of the Editor by December 15th. I have had most encouraging letters from the State Regents and am glad to be able to report that to-day we have reports from the following States: Rhode Island, Kansas, California, District of Columbia, Dakota, Indiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, Nebraska, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Tacoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan. I have received reports in part from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania.

I wish to extend my congratulations to the State Regents and to the

Chapter Regents, and, not the least, to the National Society for the interest taken in these reports by the State Regents.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. LOCKWOOD,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

A report from the former Historian General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, was read to the Board, containing some suggestions about the Lineage Book, which the Board had directed her to complete.

Mrs. Mann moved: "That this matter of the volume of the Lineage Book prepared by Dr. McGee, be referred to the Publication Committee." Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: During the month of December I have approved bills to the amount of \$1,983.33.

Of these the largest amounts have been, as usual, for the running expenses of the Society, namely: \$229.65 for rent; \$955.83 for clerical service, and \$284.01 for publishing the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

All bills signed by me have been properly authorized by a National Officer.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

FRANCES B. HAMLIN,
Chairman of Committee.

Report accepted.

*The following was presented by Mrs. Mann:
Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management:

I wish to call your attention to an experience I am having in my office, in the hope that you may be able to suggest something that may tend to help me to overcome the trouble. I am in receipt of many letters of complaint. Some say they have written the Corresponding Secretary General, one, two and sometimes, three times, for supplies, such as application blanks, etc., and that their letters are ignored. In their despair, they write Mrs. Pealer or Mrs. Tulloch, asking them to see to it that they get application blanks, and tell them how they have written the Corresponding Secretary General and have received no response.

Some of the letters purported as having been written have never been received at my office. Others have, and blanks have been sent as many as three times to one party, as my records show. I think there is no doubt supplies are asked for when writing to another Officer and it does not come to my notice. A thought has come to me, which may not be practicable, but I believe every letter, no matter to whom it is ad-

dressed, if supplies are asked for, should be turned over to my office, instead of a list of names taken from such letter with addresses sent to my office.

In making inquiries of clerks in the different offices, I found a record of letters received, is kept, but not *all* the letters. That, at first thought, may appear all right; but perhaps down in one little corner of some of those letters might have been written "Please have the Corresponding Secretary General send me some blanks," and the clerk may have failed to forward to my desk such a letter after she had answered it. I feel confident that no request for supplies, or letters addressed to me, is ignored.

I have a great deal of sympathy for those so far away from the base of supplies, when they have trouble in getting application blanks. We are all anxious for the growth of the Society, and anything which retards the growth should be corrected, if possible.

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Some discussion followed, but as the hour of adjournment was near, action on this matter was deferred.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That all letters received in any office be kept on file for at least three months." Seconded by Mrs. Thom. Carried.

The President General announced that the Vice-President General of Vermont, Mrs. Estey, was prevented from attending the Board meeting owing to illness in her family.

The President General announced that the Insignia Committee had been appointed at the December meeting; but Mrs. Rosa being unable to serve, Mrs. Eagan was made Chairman. The other members were: Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Mondell, Miss Williams and Mrs. Brooks.

The Purchasing Committee was named: Mrs. Mann, Chairman; Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Brooks, members.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That all reports of Officers and committees, after acceptance by the Board, be left in the office in the custody of the Recording Secretary General." Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Supervising Committee, asked that the purchase of 12 chairs for the Board and other rooms, be approved by the Board.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That these chairs be authorized by the Board." Motion carried.

At 1 o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess till 2.15.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, January 5, 1904.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

The Recording Secretary General presented to the Board a request from the Librarian General that she be permitted to have her report, after the meeting of the Board, to copy for the printer, according to the method of making this report shorter and more intelligible for publication. Upon motion, this request was granted.

The Corresponding Secretary General asked for a ruling from the Chair in regard to referring letters containing requests for supplies, etc.

The Chair ruled: That when such letters are received, the clerk of that department to which they come shall take the letters to the Corresponding Secretary General and allow her to copy the address, directly from the letter, with the name of the writer and the matter desired.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That each Officer be directed to supply herself with a stamp with which she shall check each letter pertaining, wholly or in part, to her office. Seconded by Mrs. Thom. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, required action on the part of the Board.

At 2.45 it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole, Mrs. Simpson in the Chair.

At 3.20 o'clock the Committee of the whole arose and the Chairman moved: "That the matter under discussion, which the Board went into a Committee of the Whole to consider, be referred to a committee, to consist of Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Desha and Mrs. Tulloch, with power to act." Carried.

The Treasurer General read a list of members who had been dropped for non-payment of dues, and announced that these members having now paid their back dues, had been re-instated, and she desired instructions as to how the notifications should be sent them.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That all re-instated members be reported by the Treasurer General to the Registrar General, who shall report these members, with other applicants, at the regular monthly meetings of the Board."

Mrs. Lippitt moved to amend by saying: "All re-instated members *hereafter*," so that the motion as amended shall read: "I move that all re-instated members hereafter be reported by the Treasurer General to the Registrar General, who shall report these members, with the other applicants, at the regular monthly meetings of the Board."

The question being called, the amendment of Mrs. Lippitt was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Main presented a letter from Miss Wilcox, requesting the stenographic work of the Continental Congress for 1904.

Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Main and Mrs. Shute spoke favorably of Miss Wilcox's qualifications.

Mrs. Thom moved that the consideration of the matter of a stenographer for the Congress be postponed another month in consideration of the fact that Congress will not meet until late in April this year.

Mrs. Lippitt said: "It does seem wise to make haste slowly in a matter of this kind. Therefore, I second Mrs. Thom's motion to postpone the selection of a stenographer for the Congress of 1904 until next month."

The Chair: "Are you read for the question?" The motion was put and voted on.

A division being called, the motion was again voted on, and declared carried.

The President General announced that the hour had arrived for the meeting which had been called of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee, and that the Board would stand adjourned for this meeting. The President General requested all the members present to remain for this meeting.

At four o'clock the Board took a recess for a meeting of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee.

At five o'clock the Board re-convened and the regular order of business was taken up.

The following was presented by Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

I desire to call the attention of the Board to a letter read in the October Board meeting, and published in the December Magazine, from the State Regent of Pennsylvania to Miss Laura Pancoast, Recording Secretary of the "Declaration of Independence" Chapter. Mrs. Tulloch gave a resumé of the letter referred to.

The application for authority to form this Chapter was received by registered mail, during the session of the Board, and presented for authorization. It was not necessary to withhold the application and write to inquire why the State Regent was not consulted,—the State Regent being present, (quoted from the minutes). Miss Frazer, then State Regent, said: "Before there is a vote taken on this,—though I *do* not want in any way to influence the vote,—I would say, that there may be no misunderstanding about this, and that the Board may act intelligently, that there are three Chapters doing beautiful work in Philadelphia. Then, there are three other Chapters in Philadelphia and vicinity."

Is this a protest? I desire further to call the attention of the Board to Section I, Article VII of the Constitution:

"When twelve members of the Society shall be living in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter. They may elect a presiding Officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society; a Secretary; a Registrar and such other Officers as may be required."

Two methods of forming Chapters are allowable under the Constitution in order to facilitate the organization and extension of the So-

society in all the States and Territories of the Union, as are shown in the footnotes to Article VII, Section 1. The other method contemplates the selection and appointment by the State Regent of Chapter Regents. Both methods are legitimate and consistent with the spirit of the Constitution.

In regard to the name of the Chapter, I will quote from the letter in the Magazine: "As there was an apparent trouble about the name, in March 1902 I asked that the Chapter name should not have either 'Philadelphia,' or 'Independence' in it. This is a mis-statement. The State Regent did not ask that 'Philadelphia' or 'Independence' should not be in the name of the new Chapter then forming in Philadelphia.

The following is a copy of her original request:

"Will you put in writing your statement that neither the name 'The New Philadelphia Chapter,' or a 'New Chapter in Philadelphia' is the name, and you will *not* allow either those names, or the name of 'Independence.' I can show that to the protesting parties. I assure you I will be *more than glad* not to have the protest brought before the Board."

"These two words 'in it' which the State Regent has several times claimed was in her request, change the meaning of the whole sentence. I replied and said: 'Chapter names cannot be duplicated, according to Statute 150 (Vol. X. p. 441). No name for the Chapter referred to has been submitted to me. When a name is presented the same will be brought to the Board for approval.' But upon thorough investigation, I found that it is not required and is not customary to have any Chapter names brought before the Board for approval. We have two Statutes and Article X, Section 7 of the By-Laws governing the naming of Chapters. Statute 33.—May 25, 1892:

"*Resolved*, That the local Chapters be required not to take the name of the State in which they are organized, for the reason that the Constitution contemplates local Chapters in different parts of the State, and to give any one of the name of the State would lead to confusion."

Statute 150—Feb. 23, 1897: "*Resolved*, That Chapter names shall not be duplicated."

Article X, Sec. 7: "Chapters must not be named for living persons, and unless there is good and sufficient reason, they should not be named for persons who belong to a later historical period than the one ending in 1820."

If a name is selected which does not conflict with either of these Statutes or By-Law, we cannot refuse to allow the name, no matter who protests, as our past minutes will show. There may be some members of the Board here who remember that the Board tried to prevent a Chapter from having a certain name, and the Chapter went through Congress without a name; but as the name did not conflict with either of the Statutes, or with the By-Law, and the Chapter re-

refused to give up the name it had chosen, the name was eventually allowed and recorded on all necessary records. Also, a short time ago a State Regent made a motion which required all Chapter names to be brought before the Board for approval, and this motion was passed; but at the next meeting of the Board it was rescinded, as it conflicted with our Constitution, Article VII, Section 1.

There was no discourtesy shown the State Regent of Pennsylvania. Should a request come for formal authority to organize a Chapter be received from any source, during a session of the Board, I should present it, claiming that the Constitution gives the Board authority to grant the request; as it is the spirit of our Constitution to facilitate the organization and extension of the Society, not to retard it.

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the eighteenth volume of the Lineage Book is progressing rapidly. The records of 800 members have been compared and it has been necessary to write to 150 of those members asking for further information.

In former years a Lineage Book has always gone to press at this date; but the change of method in this office has retarded the work. It had been hoped this year, as Congress was later, that three volumes would be published. The seventeenth volume was nearly half completed by the compiler and typewritten when the former Historian General thought a change was necessary, and it involved revising and recopying the seventeenth volume.

I have ordered the eighteenth volume, by the authorization of the Board, to be prepared on the original methods followed since the first volume. I have made but one change, and that was at the request of genealogists, giving the place of birth of the applicant, as well as the State.

Beyond what can be done by the present expert force, I am very much opposed to an order increasing the number of volumes each year. I believe, however, that in the future, as the difficulties decrease, more volumes can be published.

Aside from the compiler being an expert, the knowledge of the contents of our records is an immense advantage, and now that the salary of the clerk is divided with the Corresponding Secretary the minimum of expense is reached, and the maximum of work is sure to be accomplished, now that the old method is restored.

If I had time to explain to you the system employed to prepare these books, you would appreciate and commend, as I do, the work and methods of this office.

As this volume contains the records of those who entered the So-

ciety in 1897, I have written personally to the officers who served so ably that year, asking for their photographs for reproduction in this and following volumes.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 5, 1904.

Report accepted.

At quarter past five o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *January 4, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock, by the President General.

The Recording Secretary General announced that a letter had been received by her from the Recording Secretary of the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter of Philadelphia.

The Registrar General stated that she had a supplementary report to present to the Board.

It was decided to act on this before the reading of the communication from the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter.

The names being presented Mrs. Shute moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these new members. The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lockwood presented, on the part of the Registrar General, the matter of application blanks, of a certain applicant, made out properly, with the exception of certain dates, which the applicant could only give approximately, that in every other respect the records of this applicant were entirely correct; this being on the point as to whether or not it is necessary to give the ancestry for four generations back.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Registrar General submit in writing to the Board, the question to be decided by the Board, that the Board may return an official answer." Seconded by Mrs. Weed.

The question was called; the motion of Mrs. Lippitt voted on and carried.

Mrs. Brooks moved: "That the reply of the Board to the question reported from the Registrar's office be: 'That in all cases, without exception, the conditions of the application blanks must be exactly fulfilled.'" Seconded by Mrs. Melon. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Miss Mary Love Stringfield, State Regent of North Carolina, announcing proposed gifts of historic wood from the North Carolina Daughters.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That a vote of thanks be extended to the North Carolina Daughters for their kindly thoughts of the National Society and of Continental Memorial Hall." Seconded by Mrs. Simpson. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood presented for the consideration of the Board the matter of Chapter dues that had been discussed at the previous meeting, and said: "I think the matter should be settled here to-day, that we cannot consider a retro-active resolution."

President General: "It looks to the Chair as though this were a legal question."

Mrs. Eagan moved: That the Treasurer General be empowered by this board to consult a lawyer about this matter."

Mrs. Shute said: "In consulting with a lawyer I would like to have some other members with me."

The question was called; the motion of Mrs. Eagan was voted on and carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had the communication yet to read from the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter.

Mrs. Lippitt inquired if there was not a Judicial Committee to which all these things shall be referred.

Discussion followed.

The President General said: "We shall have to hear that document in order to know what it contains."

Mrs. Lippitt repeated her point of order. No action.

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The Chair said: "It is the understanding of the Board that the question now before it, is whether the matter under consideration shall be referred, or be acted on by the Board? Do you understand this?"

This was answered in the affirmative.

The Chair then called for the reading of the communication from the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, of Philadelphia, Penna., by the Recording Secretary General:

To the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: The Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, respectfully calls the attention of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to the fact that the letter, dated September 21st, 1903, from the State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to the then Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chap-

ter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which was published in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December, 1903, contains many serious errors and grave mis-statements; and as the said errors and mis-statements have been given such wide publicity, through their publication in the said AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters American Revolution, at its meeting for January, 1904, (as a matter of justice to the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution,) order, that the reply to the letter dated September 21st, 1903, which is given below, be spread upon the minutes of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and published in full in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Board of Management of the said Chapter desires to state that the quotations from the letter of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, which are given in the letter of January 2nd, 1904, are Chinese copies.

The letter sent to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution by the Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, is as follows:

(Copy.)

4837 PULASKI AVENUE, GERMANTOWN,
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1904.

MISS SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,

State Regent of Pennsylvania, N. S. D. A. R., Lancaster, Penna.:

DEAR MADAM: The Board of Management of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, desires to explain, that the delay in replying to your letter, dated September 21st, 1903, registered September 24th, 1903, was caused:

1st. By the necessity of obtaining from the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution copies of certain official documents on file in her office;

2nd. The absence from the city of so many of our Chapter officers during the month of November, 1903;

3rd. The fact that on account of absence from the city and illness, it was impossible, for a number of weeks, to obtain a full Board meeting;

4th. In regard to your statement "At a Board meeting, November, 1901, an hour before I was to leave for home, a clerk said to me: 'What do you know of this application for a Chapter in your State?'"

I replied: "I know nothing." I went into the Board Room, insisted it should be read in my presence. I asked if it was not a great discourtesy to a State Regent to make application for a Chapter without her knowledge. Replies came, 'yes, yes, yes,' quoted Article 4, Section 3—but the Chapter was given over my protest."

In reply to this statement the Board of Management would say, that the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was formed by a number of former members of the Independence Hall Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, who had felt compelled to resign their membership in the latter Chapter on account of certain illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of its Board of Management. These ladies requested you, as State Regent of Pennsylvania, to meet with them on May 18th, 1901; under date of May 14th, 1901, you refused to meet with them. These ladies again requested you to meet with them on June 10th, 1901, you declined to do so.

These ladies then met on July 3rd, 1901, and adopted a series of Preambles and Resolutions, earnestly petitioning you to take steps to investigate the reasons of their resignations. These Preambles and Resolutions were at once forwarded to you by the Secretary of the meeting; and under date of July 18th, 1901, you declined to take any action in the matter, or make any effort to adjust the grievances under which these ladies suffered.

A correspondence ensued as follows:

To the State Regent, August 3, 1901, and September 7th, 1901.

From the State Regent, August 11th, 1901.

The letter from you of August 11th 1901, having contained statements which showed you had greatly misinformed in regard to certain occurrences—the letter sent to you, dated September 7th, 1901, explained at length, the matters referred to. This letter has never been either acknowledged or replied to by you; but the proceedings of the National Board of Management show that you referred to it in a statement made before that body.

Finding that the State Regent of Pennsylvania would neither meet with them, nor reply to their communication, these former members of Independence Hall Chapter, decided to adopt the only method of obtaining justice left them; and, in accordance with Article VII, Section 1 of the National Constitution, presented an application for authority to organize a new National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting for October, 1901. You were present at that meeting and know that this application was refused.

At a meeting of the National Board of Management for November, 1901, these former members of the Independence Hall Chapter, presented a second petition for authority to organize a Chapter, and authority was granted to do so. The proceedings of this meeting show

that you made a statement in regard to the number of Chapters in Philadelphia; but did not make a "protest," as you were most careful to state that you did not "want in any way to influence the vote."

The authority to form our Chapter was granted on Thursday, November 7th, 1901, and on December 2nd, 1901, you were notified, by registered mail, of the name of the lady selected by the new Chapter for its Regent.

It will be seen, therefore, that the action of the organizing members of our Chapter, in sending their request for authority to organize to the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, was due to the fact that you would neither meet with them, nor reply to their communications; and the entire Board of Management is agreed, that had you consented to meet with these ladies, and make an earnest, conscientious effort to adjust the grievances, of which they so justly complained, the "new Chapter in Philadelphia" would never have been formed.

In regard to your statement: "As there was an apparent trouble about the name, in March, 1902, I asked that the Chapter name should not have either 'Philadelphia' or 'Independence' in it, *solely to avoid confusion*. Any other name would meet with my approval. I was told the name would have to be presented to the Board for approval or disapproval. In August I had a letter, ordering me to put the name of the "Declaration of Independence" on my list. It had never been brought before the Board, nor had I ever been consulted. Another great discourtesy to the State Regent!"

In reply to this statement, the Board of Management would say, that through the courtesy of the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, it has been furnished with copies of both the protest and the request sent by you to that National Officer; and that the most careful examination of these two documents, fails to reveal the words "in it" in connection with the two names "Philadelphia" and "Independence," and that there never was at any time, the slightest intention, on the part of the Chapter, of adopting as its name "Philadelphia," "Independence," or "The New Chapter;" the name "The New Chapter in Philadelphia" being simply used by the Treasurer, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, as a matter of convenience, until the Chapter would select a permanent name.

The name of "The Declaration of Independence" and the Chapter By-laws were adopted at a special meeting of the Chapter, held on April 28th, 1902; but owing to the number of Chapter names which had been proposed and voted on, it was thought best (in order to insure the cordial approval by all the members of the Chapter of the name selected) that the matter of the Chapter name be given further consideration; and it was not until the latter part of June, 1902, that it was

finally determined to adhere to the name which had been unanimously adopted on April 28th.

On July 2nd, 1902, our Chapter By-laws were, in accordance with Statute 184, sent to the Vice President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters; but as between November 7th, 1901, when the Chapter had obtained authority to organize, and July 2nd, 1902, when the Chapter name and By-laws were sent to Mrs. Tulloch, ten (10) letters had been sent to you from the Chapter, none of which had ever been acknowledged, much less replied to by you, it was deemed unnecessary to subject the Chapter to any further discourtesy. When, however, on the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters' return to Washington, in August, 1902, and our Chapter name and By-laws were both approved by her; a copy of the By-laws was at once sent to you, by registered mail.

The Board of Management is unanimously of the opinion, that so far from any discourtesy having been shown to you by the Chapter in regard to its choice of a name, the only discourtesy shown was in *your* treatment of the Chapter; and that if, as State Regent of Pennsylvania, you had properly recognized a legally, regularly and constitutionally organized Chapter of your State, you would not, on February 24th, 1902, have made the mistake of entering a formal protest against names, that the Chapter had never considered, or for one instant dreamed of adopting.

In regard to your statement: "You must bear me witness that in no way has the State Regent of Pennsylvania ever resented these discourtesies. She having recognized the Chapter in everything pertaining to the National Society, given credentials, and giving a place in the National reports."

In reply to this statement the Board of Management would say, that it is under the impression that the matter of giving credentials to the delegates to the various Continental Congresses, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, rests with the Credential Committee, and not with the State Regents; that in the State meeting of 1902, when the then Vice-Regent of the Chapter, Miss H. B. Huey, called attention to the fact that she had received her badge "from the State Regent of Pennsylvania," you said that you had only handed it to her, because "it was in the package given to you;" that it is a matter of history that at the meeting of the National Board of Management for December, 1902, you endeavored to have the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, thrown out of the Twelfth Continental Congress National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and that you entirely ignored that Chapter in your 1902 Reports.

The Board of Management is unanimously of the opinion, that you never, in any way, recognized our Chapter until you were compelled to

do so; and that the full recognition, which our Chapter after two long years of struggle, at last obtained, was only granted by you because you realized that *legality, regularity and constitutionality* were all on the side of our Chapter, and that the Pennsylvania State conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, of 1903, could not be held unless our Chapter was there; as had our Chapter not been fully recognized, we would have taken out an injunction and restrained the conference from meeting.

In regard to your statement: "At the State meeting in Washington, February, 1902, the properly accredited delegates took the matter up, saying, it was a great discourtesy to the State Regent through the Regent—passed the motion unanimously—of which I enclose a copy; also the summary of the remarks. This was all discussed and passed in the presence of your then Vice-Regent, Miss Huey. In your Chapter if you pass a unanimous motion, you expect your Regent to enforce it. *The State expects her Regent to do the same!* There is but one State affair the Conference—which **is** not controlled in any way by the National Society. It has no constitution, no by-laws, only rules; one of which is the payment of the per capita tax gives a Chapter or Daughter at large a place on the floor. Every Daughter in Pennsylvania is welcome, can go to the conference. The per capita tax being taken gives that Chapter a place on the floor. The then State Vice-Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Abner Hoops, and myself, discussed this very grave situation, and felt the unanimous will and wish of the properly accredited delegates of Pennsylvania must be carried out by the presiding officer. Hence, last year the per capita tax had to be refused. At the State meeting of delegates, last February, 1903, in Washington, I had an unusual thing done, namely the proceedings of the year before read. The proceedings were unanimously approved, containing this motion, though your present Regent and two of your Chapter sat there silent, no protest, thus making the approval of the motion against your Chapter unanimous. Personally, I have always been willing, and still am, and always will be, to give your Chapter the right to 'a place on the floor' of the conference; but with this motion passed unanimously by the properly accredited delegates, and the next year approved in the presence of your Regent and two of your Chapters, *who utter no protest but, by silence, made it unanimous*, it seems impossible to do so. I have written Mrs. Ammon, Chairman of Program Committee, I am perfectly willing to have your Chapter sent (as is to every other Chapter in the State) all programs, invitations, hotel rates, etc., for the conference. Will welcome each member of your Chapter, but I have not the power to give your Chapter 'a right on the floor,' by accepting the per capita tax.

In reply to this statement, the Board of Management would say, that it understands that at the State meeting of 1902 "the matter was not

so much "taken up" by the delegates as by the State Regent of Pennsylvania; and that the now famous resolution would never have been adopted but for that officer.

The Board of Management is, however, of the opinion, that a large part of the responsibility for the adoption of the said resolution and the consequent refusal to accept the Chapter's per capita tax, rest upon Mrs. Abner Hoopes at that time the State Vice-Regent of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Management desires to state that until the receipt of your letter of September 21st, 1903, it had never heard it intimated that the approval of minutes, *as a correct record*, in any way implied *the approval of the acts recorded*; and is of the opinion that your statement that it does imply approval, is not according to Robert's Rules of Order. The State meeting of 1903 took no vote on the Resolution adopted at the State meeting of 1902; it simply accepted the minutes of the State meeting of 1902, as correctly recording a resolution which had been adopted, at that meeting.

As regards the two members of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, who were present at the State meeting, of 1903, as those ladies were not present at the State meeting of 1903, it was impossible for them to know whether the minutes were correct or not; and neither lady had the right to speak, as our Chapter is not large enough, as yet, to have a delegate.

As regards the Regent of the Chapter, she had always known that the resolution was illegal, unconstitutional, and therefore, void; but, under date of February 26th, 1902, you had informed her that "Notes are not minutes until read—corrected—and approved,"—and her only interest in the minutes of the State meeting, of 1902, was to see that they correctly recorded the resolution, and the fact that it was adopted. She knew that her Chapter intended to at once take the matter to a higher court, and any protest, at that time, was entirely unnecessary.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania having accused the Declaration of Independence Chapter of discourtesy—the Board of Management of that Chapter would ask the State Regent of Pennsylvania, what she calls her action in regard to the letter sent to her, by registered mail, on March 17th, 1903, by the Regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, requesting that the State Regent send to the Chapter the resolution adopted at the Pennsylvania State meeting, of 1902. That letter has never been even acknowledged—and it was not until more than six month later, viz—September 24th, 1903, that the Resolution was sent.

As regards your statement: "You must at meeting of the properly accredited delegates of Pennsylvania assembled in Washington, April, 1904, ask to have that motion rescinded. A motion can only be rescinded by the body which passed it, not by the State Regent, I have

obeyed the National Society to the last letter of its law. As the presiding officer of the State I must carry out the will of my people, in what is entirely a State affair."

In reply to this statement the Board of Management would say, that nothing affecting a legally, regularly and constitutionally organized Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution can ever be "entirely a State affair;" and that the treatment accorded to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the State of Pennsylvania, was not an insult to the Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but an insult to the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which had authorized the formation of the Chapter, and to the Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which had twice fully recognized the Chapter, and in which the Chapter had been twice represented.

In regard to the rescinding of the resolution, the Board of Management is of the opinion, that as the Resolution is illegal and unconstitutional, and therefore void; and as the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (at which Chapter the resolution was aimed), was fully recognized by, and represented in, the Pennsylvania State conference, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1903; that the resolution should remain on the minutes of the Pennsylvania State meetings as a warning of the discredit which can be brought upon the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a State when any attempt is made to ignore legality, regularity and constitutionality.

By order of the Board of Management,

Very respectfully,

Signed)

H. P. R. LABADIE,
Recording Secretary.

I certify that the original of the foregoing letter was sent by registered mail, to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Monday, January 4th, 1904.

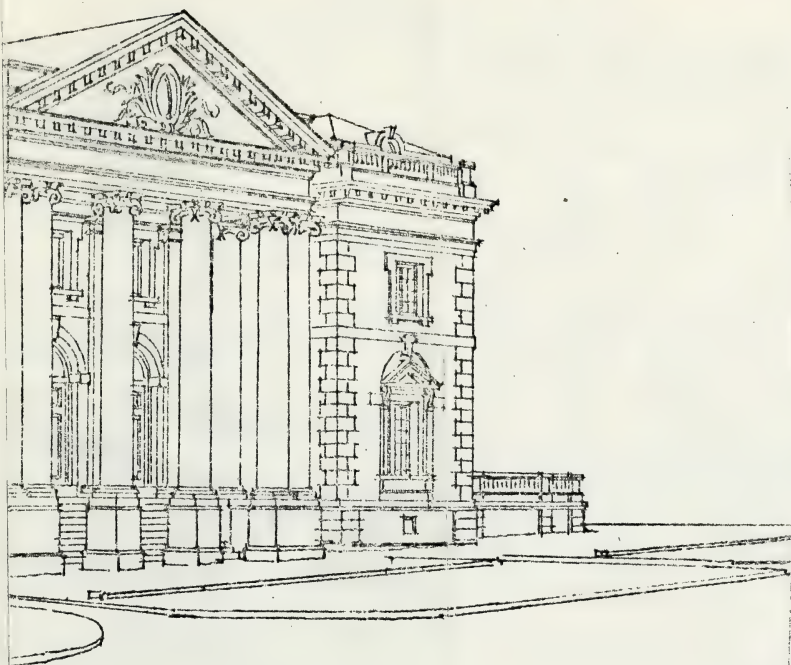
By order of the Board of Management,

(Signed)

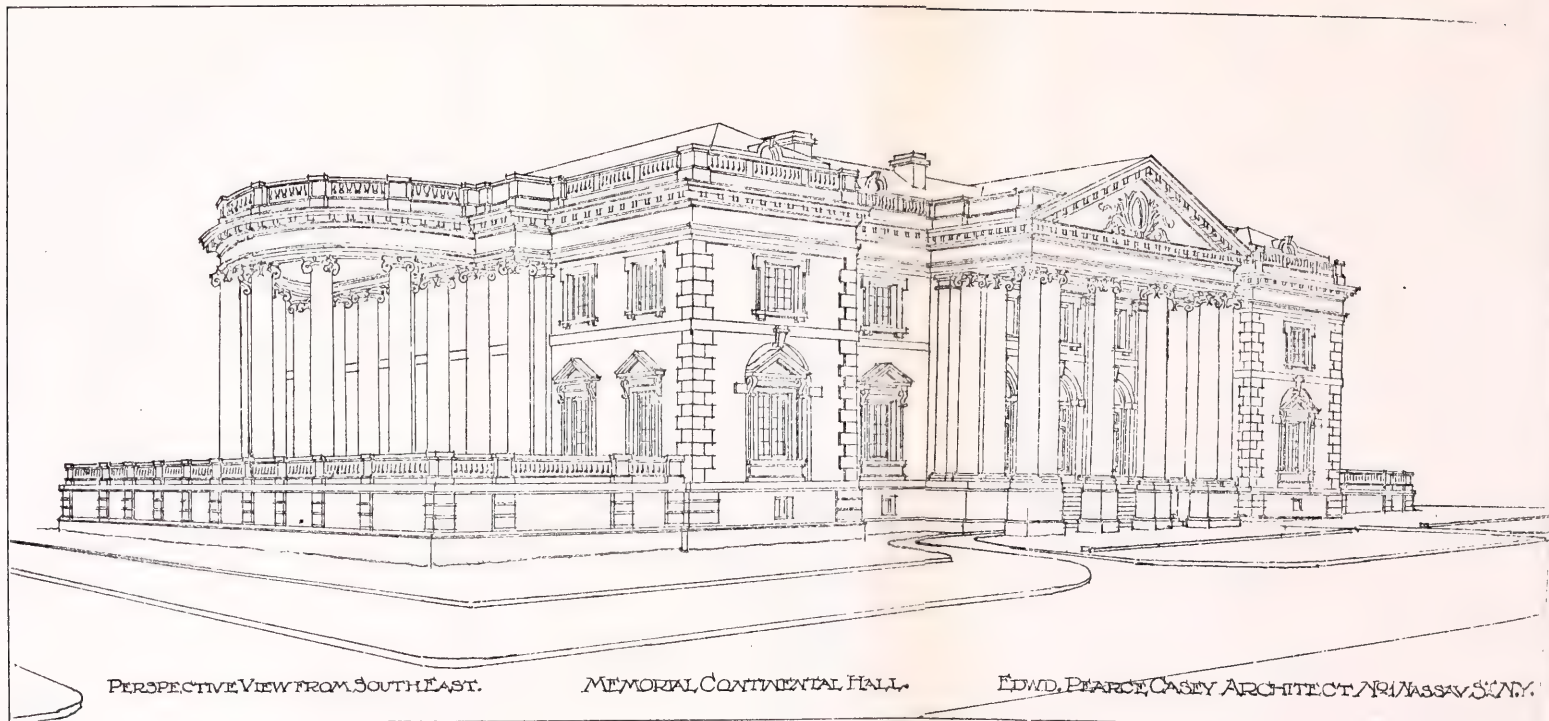
H. P. R. LABADIE,
Recording Secretary.

4837 PULASKI AVE.,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA,
January, 5th, 1904.

The Chair said: "Are you ready for the question? The discussion has been on the paper read to you. What action will you take on this?"



W.D. PEARCE CASEY ARCHITECT NEW HAVEN CONN.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

EDWD. PEARCE CASEY ARCHITECT, NASSAU, N.Y.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1904.

NO. 4.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

We present an outline drawing of the plan accepted for Memorial Continental Hall, to be erected in the city of Washington, by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is on record that it was a favorite project of Washington, that Memorial buildings should be erected for the thirteen colonial states in the city of Washington. As the years passed, the subject would occasionally come up in congress—ten, twenty, and fifty years went by; each time the matter would be postponed: and at last it did not receive even honorable mention. When the century mark was reached there arose in the land the patriotic society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and one of the first acts of this society, October 18th, 1890, was to pass a resolution for a fire-proof building, to be used as a museum for Revolutionary relics, and the possessions and records of the society,—in short, a building which should carry out the idea of Washington—a Memorial building.

Each succeeding president general, and every congress, has kept this idea before the society. In the early days a resolution was passed, offered by the treasurer, following the action of October 18th, 1890, "That all fees received in payment of life-memberships, be set apart as the nucleus of a building fund." This was the beginning of the "permanent fund," which has been added to by the co-operation of the Daughters throughout the United States. The growth of this fund was necessarily slow at first; but year by year, as the project unfolded, and the purpose was known, the increase of the permanent fund gained proportionately.

The Daughters from the first fostered the feeling that in carrying out this wish of Washington, they would have the co-operation of congress, and they petitioned for a site. This was granted, and a piece of ground was given them, which afterward proved to have a flaw in the title, preventing the erection of any building thereon. A communication from congress made known this fact, and announced that another site would be given in its place; but before action could be taken, a new congress had convened:—the years passed, and no further action was taken in the matter.

Finally, by advice of their friends in congress, the Daughters decided to purchase their own lot, whereon to build a Memorial Continental Hall, and on June 4th, 1902, by action of their committee, assembled at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general, the happy consummation was reached of twelve years of generous effort and untiring work, in the purchase—"to have and to hold forever"—of a site, upon which to build the hall.

It is a beautiful and suitable site for the purpose; situated on Seventeenth street; extending from D to C streets, facing the public park known as the White House lot; and between the Corcoran art gallery, on the north, and the new Columbian university buildings on the south. Hence, history will be magnificently centered between art and literature.

The net expense of the ground was \$50,266.17.

At the twelfth anniversary of the founding of this society, October 11th, 1902, the ceremony of breaking the ground was appropriately celebrated. The president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, surrounded by many distinguished Daughters, invoked the God of nations, and consecrated the place upon which they stood to high and patriotic purposes. Forty thousand Daughters of the American Revolution rejoiced with their president, that the first step had been taken, which should lead to the consummation of this patriotic enterprise.

The following February, a handsome silk flag, the gift of the Sons of the American Revolution, was raised over the

site, in the presence of delegates to the congress, and visiting and resident Daughters; and the daily floating of the flag over this ground attests the legal right of the society in this property, as authorized by the district commissioners.

The next step was the announcement of a competition, open to all American architects, for a design for Memorial Continental Hall. Plans were submitted; and for two years the committee on architecture worked faithfully. Seventy-two designs were received. All were good. The question of a choice from so many, of such equal merit, was difficult; and was finally resolved by the plan which approximated most nearly in price to the sum designated by congress; and the award was given to Edward Pearce Casey, of New York, an architect well known in Washington.

Mr. Casey was connected with his father in the construction of the Library of Congress. At present he is the architect of the new Grant monument, and comes to the work of building Memorial Continental Hall fully equipped with knowledge of the type of architecture required; which may perhaps be characterized as colonial-classic. The cost of the building will be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The society has paid for the ground, and has about \$100,000 in the treasury, with which to begin the building.

All materials used for this purpose are to be American. The structure is to be of marble or granite; the building committee have recommended marble, as appropriate to the monumental nature of the design, and the working out of the classic details. The question has been referred to the Continental Hall committee, by whom it is to be settled at its next meeting.

Taking into consideration the future improvements, already in progress, the site itself is ideal. In the immediate neighborhood are the White House, Washington monument, Executive park and the historic mall. The hall will face Seventeenth street; the lot having a frontage of 210 feet. On the south side will be the memorial colonnade, in honor of the thirteen original colonies. The portico springs from two points, nearly seventy feet apart, with a width of thirty feet

at the centre, where the memorial columns are situated. The thirteen fluted monoliths are arranged in a semicircle, the ornamentation being emblematic of the thirteen original states. They rise to the roof, and from this portico one enters the memorial room.

These columns are estimated to cost \$2,000 each; and each of the original states is to be asked to vote the funds needed to construct its column. This is one of the most beautiful and impressive features of the building; and a special requisition of the committee, which felt that in this it was carrying out the desire of every Daughter who contributed to the building of Memorial Hall.

A broad, low flight of steps leads to the imposing entrance, flanked on either side by three massive columns, making an impressive facade. Engraved across the front are the words:

“Memorial Continental Hall,”

with the date of erection, and probably a patriotic inscription. From the entrance hall three broad doors open into the audience chamber. Opposite the entrance is the stage, 54 feet long and proportionally wide. Surrounding the stage, rise tiers of boxes, from which the future congressional delegates, the board of management and national officers will view the proceedings. Back of the stage are small dressing-rooms and ante-rooms. On either side of the entrance are several retiring rooms, and cloak rooms of comfortable dimensions. Massive staircases, ten feet broad, spring from the right and left of the entrance; while elevators are placed at the rear. Two corridors extend from the hall, north and south; each ten feet wide by forty-nine long. The rooms opening from the north corridor will be devoted entirely to administrative work. There will be the curator's room; and that of the vice-president in charge of organization. Running from east to west, on the north side, is the library, a large room, 58 by 21 feet, with the librarian's room, 13 by 21 feet, at its end. This location being chosen with special reference to the convenience of readers, and the necessary reference work of the office. The northwest room is assigned to the registrar-general

and her assistants. Next to this is an unassigned room, which might well be made into a fire-proof vault for valuable records.

Opening from the memorial corridor is the "memorial room," 72 by 16 feet, where the cases containing the relics of the society will be kept. This will be of the nature of a museum; as it will contain memorials of the Revolution, as they are collected from private individuals, or acquired by bequest.

The rest of the main floor is given to the main auditorium; which has a seating capacity of 2,000, and will be the gathering place of future congresses. Large folding doors open into the library and memorial room, and by throwing the three together additional accommodation for at least 300 more can be obtained.

On the second floor, over the corridor facing the east, is a large room for the president general; and adjoining this the room for the recording secretary general. A commodious room on this floor has been set aside for the monthly meetings of the board of management. Next to the board room is the office of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. One room is set aside for the editor, and opening into this is that of the assistant historian general, who edits the annual report for the Smithsonian institution. Other rooms have been assigned to the historian general, and the corresponding secretary general. The treasurer general, and vaults necessary for the protection of her records, funds, etc., are also provided for.

A large room on the third floor is to be assigned to the Children of the American Revolution. The Children have from time to time contributed liberally to the building fund, and it seemed quite time that the children should be not only mothered, but housed by the parent society. On this floor will be the dining-room, 79 by 19½ feet, which opens upon the roof of the memorial portico. A kitchen also is to be assigned, which, with store-rooms, and serving-rooms will complete the culinary department. These plans are tentative, and subject to change, as necessity may arise.

The interior of the hall is to be finished in hardwood, and handsomely decorated. The general plan will be simple and

chaste; each detail has been carefully considered, and much credit is due the architect, and the Continental Hall committee, with its sub-committees, for the beautiful structure they have planned, to commemorate the men and women of the American Revolution, the corner-stone of which will be laid April 19th, 1904,—the anniversary of the battle of Lexington,—with appropriate ceremonies. The recently changed date for the congress also celebrating this anniversary, delegates and visiting Daughters will also have the opportunity to join in the exercises, which are intended to be of an imposing character. The arrangements have already begun to take form under the supervision of the committee on ceremonies, and it promises to be the most impressive ceremony performed in the city of Washington since the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol.

From that time the work of construction will go on, as the funds accumulate.

The Revolutionary heroes, rank and file, had lain in their graves for a hundred years; and no thought of memorializing their honored names had come from any quarter, when the "Daughters" started this monumental work. They feel, therefore, that if an appropriation is to be made by congress for such a purpose, it might, with perfect fairness, be given to this Memorial Continental Hall, which will be not only the most beautiful and attractive monument in this city, but will carry on within its walls the work which will unfold and preserve the names of the heroes who made this republic possible. Here, for the first time in the history of the nation, are the names of private and sailor; general and admiral; entered on the same roll of honor, and their service recorded and published. Eighteen thousand names the Daughters of the American Revolution have rescued from obscurity. Is there another monument in the city of Washington which stands for as much,—from General George Washington to Paul Revere—and the drummer boy in the ranks.

The original application paper of every member of the society is bound and is on file at the national headquarters. These with all the other records must be preserved: it would be a

national calamity should they be burned; hence this monument which we raise is to be fireproof. And we believe there can be no more interesting part of our beautiful city, in time to come, than this, where the moving spirits of Columbian university, and of the Corcoran art gallery, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, with whom good fellowship exists, have in harmony founded the buildings that will stand through the years for literature, history and for art.

For fourteen years the president and officers of the various boards have labored for the consummation of this object, with zeal, and without recompense. The treasury has not been depleted by payment of such service; nor could such recompense repay their untiring effort.

We cannot close without giving in large measure the credit for the present success to the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, whose heart has been so engrossed with this enterprise, that she has inspired everyone with whom she has come in contact. She has given no thought to personal discomfort, but has travelled far and near, throughout the States, arousing the members to greater enthusiasm, and familiarizing them with all the details of the movement. The project cannot fail. The people must be with these earnest women, who have worked through the years for its consummation.

It will be an enduring monument to all patriotic men and women; and a coming day and generation will be grateful that the beautiful ideals of the Daughters of today were solidified in Continental Memorial Hall.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of Continental Hall sub-committee on ways and means, writes that most encouraging reports have been received from various states in regard to their work and enthusiasm for this patriotic memorial. From month to month through the year just passed accounts of the grand results obtained by the chapters for Continental Hall have been noted in these pages. The memorial offering at the coming congress will be a goodly one.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN TENNESSEE SOIL.

The graves of the following soldiers buried in Tennessee have been located by the Bonny Kate, Campbell, Cumberland, Margaret Gaston and Old Glory Chapters. Old Glory Chapter located 64; Campbell Chapter, 33; Bonny Kate, 13, and Margaret Gaston and Cumberland the remainder.—SUSIE GENTRY, *State Historian and Regent Old Glory Chapter.*

ENSIGN SAMUEL HADLEY, Winchester, Franklin Co.

CAPT. JOSHUA HADLEY, homestead, near Gallatin.

DAVID HALL, 6 miles from Clinton, Hawkins Co.

THOMAS HALL, 7 miles from Knoxville.

LABAN HARTLEY, Steele cemetery, near Bethesda.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, near Bethesda.

DAVID HILL, near Franklin.

MAJOR JAMES HOLLAND, 9 miles from Columbia.

GEORGE HULME, Hollis Horton's place, near Franklin.

MATTHIAS HUTSON, Pisgah Camp Ground, Sparta.

MAJOR ABNEGO INMAN, Dandridge, Jefferson Co.

MARK JACKSON, Shane cemetery, Maury Co.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, near Ruddersville, Williamson Co.

DENNIS KELLY, Statesville, Wilson Co.

JOHN KNOWLES, Pisgah Camp Ground, Sparta.

ISAAC LANE, near Niota, McMinn Co.

PETER LESLIE, near Nolensville, Williamson Co.

TARPLEY LIGHTFOOT, First District, Williamson Co.

MOSES LINDSEY, Frost cemetery, near Brentwood, Williamson Co.

WILLIAM LOCKRIDGE, Mount Carmel cemetery, near Duplex.

CAPT. WILLIAM LYTLE, family grave yard, Murfreesboro.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

TIMOTHY TAMBLIN.—At Le Roy, N. Y., 31st August, 1845, Timothy Tamblin, aged 90, a Revolutionary soldier.

THOMAS WHITE.—In Torrington, Conn., the 6th September, 1845, Thomas White, a Revolutionary soldier.

WILLIAM RUDE.—In Cumberland, R. I., 24 November, 1845, Wm. Rude, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.—June 18, 1845, at Chelmsford, Mass., William Fletcher, 90, a Revolutionary soldier.

MR. TRISTAM RICHARDS.—At Oxford, N. Y., June 18, 1845, Mr. Tristam Richards, aged 85, a Revolutionary soldier.

SAMUEL BISBEE.—At Canton, Mass., 28 June, 1845, Samuel Bisbee, aged 89, a Revolutionary soldier.

DEACON JESSE STANLEY.—June 24, 1845, at Mount Morris, N. Y., Deacon Jesse Stanley, aged 87 years, a patriot of the Revolution.

MATTHEW CROPSY.—At Newburg, N. Y., 25 July, 1845, Matthew Cropsy, 89, a Revolutionary soldier.

WILLIAM HOYT.—1845, June 11, at Wales, N. Y., William Hoyt, aged 80 years, a Revolutionary soldier.

JEREMIAH CLARK, Sen.—May 31, 1845, at Clarkson, Mich., Jeremiah Clark, sen., a patriot of the Revolution.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER VAIL.—May 27, 1845, in Chenango Co., N. Y., Capt. Christopher Vail, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 87.

ANTONIO S. BILISOLY.—In Norfolk, Va., 9th October, 1845, Antonio S. Bilisoly, Esq., aged 86, a soldier of the Revolution.

ABRAHAM MORRILL.—In Ogden, N. Y., 18th of September, 1845, Abraham Morrill, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 90.

JOSEPH TERRY.—In Chesterfield, Mass., 25 of August, 1845, Joseph Terry, 92, a Revolutionary soldier.

JOHN JOSSELYN.—In Danvers, 18th of September, 1845, John Josselyn, 84, a soldier of the Revolution.

MAJOR ROBERT PHARES.—On the 27th April, 1844, Major Robert Phares, of Nottingham, Burlington Co., N. J., aged 82. He was a soldier of the Revolution and served under General Washington.

SHADRACK DODGE.—At Ashtabula, 3d of August, 1845, Shadrack Dodge, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 84.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY CAROLINE ELLIS HARGIN.

Mrs. Mary Caroline (Ellis) Hargin a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and a member of Onondaga Chapter of Syracuse, was born at Onondaga Hills, New York, in September, 1812.

Her father, John Ellis, a native of Hebron, Connecticut, enlisted in the Revolutionary army when but fifteen years old and served through the war. In 1793 he married Submit Olds, also of Hebron, and with his young wife came to the new country of central New York, purchased a large tract of land at Onondaga Hill which he soon had under high cultivation, and where he subsequently built a substantial Colonial residence, still standing, which continued to be his home until his death in 1820, and where two generations of his descendants have been born and reared. John Ellis's ardor for military affairs continued through life, and in the War of 1812 and 1814 he served with distinction in the defense of our northern frontier receiving rapid promotion until he was commissioned major general of New York state militia, by Governor Dewitt Clinton in 1818, two years prior to his death. Mrs. Hargin was one of nine children, and is now the only surviving member of General Ellis's family. She was educated at the once famous Quaker school of Lydia Mott, called "The Hive," at Skaneateles, New York.

In 1831 she married Charles B. Hargin and came to live in Syracuse, where Mr. Hargin had large landed interests, but his early and sudden death, nine years later, prevented his family reaping the fruits of his investments. Accustomed to a life of ease and loving care, young and in delicate health, Mrs. Hargin found herself with limited means and a family of four children to support and care for. But this widow of twenty-eight years, inheriting the resolute spirit of her New England forbears rose to the emergency, and long before a *lady* was

supposed to be capable of conducting any business, or if so able to keep her social standing, Mrs. Hargin rallied her slender resources and accomplished both. Not long after her husband's death Mrs. Hargin with her family removed to Chicago; at that time there were but five houses on Michigan Avenue, and it was Mrs. Hargin's privilege to witness the phenomenal growth of that city. While living there the adven-



Mrs. Mary Caroline Ellis Hargin.

turous spirit of Mrs. Hargin's *Mayflower* and Revolutionary ancestors manifested itself in her son Charles, who, partly because of his frail health, and partly because he saw the possibilities lying in the undeveloped regions beyond the Mississippi, went to Minnesota and took up large tracts of land around Lake Minnetonka, and the now flourishing twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Thither followed the anxious mother to see how it fared with her boy in that wild country among Indians none too friendly to the pale face, taking with her her young daughter. They found there but one white woman, and the Indians then quiet and apparently friendly, but never-

theless ready to become aggressive on slight provocation. And now occurred an incident of this visit—an affair of the heart—perhaps the first of many which the attractions of the young lady were destined to inspire, and which was so unique in its character that it deserved to be recorded on these pages. One old chief saw and greatly admired Mrs. Hargin's daughter, and made proposals for her hand for one of his sons whom he duly presented. Mrs. Hargin at first treated the affair lightly, but such was the ardor both of the old chief and young brave, and so persistent were they in urging their suit that it was feared they might seize the young lady and carry her off by force, and she was kept hidden for several days until an opportunity offered to send her under strong escort to Fort Snelling. Mrs. Hargin resided in Chicago twenty years; from there she went to New York, where she lived until a few years ago, when on the death of her daughter, and only surviving child, Mrs. Baker, she returned to Syracuse, the home of her youth, to pass among familiar scenes the closing years of a varied and eventful life. May they be peaceful unto the end. Mrs. Hargin is an earnest Christian, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Syracuse. By right of birth she is a *Mayflower* descendant, a Colonial Dame, a Daughter of the American Devolution and a Daughter of 1812.—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

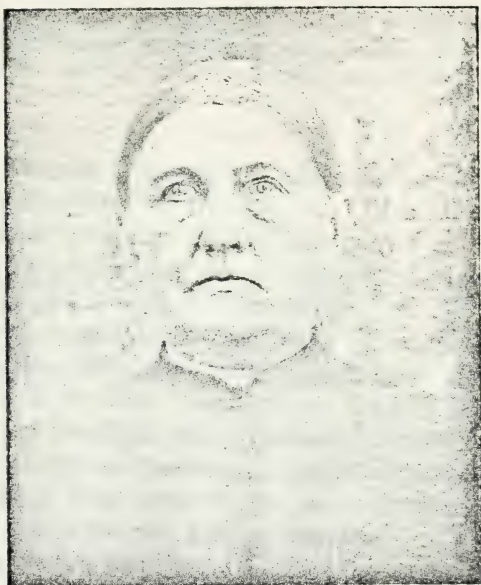
MRS. JANE MCCOY.

Decatur Chapter, of Decatur, Illinois, is very proud in having as one of its members a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jane McCoy.

She is one of the few surviving women of the United States whose father fought in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. McCoy was born in 1820, and, although in her eighty-fourth year, enjoys vigorous health. Her memory is excellent and she clearly recalls interesting incidents of the pioneer life. She is very industrious, and her knitting and needlework are exquisite specimens of workmanship. Her father was James Russell, of Loudon county, Virginia. He died in 1831, at the age of seventy-seven, eleven years after the birth of Mrs. McCoy.

The homestead in which Mrs. McCoy's father and herself were born is about a mile and a quarter south of Harper's Ferry. The structure is of stone and is still standing in an excellent state of preservation. It is occupied by a cousin of Mrs. McCoy. The age of the dwelling is 140 years. . .

Mrs. McCoy's father was a private soldier in the Revolution.



Mrs. Jane McCoy.

One engagement in which he participated was the siege of Yorktown. He was the father of twenty-one children, Mrs. McCoy being the only one surviving. He was twice married, the second wife being the mother of Mrs. McCoy and twelve other children. Mrs. McCoy has been a resident of Macon county since 1856. She and her husband were married in 1857. Mr. McCoy died in 1878.

Since his death Mrs. McCoy has been making her home with her nephew, E. B. Smith.

We feel too much honor cannot be paid to our "Real Daughter," and she is the dearly beloved of Decatur Daughters of the American Revolution.—EFFIE KENNEDY.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Owing to the unusual demand upon the space that can be given to this department, the publication of some of the chapter reports is necessarily deferred till next month, and many of those now printed have had to be shortened. This interest is very gratifying, showing that the chapters are enthusiastic in patriotic work and appreciative of the good work of others.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—At the January meeting the guest of the day was Miss Minerva Helen Nash, who read a romantic original story entitled "Her Friend, the Enemy," a pretty love tale of Revolutionary days. Mrs. L. T. Day played two piano selections.

There were several important items of business; a letter of commendation from the state regent, Mrs. Kinney, commending the educational work of the chapter this year; a letter from the Southern girl whom the chapter is educating at Maryville college in Tennessee; and other interesting items.

Miss Angeline Scott reported the plans of the committee on lectures and books for the foreign citizens.

A circular letter had been sent to the other forty-seven Daughters of the American Revolution chapters in Connecticut inviting them to contribute to the fund for the purchase of twenty-five books in Italian and twenty-five in Hungarian for use in Springwood.

Twelve dollars has been received so far of the \$50 which it is hoped to raise; \$5 of which is contributed by Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, ex-regent of the Norwalk Chapter.

After a year's service here the books will be turned over to the Public Library committee of Connecticut to be used as a travelling library. One of the Leed libraries of English books has been borrowed of this committee to be placed with the foreign books in Antonio Decesare's barber shop in Mechanic street as a neighborhood library. The Hungarian books are to be imported and will not be ready quite so soon.

An English lecture on American history, borrowed from the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being translated for use into Hungarian.

The regent warmly endorsed this educational work, quoting figures from the World's Work to show in what great numbers the Italians have come to this country, nearly all of them settling in the vicinity of New York.

The Connecticut river valley is the most densely populated center of Italian immigrants in the United States. Here is this work at our door—that of assimilating them into the American body politic. If this work does not attract some members, let them help this poor Southern girl struggling to educate herself that she may teach her fellow-mountaineers who have been buried in the mountains away from civilization for the last hundred years.

The Norwalk Chapter gave an illustrated lecture on "George Washington and the American Revolution" on Washington's birthday. The committee in charge of the affair, Miss Angeline Scott, chairman, Mrs. Jessie B. Gerard and Mrs. Christian Swartz, had been fortunate in securing for the speaker Dr. Luigi Roversi, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The speaker of the evening was introduced by Robert F. Scalzi, of South Norwalk. The address, which was entirely in Italian, dealt with the causes leading up to the Revolution and the war, as well as with George Washington. The colored pictures used in connection with the address were shown by the Rev. Hugh B. Carpenter. The audience evinced much interest and enthusiasm, encoring most heartily the portrait of "The Father of Our Country" when it was thrown upon the canvas.

Dr. Roversi also brought out strongly the fact that the lecture was provided in a spirit of neighborliness to the Italian residents of the city and that it should be the desire of each Italian citizen to educate and improve himself with the life here and take an interest in the government and the institutions of the country.

The March meeting will be an open one, followed by a cake sale for the benefit of the educational fund.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia).—The regular monthly meeting of the chapter was held at Meadow Garden. Mrs. Austin M. Harland, a member of the chapter, presented a \$5 North Carolina bank note of the date of May, 1779.

The chapter's chaplain, the Rev. Sparks W. Melton, was asked to commemorate Gen. Washington's birthday by delivering to the chapter an anniversary sermon on the morning of Sunday, February 21.

The pictures presented by Mrs. Knapp, of New York, are now hung and add to the interest of the already attractive parlor.

The revolutionary events of August were graphically covered in an interesting talk by Mrs. Harwell Smith.

The event of the afternoon was the unveiling of the portrait of Brigadier General Thomas Glascock, by his great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, the occasion being witnessed by three generations of the distinguished general's descendants. The portrait, which is in crayon, the work of Mrs. Sarah W. Potter, is heavily framed in gold and is hung between the two north windows of the parlor. It was veiled with a handsome silk Revolutionary flag. Mrs. Jefferies in unveiling it said:

"The Revolutionary annals of Georgia may well be proud of the noble and patriotic career of Brigadier General Thomas Glascock. In the year 1779, before and after the attack upon Savannah (then in the hands of the British) by the Continental troops, we find two Glascocks, father and son, high in the civil and military service of Georgia, their native state, the father, William Glascock, an eminent lawyer and politician, speaker of the house of assembly, and the son, Thomas Glascock, as a young captain of cavalry, in the legion of Brigadier General Count Pulaski, the immortal Polish refugee, who, fleeing from political proscription at home, came to America and at Savannah fought, bled and died for American liberty. Thomas Glascock was born at "The Mills," the country residence of his family, some three or four miles to the northwest of Augusta, and died in Richmond county, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He and his wife are buried at "The Mills." He was

educated at the best institutions of both the South and the North, and the great days of 1776 found him in the free vigor and in the enthusiasm of early manhood. He entered into the great Revolutionary struggle, heart and soul and for a year or more before the battle of Savannah, had been in command of a company of cavalry, doing bold and signal service in the lower part of his native state. He exhibited great bravery and military genius by attacking and defeating with a small force a large body of the enemy.

"Early in the battle of Savannah, Gen. Pulaski attempting to pass an abatis of the enemy's works into town, received a cannon shot in the groin, of which he fell and in three days after he died. On the retreat of the Continental troops it was recollected and with bitter mourning of his legion, that Pulaski had been left dangerously wounded near the abatis; and now was shown the high courage and noble personal devotion of Captain Glascock, who having chosen a few of his men ready and willing, boldly volunteered to return and rescue the dying soldier. And this he did through fire, smoke, shot and shell.

"During an expedition against the Indians he was appointed a colonel. A year afterwards, in the fall of 1780, Captain Glascock having risen through all the intermediate grades, was appointed and commissioned brigadier general in the Continental army. He married Mary Bacon, a sister of Edward Bacon, Esq., the eminent lawyer and wit, whom Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, has handed down to us as 'Ned Brace.' After fifteen years of private life General Glascock was appointed by George Washington, president of the United States, marshal for the Georgia district."

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—The annual conference of the state of Georgia was held in Atlanta November 5, 6 and 7, inclusive. The opening meeting was held at Craigie House—the home of the Atlanta Chapter. A large number of delegates was present and all the meetings full of interest and enthusiasm. The members did good work during the business sessions which prepared them by way of contrast to enjoy the social features, one of the most elaborate of these being the luncheon tendered the entire conference by Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, regent of the Atlanta Chapter. Several invitations to the next annual conference were received but the one from Athens was accepted as this town will unveil a monument to Elijah Clarke at that time.

The annual election of officers of Atlanta Chapter for the year 1904 resulted as follows: Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, regent;

Mrs. S. B. Scott, vice regent; Mrs. E. B. Griffin, recording secretary; Mrs. Chas. Rice, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, registrar; Mrs. A. J. Smith, auditor; Mrs. Blackman Dunn, historian; Miss M. D. Woodward, librarian.

Much enthusiasm is manifested by the members of the chapter regarding a new Craigie House which they propose to build in a fashionable quarter of the city as it is deemed advisable to own its own home. The building fund is constantly added to by the ingenuity of the members who have already projected and successfully given many entertainments for this purpose while others in the near future are being arranged.

Two gold medals for the best essays on "Women of the American Revolution" have been given to girls' schools in our city—the presentation speeches being made by Gov. J. M. Terrell in behalf of the chapters.

A fac-simile of the original constitution of the United States has been framed and presented to the two high schools of our city—the boys' and girls'. No effort is spared—either in time or money—to make real the objects of our national society: "To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence."

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter and General Arthur St. Clair Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—The colonial ball, given by the two chapters, February 15, 1904, was an unusual affair in the way of brilliant social functions. Instead of a floor crowded with women in handsome evening gowns, and their escorts, the floor was empty as the guests gathered, and the first half hour after the opening of the ball the dancers included only lovely colonial dames and maids and their cavaliers, while the modern folk sat in their boxes and were merely the onlookers.

The grand march, opening the ball, and the minuet following, were beautiful spectacles, and the different figures were received with enthusiastic applause. The two lines for the grand march came from either end of the hall, one led by Mrs. William H. Coleman, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison

Chapter, with Mr. W. F. Golt; the other by Miss Martha Carey, regent of the St. Clair Chapter, with Dr. Torlan. The march included a number of pretty steps and several effective figures, all of which evoked applause. The women all wore frocks of quaint colonial style, with puffed or straight panniers, and cut with square necks or draped with fichus. They wore elaborate coiffures and their powdered hair sparkling with jewels and combs or wreathed with flowers, their little black patches here and there on cheek and brow and neck, their buckled high-heeled shoes and their black neckbands fastened by big brooches, made their faithful copies of the lovely colonial maids and stately dames of the eighteenth century.

Following the grand march the dancers formed into sets for the minuet, and it is to be doubted whether a prettier sight was ever seen in Indianapolis than the stately measures danced by the quaintly costumed women and their partners.

Each minuet had its colors, but space will not allow a full account of their beautiful affair. The minuet included four figures, two of which were taken from the performance of "Beaucaire," and all the figures included graceful steps and many courtesies and bows. In the latter the women swept the floor in their courtesies and the men bowed with all the air of the gallants of other days, one lace-ruffled hand on the heart, the other outstretched. During the minuet colored lights were thrown on the dancers and the charming color effects of the brilliant gowns were heightened.

At the close of the minuet, the lines for the march were formed again and the dancers left the ball to return again for the first dance. It took only a few minutes for the women and the men in the boxes to join those on the floor, and soon the ball room was a kaleidoscope mingling of the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries.

The national colors, which are also the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were in evidence everywhere, and handsome flags were draped in every available portion of the hall. Over the stage immense flags were hung and all of the boxes of the main floor were draped with them. The balconies were draped in the plain colors, red, white and blue.

The ceiling was a mass of color with its flags flung across in every direction, and handsome pennants of plain colors or starred with silver or gold were caught at intervals from the ceiling to the upper walls.

The executive boards of the two chapters were in charge of the arrangements for the ball.

All this was done for Continental Hall, with the grand result that about one thousand dollars will be sent to Washington as the loving gift of these chapters.

Decatur Chapter (Decatur, Illinois).—The program committee of the chapter has furnished the following subjects for study: "Heroines of the Revolution," "Macon County and Decatur," "Ancestors' Meeting," "A Review," "Early Jesuit Missionaries in America," "Handicraft of American Women," etc.

Flag day was appropriately celebrated.

Our chapter's usual custom of awarding cash prizes to high and ward school pupils for successful essays on Revolutionary subjects has been carried out this year.

Decatur Chapter anticipates placing a marker on the Lincoln home site, and occupying in the not far distant future the illustrious old Macon county court house, in Fairview park, as a chapter and relic house.

Under the excellent leadership of Regent Mrs. Henrietta McNulta, who is ably assisted, the work of the chapter, as in the past, will prove serviceable and successful.—EFFIE R. KENNEDY.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kansas) enjoyed on the afternoon of Washington's birthday the first of its monthly entertainments planned for the present year. Mrs. Nathan F. Handy, the hostess, was assisted by Miss Isabel M. Thompson, chapter regent; Mrs. Alberta D. McGiffert, Mrs. Charlotte T. Hankla and Miss Helen F. Thompson. Mrs. William E. Stanley, of Wichita, state regent, made a suggestion which was promptly adopted by the chapter, that of providing a flag to be displayed on patriotic anniversaries from the residence of each member.

On the same evening the Kansas Society of the Sons of the

American Revolution gave a banquet, in which many of the Daughters participated. Besides the musical program and the addresses of the gentlemen, Mrs. Albert H. Horton, the first regent of Topeka Chapter, spoke very entertainingly of the dames of the two periods, "1776-1904," and Mrs. William E. Stanley made an address on "The National Emblem," which will appear in a later issue of the magazine.

The Topeka Daughters were entertained a third time, when a rose luncheon was given in their honor by Mrs. Mary C. Burton, delegate of the chapter to the National Daughters of the American Revolution congress in April next.

The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—The tenth annual meeting was held, with Mrs. O. R. Legrové, regent, presiding. After the regular business, the election of officers and delegates to Washington in April took place. Mrs. O. R. Legrove was unanimously elected to succeed herself as regent.

Washington's wedding day was properly celebrated with a thirty-minute talk on "Civic Patriotism" by Miss Cora Belle Bickford. Then came an hour and a half of whist, with prizes, the proceeds to go to the Continental Hall fund.

The state council of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Portland and was presided over by Mrs. A. A. Kendall, state regent.

Mrs. O. R. Legrove, regent of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, welcomed the members of the council and extended the hospitality of the city and chapter to visiting Daughters.

It was an enjoyable day. The chapters of Maine are working on broad lines, saving Revolutionary spots and places, to giving flags and fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence to the schools in the state.

It was voted to give a silken banner to the battleship Maine, with the coat of arms of the state, embroidered upon it with the ensignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The date of presentation is to be decided upon later.—ISABELLE S. MERRILL, *Historian*.

Abigail Batchelder Chapter (Whitinsville, Massachusetts).—Abigail Batchelder Chapter was organized November 11, 1903, with nineteen charter members. For several years there has been a growing interest in Daughters of the American Revolution work among the ladies in this town and our chapter is the result of their zeal. The organization was in charge of Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent. Mrs. Masury gave a talk on the origin of the society and the work it has done.

Abigail Batchelder, for whom the new chapter is named, was the wife of Capt. David Batchelder, of this town, who served in the Revolutionary War. He mortgaged his farm to pay his soldiers and not until about twenty years ago was the mortgage paid.

We have had several interesting meetings; have made plans for future work, and anticipate a prosperous year.—HATTIE L. SYKES, *Historian*.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Massachusetts).—This chapter observed its seventh anniversary the evening of January 25th, in the auditorium of the First church in Brockton, which had been artistically decorated for the occasion.

At 7.30 o'clock the program began, with an organ voluntary by Mrs. Cora Packackard Bailey.

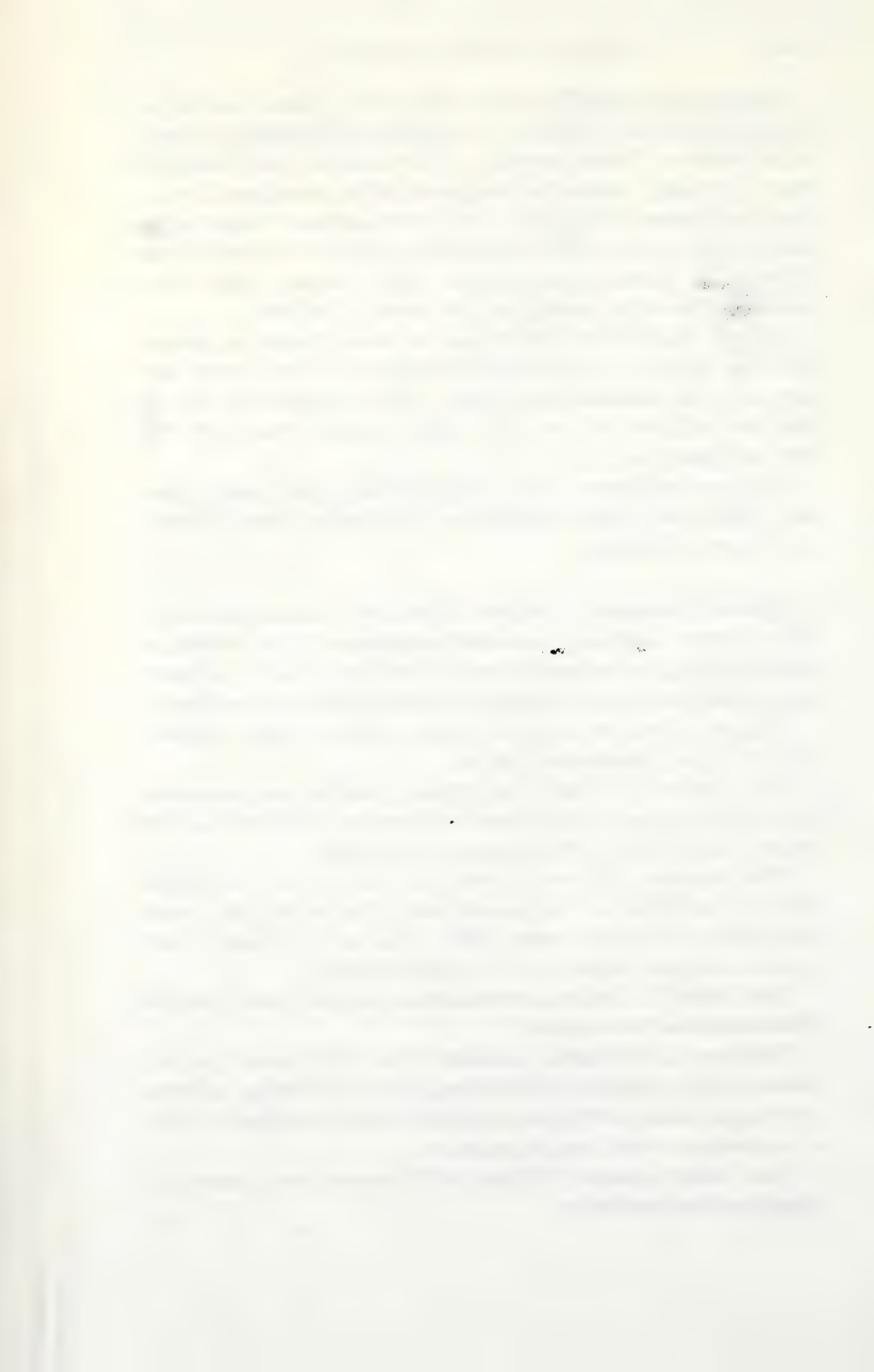
Mrs. Leonard B. Hatch, the regent, presided, and expressed in words what had already been indicated by the chimes and the hearty hand clasp of the reception committee.

The historian followed, giving the history of the chapter from its inception to the present time, after which the regent introduced the state regent, Mrs. Charles N. Masury, who gave an address replete with wit and wisdom.

Mrs. John F. Thayer contributed an original poem, entitled "Events of the Revolution."

The Rev. L. B. Hatch, president of the Old Colony Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, gave the closing address, replying to many of the state regent's witty assertions in such a manner as to elicit much applause.

Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, of Taunton, sang beautifully many patriotic selections.



Thus passed another milestone in the history of Deborah Sampson Chapter. This chapter makes much of these anniversary occasions, inviting its friends to be present and assist in making them the red-letter days of the year. It is hoped in this way to awaken a deeper interest in matters pertaining to the historic past, and the things that make for the preservation of the national character.—EVIE W. DREW, *Historian*.

Algonquin Chapter (St. Joseph, Michigan).—Including the gathering of February 22, 1902, when we met for the purpose of considering the feasibility of an organization, and the meeting of November 14, 1902, when we organized, and our state regent, Mrs. W. J. Crittenden, of Detroit, was with us to assist in launching our bark in proper manner, we have, with this present occasion, had seven meetings—a perfect number.

The history of the first steps of our chapter appeared in the February, 1903, number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and that there has not been much for your chronicler to record since that time.

One letter has been sent to our state regent informing of the progress of her "Baby Chapter," as she styled us, and expressing pride in the fact that we have three life members.

The state gathering at Lansing was attended by several members of our chapter, and a report of the meeting made at the following meeting, at the home of our regent.

There is much to indicate that we are getting more and more into the spirit of our order, and that there will be increasing interest in the coming meetings of our chapter.—LAURA A. W. LEVALLEY, *Historian*.

Mary Marshall Chapter (Marshall, Michigan), organized last November, has just celebrated Washington's birthday in the public schools of the city. It was discovered that the children were not given a holiday on the twenty-second of February and that only in a few rooms was there a program in honor of the day. The members of the chapter, therefore, petitioned the school board for a holiday and offered their services in providing a program. The affair certainly surpassed all their

expectations. The beautiful assembly room of the new high school was decorated by the chapter. Pictures of Washington and his wife and large flags covered the entire end of the large auditorium. Programs were provided for every child, and we secured Mrs. E. N. Dingley, of Kalamazoo, for a speaker. Some six hundred children crowded the assembly room to its utmost capacity—with the clergy of the city, the members of the school board, the mayor and the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic entered with drum and flag, the audience arose; America was sung, and an invocation by the Rev. Adam Clarke was given.

Mrs. Dingley's beautiful description of Philadelphia in the time of Washington, the making of our beloved flag, and the perils and privations of our soldiers in those trying times filled the children with enthusiasm.—MRS. MARIE WATERBURY CHURCH, *Regent*.

Saginaw Chapter (Saginaw, Michigan).—The chapter held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. D. W. LeValley. The event was of interest on account of the general program. The chapter has purchased a large and beautiful flag, which is to be unfurled at every meeting of the chapter. The presentation was by Miss Florence Barnard. Mrs. F. C. Roberts delivered an interesting and instructive address on the history of the American flag.

Mrs. William Merrill gave her recent experience in Philadelphia at the home of the late Betsy Ross, designer of the flag, as adopted by congress, June 14, 1777. And Mrs. D. W. LeValley read a poem, entitled "Betsey Ross."

The Elizabeth Dyar Chapter (Winona, Minnesota,) has chosen for its chapter day December 16th, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. The first annual chapter day meeting was held at the home of the Misses Mills.

An interesting program was rendered consisting of music and a paper by Miss Dyar, telling of the causes of the Tea Party and the part which Joseph and Elizabeth Dyar played on

that thrilling occasion. The most appropriate of the musical numbers was an amusing song, said to be the first song written about the Boston Tea Party, entitled "There Was an Old Woman Lived Over the Sea." It was rendered by Mrs. Johnson, one of the chapter members.

In her paper Miss Dyar says:

"The anger of the governor, when he learned of the incident, was only equalled by the anger of King George himself when the news reached England; and lest some one might have to pay the fiddler, there was a general attempt to keep secret the names of those engaged in the enterprise. Consequently the name of Joseph Dyar, the husband of Elizabeth Dyar, is not found in the incomplete list of the Indians of December 16, 1773. Yet from grandfather to grandchild, the story of that eventful day and night was handed down, and was a frequent topic of conversation at the fireside of my own grandfather.

"And not only was Joseph Dyar counted among the Indians of the Tea Party, but Elizabeth, his wife, prepared the copper-colored stain and helped the patriots, who doubtless collected in her kitchen, to assume the necessary make-up.

"Joseph Dyar, who was born in England in 1747, and who died in Malden in 1783, at the age of thirty-six was a sea-captain, sailing from Boston in the foreign trade. During the Revolutionary war he was engaged in carrying supplies for the American army to Long Island. He was seized nine different times by the British, who endeavored in every possible way to make him desert the American cause. The last time that he was seized, they stripped, severely flogged, and left him without food for three days. He died from the effect of injuries received at that time. In 1771 he married Elizabeth Nichols, of Malden, Massachusetts, born in 1751, died in 1818. In consequence of the fear entertained for her safety after her part in the Boston Tea Party, at the occupation of Boston by the British, her friends took her and her children from North Boston by night, and putting them into a butcher's cart which had a pass, made them lie down, covered them with clothes and matting, and in that way ran them through the lines to Malden."

—HARRIETT A. JENNEY, *Historian*.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—In order to raise money for the Louisiana purchase fund, a fund to be used as may be suggested by the chapter, to advance the interests of the society during the World's fair, Mrs. Booth, the regent, donated to the use of the chapter a lot on Lindell avenue, on which a stand was erected, and seats sold, from which to wit-

ness parades on April 30th and May 1st, 1903, in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the World's fair. The sum of \$650.00 was realized from this source.

Mainly through the efforts of Miss Mary Louise Dalton, our state historian, the passage of an act by the forty-second general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled "An act to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States," was secured. The chapter adopted a resolution commending Miss Dalton for her services in the matter, a copy of which was by order of the chapter sent to her. During the past year we lost a much beloved Daughter, Mrs. Randolph R. Hutchinson, one of our charter members.

At a called meeting of the board on May 18th, 1903, the Hannah Arnot Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, composed of young ladies, was received into the St. Louis Chapter, and its members were duly inscribed on our membership roll.

On May 29th \$25.00 was appropriated for the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river at East St. Louis. At the same meeting \$5.00 was appropriated for the benefit of the vacation playground.

Under the management of our historian, Mrs. J. W. Williamson, assisted by members of the chapter, \$130.00 was raised for the Louisiana purchase fund, by excursions to Creve Coeur lake and Jefferson barracks.

At the May meeting the attention of the board was called by the regent, Mrs. Booth, to the neglected graves of soldiers of the early wars at old Fort Bellefontaine, Mrs. Western Bascome, chairman of the historic sites and relic committee, secured the consent of the owner of the site, Mr. S. H. Leathe, to allow the remains to be removed. Major Thomas Cruse, quartermaster United States army, solicited and obtained an order from the government for the removal of the remains to the National cemetery at Jefferson barracks. The board appropriated the sum of \$250.00 out of the Louisiana purchase fund as the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of erecting a marker on the site of the graves at Jefferson barracks. This action was subsequently approved by the chapter.

Twenty-eight dollars (\$28.00) was paid to the state conference, which met in Jefferson City. The regent, three delegates and one alternate attended and had a pleasant and instructive visit.

As it may not be known to all the members of the society, I will state that during the World's fair headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution will be established upon the grounds, in Woman's building, and it is hoped that by the individual efforts of the members it may become a popular resort for the Daughters during the exposition to the end of exciting an added interest in the society and securing its advancement. It is particularly desired that visiting Daughters may be introduced at headquarters, where they will be heartily welcomed.

The 17th of January was celebrated by a colonial tea, held at the house of the state regent, Mrs. Booth. Many Daughters came in colonial costume. Several of the dresses and veils worn were over one hundred years old. The mite boxes were open for benefit of Continental Hall, and a goodly sum was secured. A march and salute to the flag was given by the children of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—JULIET STANTON FINNEY.

New Hampshire State Conference.—The third annual state conference occurred January 28, 1904, at Milford. The chapter regents and delegates were entertained by the Milford Chapter at the home of their regent, Mrs. John McLane.

The conference was presided over by the state regent, Mrs. C. S. Murkland, who had a pleasant word of greeting. The morning session was opened with the service from Daughters of the American Revolution ritual, impressively conducted by Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, regent of Milford Chapter.

New Hampshire has seventeen chapters; thirteen were represented by regent and delegate, three by letter, one was informally reported. The state officers were elected, as follows: Mrs. Laura H. Johnston, state regent; Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, vice regent. The chapter reports showed advanced work and gain in membership and much enthusiasm for the prosperity of the order.—JOSEPHINE S. FRENCH.

Camden Chapter (Camden, New York).—At the close of our summer vacation our chapter was invited to meet at the home of Mrs. James Stark, Sr., October 14, 1903. All were happy to greet each other again; especially so were we to greet our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary M. Baldwin. Although her years number eighty-nine, she enters into the patriotic work with much interest and pleasure. At the close of the business session, we listened to an interesting literary program. At the June meeting it was voted that fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence suitably framed should be placed in each of the school buildings in the town. This work has been accomplished.

November 20th the annual meeting and election of officers was held at the home of Mrs. Mattie Adams, on Main street, at which time Mrs. Adams and Mrs. E. T. Pike entertained the chapter. Reports of the various officers were read and showed that our chapter has had an interesting and profitable year. Mrs. Caroline P. Conant, upon completing her first year as regent, made appropriate and pleasing remarks. All the former officers were re-elected at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Miss Mary Conant read an excellent essay on "American Patriotism," after which a reception followed. The literary work of our chapter has consisted of life sketches of various heroes of the Revolution, written and read at each meeting by members appointed by the program committee.

It grieves me to state that during the year death has three times entered our chapter household and taken from us three beloved members. Other names have been added, so we close the chapter year with sixty-eight members. We have contributed \$25.00 to Continental Hall fund, \$5.00 to utility fund and \$35.00 to the library for the Daughters of the American Revolution collection, which closes our year's work.—MATTIE S. ADAMS, *Historian*.

Onondaga Chapter (Syracuse, New York).—Onondaga Chapter, in the heart of the Empire state, rejoices in the fact that so many of its Daughters find ancestors in the signers of the *Mayflower* compact.

It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that its year should begin with the last Monday of November, a few days preceding or following Thanksgiving day—home-coming day—of all our national holidays the one most loved and venerated.

And so Thanksgiving day was the subject of our meeting on November 24, 1902. From its first appointment in the old Jewish dispensation, its observance was traced down the centuries to the earliest public celebration of the festival at Plymouth by our Puritan ancestors, when Massasoit, Squanto, Hobomak and Quadequina, with ninety of their braves and a few squaws accepted Governor Bradford's invitation to partake with the colonists of a feast of thanksgiving and holiday for the mercies and blessings God had shown them. From Mrs. Austin's story, "Standish of Standish," was read the description of the three days' feast beginning on that soft, luminous Thursday of late fall, so warm and beautiful with the summer afterglow of sunshine and coloring, that the season was ever after to bear the name then given it of "Indian summer."

Our December meeting, at the home of our regent, Mrs. Lynch, was especially enjoyable. Mrs. Lynch read a paper on "Present Day Patriotism," written by Mrs. Montgomery, of Rochester, for the state conference the June previous. Later in the afternoon a patriotic hymn, "The Pilgrim Fathers," was sung by one of our oldest daughters, Mrs. Worden, who is calmly, trustingly, journeying toward her ninth decade. At the meeting of January extracts from the Journal of De Tocqueville, the eminent French political philosopher and statesman, descriptive of his visit in 1831 to Oneida lake and this vicinity, were read by Hon. A. J. Northrup. It was during this year of De Toqueville's stay in the United States that he visited our corrective and reformatory institutions and collected material which was to win for him lasting fame in his own country, in his great work, "Democracy in America."

In February, in place of the usual monthly meeting, a cotillion was given, and the proceeds sent to the Continental memorial hall fund.

At the March meeting papers were read on the "Growth

and Value of Patriotic Societies" and the "History and Growth of Onondaga Chapter." Unusual interest centered in our April meeting. The regent invited Prof. Ernst Held, the veteran musician of Syracuse, to bring to the notice of the chapter his lately composed national hymn, "Our Country's Praises Let Us Sing," which had been given on several public occasions and warmly received. Prof. Held complied with the request and played the accompaniment, while Mrs. Charles E. Crouse sang in a very spirited and effective way two verses of the hymn, which elicited the hearty applause of the chapter, and a resolution to adopt the hymn as a chapter song.

The largest meeting of the year was that held in May at the home of our recording secretary, Mrs. Flint. It was an ovation to our only surviving "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary Ellis Hargin. Calm, dignified, stately, in the late autumn of life—the survivor of a day and age gone by—sat this *grande dame* as on a throne, with the flag above her which her father, the boy John Ellis, had fought to earn and received the homage and congratulations of the younger daughters. On a table at her side stood a vase of Catherine Mermet roses, the gift of one of our members who had been a playmate and schoolmate of Mrs. Hargin's daughter. Biographical sketches were read of Mrs. Hargin and her father, General John Ellis, who enlisted at the age of fifteen and served through the war, following which Mrs. Hargin was greeted as the first lady of our chapter. On the same afternoon the chapter was presented by the historian with a gavel made of wood from a magnolia tree, brought by Washington from the banks of the James river in the last year of his life, and with his own hand planted in the grounds at Mount Vernon. It was placed in the hand of our "Real Daughter," who tapped on the table and the regent pronounced the historic gavel "christened."

A special meeting was held in June at the delightful suburban home of our newest Daughter, Mrs. Hale, of Fayetteville, when Ralph Buell, of Seymour school, read his essay on "Samuel Adams," for which he received the first prize of ten dollars, annually awarded by Onondaga Chapter to the pupil in one of our public schools for the best essay on a patriotic

subject. The second prize of five dollars, was won by Ethel Crowley, also of Seymour school. The report of Mrs. Flint, our delegate to the annual New York state conference of chapters, held at Hudson last June, aroused a degree of enthusiasm, which it is hoped may lead to larger and more earnest work than has yet been done. Thus closes the eighth year in the life of Onondaga Chapter, a year of steady gain and harmonious faithful work. Early in the season we co-operated with the local society of Sons in arrangement for a course of ten lectures on American history of the Revolutionary period, by Prof. William H. Mace, of Syracuse University, the Daughters agreeing to furnish patriotic music for each evening. Last winter we sent one hundred dollars to the memorial hall fund, ten dollars to the utility fund, and besides the prizes to pupils in our public schools we awarded at commencement last June the prize of \$25 to Walter Powlesland, of Syracuse University, for the best essay upon a patriotic theme. The last work of the year is the placing of a handsome marker at the grave of Mrs. Jerusha Rockwell, one of our "Real Daughters," in the little cemetery at Marcellus. The last census of Onondaga Chapter gives a membership of one hundred and twenty-six.

It is my sad duty to record the death on December 13, 1902, of one of our most loyal and devoted members, Miss Robinson. "Whatsoever things that are of good report," are words which summarize the virtues of this gentlewoman.

The historian may not be a prophet, but as I close my simple annals and lay down my pen to give place to another, I read in the signs of the times a promise of greater interest and broader work for our noble organization. Letters come from afar asking for records of ancestors buried in the soil which we daily tread, recounting their deeds of patriotism and sincere homely lives. True, we are living in a grand and awful time, but as we have outgrown the frugal habits of our forefathers in this prosperous age, have we not also drifted away from the sturdy principles which helped them to win our freedom, and in the interest which is everywhere manifest to know more of the simple home life in which these principles were nurtured; do we not discern a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with

much that is false and evil that has grafted itself upon our body politic, and our more sacred home life as well? So the time may come—is coming—when we, the sons and daughters of Revolutionary ancestors will revert to the days of our forefathers for old principles, and patriarchal examples, and, above all, reverence for things sacred, not alone as memorials, but for the means of a free, pure and prosperous republic.—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, New York).—Quassaick Chapter has been, under the auspices of its regent, Miss Cornelia W. Rankin, very much before the public in our city this season.

On Tuesday, December 15, 1903, the chapter presented to the Newburgh Free academy a beautiful framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. The sight of this picture adorning the walls of the building will, it is hoped, impress the minds of our young people with the high principles on which our government was founded. Miss Rankin presented the gift in a graceful speech, and it was accepted by Mr. S. E. Shipp, president of the board of education, in behalf of the school.

In December the chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary with a luncheon. The presentation of the charter took place at Washington's headquarters in this city December, 1893. Among the speakers, then as well as to-day, were Miss Forsyth, of Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. K. Hall, of the First Presbyterian church, this city. There were present among the invited guests representatives of many chapters. The history of the ten years' work done by the chapter under the leadership of their capable regents is encouraging. As we enter upon another year of chapter life, plans are being made for interesting work in various directions.—ANNA D. BETTS, *Historian*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, New York).—Forefathers' day was observed by the Saratoga Chapter in an interesting and profitable manner. On the evening of December 21, 1903, Mrs. Fred. Menges opened her house to the Daugh-

ters, and any man who was fortunate enough to possess a Daughter for his wife was also made welcome. The program consisted of readings and songs and excellent addresses on the pertinent subject, "The Foreigner on Our Shores," by the Rev. Tileston F. Chambers.

The January meeting of the chapter was held with Mrs. J. H. Stafford. The chapter voted to authorize the committee on historical localities to purchase metal markers for the graves of the three Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in our cemetery. It was also voted to have this committee look up the matter of erecting suitable guides or sign posts on the road from Saratoga to the Bemis Heights battle ground.

The Saratoga Chapter is in a very flourishing condition and is unusually active under the energetic leadership of the regent, Mrs. George F. Comstock.—RENA MERCHANT, *Historian*.

Kayendatsyona Chapter (Fulton, New York).—Mrs. James Vincent was appointed regent for Fulton several months ago by the state regent, Mrs. W. S. Little, and it was at her home that a few ladies met in November and decided to organize a chapter in this city.

An informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. Vincent January 28, prior to the organization of the chapter, at which time the Daughters had the privilege of meeting and enjoying conversation with Mrs. Little, who belongs to the noblest type of womanhood.

Mrs. Little called the assemblage to order at 4 o'clock, stating that her purpose in visiting Fulton was to organize a chapter. Two verses of "America" were sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Vincent offered prayer, the Daughters joining in repeating the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Vincent, chapter regent, extended to Mrs. Little a welcome to Fulton and to the homes of the Daughters, and especially to this occasion, and then presented her sixteen accepted Daughters.

Mrs. Vincent, by virtue of her office as regent, was empowered to appoint the officers, which she did.

The chapter was declared organized by Mrs. Little, who then gave a brief, but instructive and interesting talk. Mrs. Nellis

M. Rich extended greetings from Onondaga Chapter to the new chapter. Mrs. Rich is president of the Syracuse society, Children of the American Revolution, and she has the largest society of children in the United States. Mrs. Rich also brought before the chapter the appeal from Onondaga Chapter that all "Real Daughters" of the Revolution be pensioned, and the first work of the new chapter was to endorse the appeal, which will be presented at the Continental Congress in the spring.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter to the third annual State conference, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in North Carolina, Salisbury, November 3, 1903.

Madam regent and delegates to the third annual state conference: I bring you a greeting from the "Land of the Sky," which "God has written His love in the trailing arbutus, flowering azalia and many tinted rhododendron, and has recorded His majesty upon heights where centuries have slept and woke to find their brows unchanged by marring stroke of Time's rude pen."

As our delegate said last year, while we are supposed to have "our heads in the clouds," we are, really, a very practical chapter, not disdaining to "do the little things our hands find to do," which make up so large a part of chapter as well as individual existence.

The most important work accomplished by the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter the past year was placing the memorial tablet in the county court house, in memory of the founder of the town, Col. Robt. Love. The account of the unveiling appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which you have all, no doubt, read, as every chapter should be a subscriber to our official organ. We subscribed the first year of our existence, and feel that we cannot do without it. The numbers are on file in our town library, where they may be read by the public at large, but not taken from the library.

Our regent told you of this tablet in her report last year, so I need only say that it was unveiled on the 23rd of August and that we are very proud of it.

The annual contribution of \$25 to the Continental Memorial Hall fund was sent by our delegate to Washington in February. We have never failed to be represented at each Continental Congress and state conference since our organization. I wish, also, to say that we have a record which I think no other chapter present has—we have our three regents present as delegates to this conference. Our state regent was our chapter regent; she was succeeded by Miss Briscoe, and she by the present incumbent, who stands before you.

A contribution of \$5.00 was made to the Sir Walter Raleigh statue fund. We have also invested several dollars in books for our chapter library, which, as I have already stated, occupies a bookcase in our town library, where the public have the privilege of consulting our books and magazines.

We presented a life-size crayon portrait of the Hon. Charles B. Aycock, our "Educational Governor," to the Faynesville graded school at the closing exercises in May. The presentation was made by the regent on behalf of the chapter and accepted by Col. W. W. Stringfield, on behalf of the board of trustees. It is the intention of the chapter to present the portrait of some distinguished North Carolinian each year to the school.

In August a reception was tendered Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson at the home of the regent, all of the members assisting in making the reception the most brilliant social function ever given in Waynesville. We feel that this was a fitting close to our year's work, since, in giving the citizens of our town an opportunity to meet and greet one of our country's bravest and most gallant soldiers—the south's beloved son and North Carolina's great-grandson—we were fulfilling our mission as a patriotic society in honoring the living when with us, rather than waiting to pronounce post-mortem eulogies.

We hope in the future, as we have endeavored to do in the past, to

"Use well the moment, knowing that what the hour
Brings for our use, is in our power;
And what we best can understand,
Is just the thing lies nearest to our hand."

—JOSEPHINE LOVE BRANNER, *Regent*.

South Carolina State Conference.—State conference of South Carolina met October 28th in the council chamber of the city of Columbia.

Seated upon the stage with the state regent, Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, were the state officers, Mrs. Clark Waring, ex-vice-president general; Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Bacon, honorary state regent, and Miss Isabelle Martin, regent of Columbia Chapter.

The state regent made a short address. Mrs. Clark Waring welcomed the delegates and visiting Daughters, and was responded to by Mrs. George Nichols, vice state regent.

The following chapters, through their regents and delegates, made reports, which were unusually interesting:

Cateechee, of Anderson; Rebecca Motte, of Charleston; Mary Adair, of Chester; Esther Marion, of Aiken; Bamwell Chapter; Wm. Moultrie, of Orangeburgh; Sumter Chapter; Catawba, of Rock Hill; Cowpens, of Spartanburg; Kate Barry, of Spartanburg; Columbia Chapter, of Columbia; Nathaniel Green, of Greenville; Yorkville Chapter.

The constitution committee certainly performed their work most thoroughly, Mrs. William Price, chairman, presenting a constitution which was adopted.

At the close of the morning session, Mr. Fitz Hugh McMaster, representing the *State*, with whom the state regent had been in correspondence for some weeks in regard to a Daughters of the American Revolution column in the leading paper of our state, placed at their command a whole page of the *Sunday State*.

Perhaps one of the most interesting reports of the conference was that of the monument committee. This committee and the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina hope soon to erect on the state house grounds a handsome monument, commemorating the deeds of our three great partisan leaders, Marion, Sumter and Pickins, and the soldiers of the Revolution.

The conference meets next year by invitation with Spartanburg.

After the adjournment a beautiful reception was given by the Columbia Chapter to their guests.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—Our historian, Mrs. Person, with fine judgment, planned a comprehensive resume of the chief eventful features of the Revolutionary war—a birds-eye view as it were, but dealing specially with the south's part in that great struggle for independence. We were much gratified to find that the southern colonies and the southern people were chief factors in a large proportion of the leading and prominent events of that immortal struggle and travail in which our free republic was born. Our start was made at "Jamestown," that early "cradle of our infant world," with Mrs. Williams as leader in our reminiscent research of the annals concerning its founders and their descendants. In the "Roll Call of Colonies" the south's quota was five of the immortal thirteen; and Mesdames Price, Scales, Campbell, Boyle and Newhardt responded appropriately for the part taken by Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina. Mrs. Wilkinson gave a glowing and brilliant exposition of the resistance the south gave to the "Stamp Act," and told of how Patrick Henry fired the hearts of his hearers by his wonderful eloquence and oratory, and by right of superior strength and wisdom easily led the movement against British oppression. Miss Irene Brown in a scholarly manner reviewed a brave array of "Distinguished Southern Delegates to the First Colonial Congress" at Philadelphia.

Then in answer to the query: "Say, whose name stands first in Liberty's story?" Mrs. Williams promptly answered with "The Mecklinburg Declaration of Independence," that first fiery spark struck from the forge in the wilderness by the hardy pioneers of North Carolina. And Mrs. Person followed this with reminiscences of the "Regulators and Sons of Liberty." Mrs. Elise M. Selden told us of the "Defence of Charleston Harbor" in '76 and of the war on the southern seaboard. To Mrs. Carothers' share fell the relation of "Gen. Green's Campaign in the South," and right ably did she handle so large a theme. Then we galloped with the "Famous Cavalry Leaders" under the stirring inspiration of Mrs. Merriman's facile pen and tongue. While Mrs. Ketchum handled ably "The Hero of Cowpens," the gallant Morgan in his extraordinary victory

over the combined forces of Cornwallis and Tarleton, Mrs. Bedford, for our enlightenment, told us much concerning the famous "Historic Trees" of our land.

Our "Flag Day" celebration was a beautiful and inspiring lesson in patriotism, planned and successfully carried to a finish by our regent, to whom we are grateful. We also owe thanks to our chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Davenport, for a fine patriotic sermon (July 5th), in commemoration of the truths and lessons in the "Declaration of Independence." Mrs. Joyner led us into the "Facts and Traditions concerning the Origin of the Phi Beta Kappa," that time honored fraternity which had its birth within the sacred walls of "William and Mary College" in its early days.

In this brief summary we find a symposium of fifteen essays given along lines indicated.—MRS. KELLER ANDERSON, *Honorary Regent*.

Virginia State Conference.—The seventh annual state conference assembled in Danville, October 28, 1903, as guests of the Dorothea Henry Chapter.

The conference was in session two days, during which time a large amount of business was satisfactorily transacted.

After preliminary opening exercises, a beautiful address was delivered by Mrs. James G. Penn, regent of the entertaining chapter, extending a cordial welcome to our distinguished visitors from the chapter and ladies from Danville generally. She said in part:

"The object of this organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, is to keep fresh in the minds of the people the history, traditions and literature of the last thirty years of the eighteenth century, the Revolutionary period; to keep the garlands of gratitude that wreath the memory of the heroes of that period sweet and fragrant. The painter leaves his ideal on canvas, the poet in song and story, the sculptor in marble, but the Daughters of the American Revolution have this grand ideal of patriotism and liberty engraven upon their hearts. They sing of it in their homes; they teach it to their children; and the object of these gatherings is to wreath with fame and cherish with gratitude the names of those who gave to this land its manifold blessings and splendid opportunities.

In the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia there is a portrait gallery of the founders of the nation. The venerable hall is a shrine to which a crowd of feet is always pressing. Here old and young alike stand in hush of spirit and gaze upon the nation's memorials. It is a sacred spot. Here is the cradle in which the republic was rocked. Why should persons from every part of the land visit this famous building and look with awe upon the faces hung upon its walls, except for the spirit of sacrifice and devotion associated with these men of Revolutionary fame? We give to them our hearts' homage because they gave all for liberty.

Give unto me made lowly wise
The spirit of self-sacrifice.

I welcome you, Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution, to our beautiful city on the Dan, and pledge you our sympathy and faithful co-operation in all things pertaining to the good of our organization. May that same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which we so reverence in our heroes characterize our deliberations and make this convention fruitful of glorious results.

Our genial mayor, Captain Harry Wooding, representing the city, assured the visitors "our hearts, homes and city gates are now and ever will be open to you."

The response was made by state secretary, Mrs. Hamner, of Lynchburg.

The annual address by state regent, Mrs. Lyons, of Charlottesville, was full of interest. .

Among the items of business discussed and disposed of were the following three important ones: The advisability of being represented at the St. Louis exposition. Capt. W. W. Baker urged the necessity of representation. It was decided that the Daughters should be represented, and they would assist in erecting at St. Louis exposition a fac-simile of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

An interesting report was read on the Manila library. Miss Page was requested to solicit contributions sufficient to have a tablet placed over the Virginia alcove. The sum of three hundred dollars entitles to an alcove.

The subject of contributions to the Continental Hall met with hearty approval. The cornerstone will probably be laid at the meeting of congress. Mrs. Maupin, of Portsmouth, was appointed to arouse more interest in this enterprise, as Vir-

ginia made the first speech in favor of this building and gave the first substantial aid towards it.

The beautiful work being done by Mrs. Sayre in brightening the lives of seven old ladies, "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, was highly commended.

That evening preceding a brilliant reception was tendered the delegates and other Daughters of the American Revolution at the magnificent residence of the regent, Mrs. James G. Penn. The mansion was indeed a scene of beauty on that occasion.

Wednesday evening a reception was given by Dorothea Henry Chapter. An attractive program, consisting of recitations, music, etc., was successfully carried out, affording much pleasure to the guests.

Thursday afternoon the visitors were taken to the Country Club to a five o'clock tea, which was a splendid collation. An enjoyable occasion, with out-door sports, then a genuine old Virginia feast of good things, followed by a drive by moonlight into the city.

Conference accepted the kind invitation extended by the Fredericksburg Chapter to meet with them in 1904.—*Historian Dorothea Henry Chapter.*

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, gave a large entertainment recently, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to Continental Hall. On March 24th, in Brooklyn, the Daughters, under the leadership of Mrs. Terry and Mrs. White, did yeomen work in the same direction. The chapters at Houston and Galveston, Texas; Streator, Illinois; Conneaut, Ohio; Boonesville, New York; Camden, New York; Athens, Iowa; Berks County, Pennsylvania, and many others have sent accounts of money raised for Continental Hall, which come too late for publication this month, but will be noted hereafter.

Behold! in Liberty's unclouded blaze
We lift our heads, a race of others days.—*Charles Sprague.*

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the every-day needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

To table. In the March number of the magazine the motion to lay a question on the table was fully explained as to its character, purpose and effect when applied to a main motion. We will now consider in detail the motion to table and the procedure when subsidiary motions are pending.

In general where the motion to lay on the table prevails everything that adheres to the question goes to the table, leaving the status of the question unchanged. Therefore the effect when amendments are pending and the motion to table is carried is to remove the main motion from immediate consideration as well as the amendments. Amendments cannot be separated from the motion to which they are attached by this or any other process. The motion to table being the highest of subsidiary motions, it may be used when other subsidiary motions are pending. For instance: Motions have been presented to an assembly as follows: Main motion, amendments of the first and second degree and the motion to refer the question to a committee. While the latter motion is pending the motion to lay the question on the table is carried. This, of course, removes the four questions from the assembly.

To take from the table. When a question is taken from the table it comes back to the assembly in exactly the same condition as when laid on the table. Where a question goes to the table after the previous question is ordered, it comes back to

the assembly subject to that order and the voting would follow without debate the same as if the question had not been laid aside. There are apparent exceptions to this rule, however, as tabling the following motions tables nothing else:

Amendments to minutes.

Amendments to by-laws, etc., already adopted.

Appeal from the decision of the chair.

To reconsider a vote.

To rescind.

Questions of privilege.

In the absence of a special rule the right to take a question from the table ends with the session. In this connection it is advisable to adopt a rule making it allowable to take a question from the table at the session following the one at which it was laid on the table.

Illustration. A resolution is pending as follows: "To give an entertainment for the benefit of the orphan asylum." An amendment is then made seconded and stated as follows:

President: It is moved and seconded to amend the resolution by adding "and the Newsboys' Home."

Mrs. Holt secures recognition and says: I move to lay the question on the table.

This motion is put to vote immediately, as it is not debatable, and carried. After business has intervened Mrs. Jones secures recognition and says: I move to take from the table the question relating to giving an entertainment for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and the Newsboys' Home.

This is seconded, stated, voted upon and carried, whereupon the President says:

The question before the assembly is the resolution [she states it] and the amendment [she states it]. The question is on the amendment to add "and the Newsboys' Home." Are you ready, etc.

The question may now be debated and treated the same as if it had not been laid aside.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason.—*Sir Edward Coke.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy
Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself
Values the latest link in the fair chain
Of noble sequences."—*Goethe's Iphigenia*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

13. (Aug., 1900.) TOWER.—Silence Tower, b. Aug. 27, 1684, oldest child of Samuel² (bap. in Hingham, Mass., Jan. 26, 1651-2). He married (first) Dec. 14, 1683, Silence Damon, daughter of John and Catharine (Merritt) Damon. She was born in Scituate 1653; died 1702. Samuel³ Tower was son of John² (Robert¹ of Eng.), bap. in Hingham, Eng., May 17, 1609, resident of Hingham, Mass., 1637. In 1645 he (John) was one of the seven men chosen "to order the prudential affairs of the town."—Hist. Hingham, Vol. II.

274. (2) TILTON—SUTPHEN.—I have direct lineage from Dirck Van Zutphen, who came to America 1651 from Holland, living in N. Y., and later in N. J. He died in 1707. Would like to correspond with M. E. B.—G. F. P.

349. LANIER.—John Lanier came to America in 1716 and settled on a grant of land ten miles square where the city of Richmond, Vir., now

stands. He married Elizabeth Hicks. Their children were—Mary, b. 1744; Robert, b. 1746; Sarah, b. 1748; Bettie Hicks, b. 1750; Catherine, b. 1752; Martha, b. 1754; Rebecca, b. 1757; Thomas, b. 1760; Susannah, b. 1763; Lewis, b. 1765; Francis, b. 1767; William, b. 1769 or 71 (date is obscure). Sarah married, first, Micajah Watkins; second, James Chalmers. Rebecca married Joseph Williams. The above may be of interest to "Mrs. J. B. C." although not an answer to her query.—Mrs. J. E. R. of N. Car.

378. (2) BARR.—L. D. E. may be interested in the following. My grandfather was John Barr. He married, first, Sarah Moors; second, Emily Thatcher. He lived in Groton and Lowell, Mass., where his first wife died. He afterward lived in Rumney and Hebron, N. H., and finally moved to Manchester, where he died in 1875. He had a sister Margaret living in Philadelphia who outlived him, but was never married.—S. E. N.

420. BASSETT.—Joseph Bassett married in Hingham Oct. 16, 1677, Martha Hobart, b. June 1, 1647, youngest daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Hobart. Is W. H. C. certain that he had a previous wife?—L. B. N.

428. CRISWELL.—The only name of Criswell appearing in "New York in Revolution," page 200, is John Criswell, enlisted in Ulster Co. militia, Hardenburgh's regiment.—G. E. M. L.

400. (2) TODD.—(Correction.)—William¹ Todd was married 1592; his son William² was born 1593. Samuel¹ b. 1645, d. 1714. A. A. B. says Alice (not Abigail) Pritchard was the wife of William Bradley. In Tuttle Genealogy she is called Abigail.

QUERIES.

434. (1) POMEROY.—Pomeroy (possibly the name was Brick Pomeroy) enlisted from N. Y. He had three children: Hannah, John, Seth (possibly others).

(2) DUNBAR.—Dunbar enlisted probably from Mass., afterward lived in Northern New York. Children were Charles, Ben, Orpha.

(3) PARMELEE.—Giles Parmelee enlisted from Conn. He had sister Martha and brother Quartus. Any information concerning any of the above families will be appreciated.—E. C. G.

435. CHAMBERLAIN—BABCOCK.—I desire information of the ancestry of Samuel Chamberlain, born at Petersham, Mass., July 6, 1766; also of his wife, Barbara Babcock, born Feb. 18, 1769.—J. B. S.

If the inquirer will correspond with Geo. W. Chamberlain, Sec'y Genealogical Bureau, Weymouth, Mass., she may learn something regarding Samuel Chamberlain, as he has the Chamberlain Vital Records of Petersham, 1745-1845.—F. C. M.

436. GOOCH—CLAIBORNE.—I would like the names of the children of William Gooch, who married Ursula, daughter of Col. William Claiborne, of King William Co., Vir. Also descendants of the brothers of

Major William Gooch, who was buried on Temple Farm, 1655, aged 29 years.—G. G. G.

437. (1) TUCKER.—Place of birth and parentage desired of Abigail —, who married Josiah Tucker. A son born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 26, was named Swallow Tucker.

(2) CARTER—TUCKER.—Anything concerning Lucretia Carter, who married, in Hollis, N. H., Swallow Tucker. She died in Brookline, N. H., Mar. 27, 1774, in the 27th year of her age.

(3) YORK—PERKINS.—Who were the parents of John York, who married, Dec. 2, 1802, Rebecca Perkins, both of Orrington, Me.? He served in the War of 1812 and never returned. Was he the father of Paulina, Franklin, George, Isaac and Elbridge Gerry York? Would like any information regarding this family.

(4) WARD—BLAKE.—Parentage of Deborah Ward, who married, Sept. 2, 1785, in Milton, Mass., Ezekiel Blake.

(5) AIKEN—WILSON.—Information of the families of Jane Aiken and her husband, Robert Wilson. They were married in Chester, N. H., probably Nov. 13, 1759. She died in Chester 1821, aged 86 years.

(6) MOORE.—Parentage and any Rev. record of Gershom Moore, born in Trenton, N. J., 1775. He had brothers, David and Asher, and sister Susanna.

(7) ROSS—MOORE.—Sarah Ross, wife of Gershom Moore, was born in Little York, Penn., 1777. She married, first, ——— Davidson, and had son Hillian. Information of her parentage or her family connections is greatly desired.

(8) ROBERTS—BESS.—Who were the ancestors of Stephen Roberts, born in Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y., died in Seneca Falls, and of his wife, Caroline Bess? Were either family connected with Rev. service?

(9) BURNHAM.—Can anyone give the record of William Burnham? Family tradition says he served in Rev. war in Vir. He went from Mass., 1760-1770, settled in the county of Warwick and built the house where C. H. Burnham, Esq., lived (1900), Warwick Co., Vir.—N. W. A.

438. PINDELL.—Information is desired of Richard Pindell, surgeon in Rev. war. He was from Maryland—afterwards moved to Ky. Any dates connected with his life desired.—A. J. O.

439. DEWEES—KOSTER—BOEHM.—Cornelius Dewees, who married Margaret Koster, had children baptized at Skippack, Philadelphia (Montgomery) county, Pa., in 1710-11, and Cornelius Dewees Cooper, of Whitmarsh township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pa., married Maria Philippina Boehn, daughter of the Rev. John Philip Boehm. In 1745 they owned land on the Skippack, and in 1751 resided in Gloucester county, New Jersey. What relationship, if any, existed between the above named Dewees? Who were the children of each? Any information concerning these and their antecedents and descendants, and concerning the family or Koster will be appreciated.—E. A. W.

THE OPEN LETTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 14, 1904.

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

The Daughters will all rejoice to know that the Flag Bill introduced in their behalf in the Senate by Honorable Joseph V. Quarles was passed by that body on Saturday, March 12.

The bill is still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced by the Honorable J. H. Davidson (H. R. 4699).

The season is well advanced but there is still plenty of time for the passage of this bill, and the duty falls upon every Daughter to do all in her power to impress the Representatives of her State in Congress with the fact that the public is in earnest in this matter, and that the Daughters only speak for the public in asking for and urging a favorable report by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and in respectfully requesting the House of Representatives to take early action upon this bill.

Slight amendments to the original bill where made by the Senate Committee, and the bill as passed by the Senate is as inclosed.

The chairman of the Flag Committee asks every member of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution, to write and to induce influential and representative citizens in their respective localities, to write to their Representatives in Congress, calling their attention to this bill, and requesting that it may be passed at an early day.

Hoping for a hearty response from the Daughters throughout the country, I am,

Yours very cordially,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,
Chairman Flag Committee, National Society D. A. R.

58th CONGRESS,

S. 1426.

2D SESSION.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOVEMBER 19, 1903.

Mr. QUARLES introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JANUARY 29, 1904.

Reported by Mr. QUARLES, with amendments

A BILL

To prevent the desecration of the American Flag.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall in any manner place upon or attach to or cause to be in any manner placed upon or attached to the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, any advertisement, trade-mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, or who shall exhibit or display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof whereon is placed or to which is attached any advertisement, trade-mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall imitate or represent, or cause to be imitated or represented, the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade-mark, label, device, for exclusive or personal gain, or profit upon any material, article, goods, or merchandise, or who shall exhibit, display, or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale any material, article, goods, or merchandise bearing in any manner any semblance, imitation, or representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade-mark, label or device, for exclusive or personal gain, or profit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the United States and worn by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge and insignia of their order may continue to be so worn by them.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with malice or indignity, wantonly deface, or destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provi-

sion of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than *ten* dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall not be construed to cover or prohibit any act permitted or required by any law of Congress, or by any lawful regulation of the War Department or the Navy Department, nor to prohibit a representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States in any book or periodical, or in any historical representation or decorative picture unassociated with advertisement of any kind.

BOOK NOTES.

A COLONIAL MAID OF OLD VIRGINIA. By *Lucy Foster Madison*. Illustrated by Clyde P. Deland. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1903. 412 pp.

This is the story of the struggles of the colonists to achieve the liberties wherewith God had endowed them, and the part played by a woman in the great drama. The adopted niece of a wealthy planter shows her devotion to the cause of freedom. Virginian life in those brave days is finely portrayed. It is a well told story, pleasing to read, and especially pleasing to those who, who delight to dwell on the facts and fancies of the heroic age which made us a nation.

SOME FAMOUS AMERICAN SCHOOLS. By *Oscar Fay Adams*. Publishers, Dana Estes and Co.

This is not a book of statistics, nor is it a series of essays on teaching. It is bright, interesting and popular account of nine noted American schools for boys. Among the schools are Phillips Exeter, Phillips. Andover, Groton and St. Marks. It includes anecdotes, sketches, and accounts of the athletic life. The boys of those schools now grown to men will read it with delight and recall as they read their own doings while they were pupils. They will give the book to their sons. The boys now in school will be equally charmed. The fifty half-tone illustrations add much to the interest.

Then liberty, like day,
Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from heaven
Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.—*Cowper*.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

Honorary Presidents,

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *Founder.*

Concord, Mass.

MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG,

2144 California Ave., Washington, D. C.

President,

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,

1404 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,

2029 I St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,

1524 28th St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
*1307 Eighteenth St., Washington,
D. C.*

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
*1406 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.*

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Ave., Saratoga, N. Y.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
*1401 16th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.*

MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
1725 P St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARTIN A. KNAPP,
*Stoneleigh Court, Washington,
D. C.*

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY,
1914 G St., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary.

MISS ELIZA C. TULLOCH.
*937 Rhode Island Ave.
Washington D. C.*

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
*The Highlands, Washington,
D. C.*

Registrar.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
1528 T St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

Treasurer.

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Sq., Washington,
D. C.

Chaplain.

MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17 to 22, 1904.

Sunday, April 17, 4 p. m. Public patriotic exercises at the Church of the Covenant, Conn. Ave. and 18th Street.

Monday, April 18. Headquarters of the Society, Room 56, 902 F Street. Registry of members. Distribution of badges.

Tuesday, April 19. Patriotic field day at Mt. Vernon. The trip will be made by boat and by train. Patriotic exercises around the National Society's tree. Placing the wreath on Washington's tomb with appropriate ceremonies. Examination of the mansion and relics. An opportunity will also be given to visit Arlington.

Wednesday, April 20, 10 a. m. Church of the Covenant, Conn. Ave. and 18th Street. Annual reports. Return of the national emblem and its award for 1904. Award of the loving cup.

2.30 p. m. Members who desire to join parties for sightseeing in and around Washington will meet at headquarters, Room 56, 902 F Street. The parties will be under the care of friends who will act as a volunteer corps of guides.

Thursday, April 21, 9.30 a. m. Headquarters Room 56, 902 F Street. Sightseeing parties.

4-7 p. m. Reception at Washington Club, 1710 I Street, N. W. Guests may appear in colonial costume.

Friday, April 22. Any unfinished business or new business.

Through the generosity of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution is able to offer a beautiful silver loving cup to the child who secures the largest amount of money for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, between this date and April 19, 1904. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., national treasurer, Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The cup will be awarded during the annual convention of the Society which is to be held in the third week of April, 1904.

JANUARY MEETING, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of January, at the Church of the Covenant.

The members present were as follows: The founder, Mrs. Lothrop, the president, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Bond and Miss Tulloch.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The registrar reported 26 applications for membership, 23 of which were confirmed. The papers of the other three being incomplete, were accepted conditionally.

The recording secretary asked authority to have a new supply of postal cards printed for notification of monthly meetings. Her request was granted.

A letter of acceptance from Mrs. Bascom, the newly appointed state director for Missouri, was read.

Mrs. Lothrop, founder and honorary president of the society, gave an interesting account of the planting of the society's tree at Mt. Vernon several years ago and outlined a program of exercises for the approaching convention.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that Mrs. Lothrop's scheme be adopted, which motion being seconded and put to vote, was carried.

The president appointed the following committee to arrange the details of the convention:

Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Darwin and Miss Tulloch.

It was decided as eminently fitting to have religious services in the Church of the Covenant on the Sunday preceding the convention.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$107.06, and in answer to inquiry was informed that the change in date of the convention, will not change the date of paying fees.

It was announced that all arrangements had been made, and the next meeting of the board would be held in Room 56, Washington Loan and Trust Building.

Mrs. Lothrop moved that \$5.00 be given the sexton of the Church of the Covenant to compensate him in some measure for his work in making the board comfortable at its meetings. Seconded and carried.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported the formation of a new society in Boston, with Mrs. Chas. H. Bond as president, who was confirmed. The vice-president in charge of organization also stated that Mrs. Pound had declined the office of state director for Nebraska, and she was instructed to confer with the state regent of Nebraska in the matter of selecting another candidate.

Mrs. Marsh, state director for the District of Columbia, resigned the presidency of the Piram Ripley Society, nominating Miss Sidney Alice Duffie as her successor. Mrs. Marsh's resignation was accepted, and Miss Duffie's appointment confirmed conditionally, until she shall have become a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Taylor was appointed a committee on badges, and the recording secretary instructed to inform her of the fact, also to write to Mr. Byron Adams relative to the matter of printing, about which some misunderstanding has arisen.

Mrs. Bond accepted her re-appointment as state director for Wyoming.

The board then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

OUR NATION'S FLAG by *Colonel Nicholas Smith* is a valuable book which will be noticed later. It includes an account of the many banners used during the Revolutionary war by the colonies. A synopsis of the debates in congress relative to the alterations in the flag from 1795 to 1818 is a valuable part of the work.

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE is a good periodical devoted especially to the history of that state. As so many trace back their lineage to those who came with the "judicious Hooker" and other noble pioneers of that day who left England's shores for freedom's sake it cannot fail to have interested subscribers even in the remote corners of the United States.

Many articles and reports of great value and interest are of necessity crowded over to another month.

But dream not helm and harness
The signs of valor true;
Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battle ever knew.—*Whittier.*

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. EMILY C. CARTER, "Real Daughter," Wenonah Chapter, Winona, Minnesota, died November 6, 1903, in her ninety-third year. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sense of loss and tendered their heartfelt sympathy to her family.

MRS. MARY STRYKER SWIFT, charter member Mah-we-na-wa-sigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, New York, has recently entered the Silent City. Her constant interest in the work and welfare of the chapter insures the grateful remembrance of its members, and her loss will long be deeply felt.

MRS. NORA PALMER TOMPKINS, widow of the late Judge Henry Bethune Tompkins, died of pneumonia at Atlanta, Georgia, January 4, 1904, in her 34th year. She was a member of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, a leader in the social world and a woman of great beauty and culture.

MRS. REGINA CALDER MITCHELL, wife of Ehrman B. Mitchell, entered into rest at her home in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1904. She was a much loved member of the Harrisburg Chapter.

MRS. ROBERT MCCOMBS, Lawrence Chapter, New Castle, N. Y., died January 13, 1904.

MRS. NETTIE F. HOWE, wife of Willard Howe, and daughter of Moses M. and Harriet (Herring) Fiske, died September 17, 1903, South Framingham, Massachusetts. She was a charter member and regent of the Framingham Chapter and much interested in all good work.

MRS. HARRIET LANDER LOOP, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, died January 18, 1904. She was the wife of E. Sterling Loop, of an old Wyoming Valley family, and a descendant of the Rev. Nathan Brewster. She was active in all good works and will be missed by those in all the walks of life.

MISS ABIGAIL SHORT, "Real Daughter," Old Newbury Chapter, died September 1, 1903, in Newbury. She was the daughter of Moses Short, a soldier of the Revolution.

MRS. ELLEN L. GARDNER, Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut, widow of the late Major Nathan R. Gardner, died December 26, 1903, at Baltic, Connecticut.

MRS. ANNA RODMAN JONES FERGUSON, Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pennsylvania, has been called away early in a life that was noble and promising. The chapter feels deeply her loss.

MRS. CHARLES F. KENDALL, Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died at her home, February 14, 1904. She was an honored and beloved member.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 18, 1904.

The following Associations have granted a reduction of a fare and one-third, on the certificate plan, to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., April 18-23, 1904.

The Trunk Line Association, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof).	Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville.	Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna.	Jamestown and Chautauqua.	Pennsylvania, including Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division (formerly W. N. Y. & P., and Allegheny Valley Railways).
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	New York Central & Hudson River, (Main Line and Branches, including R. W. & O., Adirondack and Penn. Divisions, but not including stations on the Harlem and Putnam Division).	Northern Central.
Central of New Jersey.		Philadelphia & Erie.
Chesapeake & Ohio (Huntington, W. Va., and east thereof).		Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.
Chesapeake Steam Ship Co.		Washington Southern.
Cumberland Valley.		West Jersey and Seashore.
Delaware & Hudson.	New York, Ontario & Western.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk.	West Shore.
Erie (Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, and east thereof).		

The New England Passenger Association, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	Grand Trunk Ry.	Portland & Rumford Falls
Boston & Albany R. R.	Maine Central R. R.	Ry.
Boston & Maine R. R.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Rutland R. R.
Central Vermont R. R.		Washington County R. R.

The Central Passenger Association.—The territory of the Central Passenger Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

The Southeastern Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi river.

The Western Passenger Association.—The territory east of the Missouri river and west of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and Trans-Missouri territory.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau.—Covering state of Texas, Indian and Oklohoma territories, and state of Missouri south of Missouri river.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from April 18th to April 23rd, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than April 14th nor later than April 20th.

Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, *you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.* These tickets are not restricted to members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agents will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, in the lobby of Chase's Theater.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on April 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. *A fee of 25 cents will be collected for each certificate validated.* If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or, if you arrive at the meeting later than April 22d, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated, and consequently you will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. *No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.*

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates, obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey: *Provided, however,* That if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled, up to April 27th, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

8. Certificates are *not transferable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferable*.

9. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

☞ Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate, available at all times for children of prescribed age.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are located in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, 902 F street, N. W.

HOTELS—EUROPEAN PLAN.

The New Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, opposite Grand Opera House. Rates—Single room, \$2.50 and up.

The Raleigh, Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street. Rates—Single room, without bath, \$2.00 and up.

AMERICAN PLAN.

The Riggs House, 15th and G streets. Rates—Single room, \$3.00 and up; two in a room, \$6.00 and up.

The Arlington Hotel, Vermont avenue, between H and I streets. Rates—\$5.00 per day.

The Shoreham, Fifteenth and H streets. Rates—Two in room, double bed, \$3.50.

The Cochran, Fourteenth and K streets. Rates—\$3.50 and up, two in room; \$4.00, one in room; \$4.50 with bath.

The Ebbitt House, Fourteenth and F streets. Rates—\$3.00 per day.

The Elsmère, H street between 14th and 15th streets. Rates—\$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 per week.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Miss Yancey, 1206 18th street. Rates—\$2.00 per day. Miss Camp, 1217 N street. Rates—\$1.50 with board. Mrs. Bryan, 1204 N. street. Rates—\$1.50 per day, two in room. \$2.00 per day, one in double room.

Committee on Railroads and Hotels:

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, *Chairman*,

MRS. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,

MRS. EUGENE WARE.

PROGRAM
OF THE
THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

April 18 to 23, 1904.

CHASE' THEATER,

Entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Fifteenth,
Washington, D. C.

1904.

THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

General Information.

For convenience, this program is divided into sessions, but it is recommended that it be followed *seriatim*.

There will be two sessions daily, one from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4.30 o'clock p. m., with a recess from 1 to 2 o'clock, the other at 8 o'clock p. m.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor.

Honorary and Ex-officers will occupy boxes.

All motions must be made in writing, signed by the mover, properly seconded, and sent to the Recording Secretary General.

Roberts' Rules of Order will be the accepted authority on Parliamentary Law.

Roll-call will be answered by State Regents for their delegations, the Chapter Regents responding for their own Chapters and representations.

Special business sessions may be held during the Congress.

Notices will be read before the close of each session and posted on the bulletin board in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

Orders will be taken for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Lineage Book, the Directory, the Smithsonian Report and the Insignia, in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

The headquarters of the National Society, 902 F Street, will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. from Monday, February 18th, to Saturday, February 23rd, inclusive, for the convenience of visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PROGRAM.

Monday, April 18th, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Prayer by the Chaplain General and the Congress:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the Fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the Patriotic Society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our Fathers and Mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our Fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Iowa.

Report of Credential Committee.

Roll-call of Delegates.

Report of the Program Committee.

Consideration of Amendments.

There will be no session on Monday evening, in order to give an opportunity to the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the Official Reception from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, April 19, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers.

Reports of National Officers.

Report of National Officers limited to five minutes.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General.

The Registrar General.

The Treasurer General, followed by the Report of the Auditing Committee.

The Historian General.

The Librarian General.

Presentation of Reports of State Regents (limited to three minutes).

The Congress re-convenes at 2.15 p. m. to take a recess at 2.30 o'clock, for laying of the Corner Stone, Memorial Continental Hall.

Address by the President General, by the Founders, and appropriate exercises.

Wednesday, April 20, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Memorial Continental Hall.

Supervisory.

Franco-American.

The Committee to Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Revolutionary Relics.

National University.

To Prevent the Desecration of the United States Flag.

Ways and Means.

The Report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Report of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Report of the Magazine Committee.

Address by Judge John Good on Preservation of Historic Jamestown.

Presentation of the Reports of State Regents.

Thursday, April 21, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of the election of State Regents.

Nominations:

National Officers.

Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Elections.

Report of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers.

New Business.

Friday, April 22, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of Elections.

New Business.

Saturday, April 23, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Reading of the Minutes.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

The adjournment of the Thirteenth Continental Congress.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

"The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDIE, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM IFF LYONS, Kentucky 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
Savannah, Georgia. 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,** 1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo. **MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,** Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,** Tacoma, State of Washington, **MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,** 132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
- MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, IOWA,** "The Normandie," Washington, D. C. **MRS. JULIUS J. ESTRY, Vermont,** Brattleboro, Vermont.
- MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn.,** 449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn. **MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,** Butte, Montana, 1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,** Bloomington, Illinois. **MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,** 400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. AUGUSTA D. GEER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. J. P. DOLLIVER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1415 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama,** **Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH,** South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON McCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
- Arizona,** **Mrs. WALTER TALBOT,** 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
- Arkansas,** **Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON,** 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California,** **Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT,** 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado,** **Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE,** 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver V. S. R.
- Connecticut,** **Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY,** 46 Park Street, New Haven.
Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R.
- Delaware,** **Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,** Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.
Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville.
Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
- Georgia, Mrs. J. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
*Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette.
- Indian Territory, . Mrs. JOSEPH STORY Child, Purcell.
- Iowa, Mrs. W. F. PECK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines.
V. S. R.
- Kansas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside, Wichita.
- Kentucky, Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
V. S. R.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New Orleans
- Maine, Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.
V. S. R.
- Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
V. S. R.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
V. S. R.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
- Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
Mrs. JASPER LeGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln.
V. S. R.
- New Hampshire, . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
- New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
V. S. R.
- North Carolina . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
Mrs. EDWEN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- North Dakota . . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

*Deceased

- Oklahoma Terr'y, . Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
 Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
 Pennsylvania, . Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster.
 Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte.
 V. S. R.
 Rhode Island, . . Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
 Providence.
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
 V. S. R.
 South Carolina, . Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
 South Dakota, . Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron.
 Tennessee, . . . Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
 Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
 Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
 Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
 Utah, Mrs. GEORGE Y. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 Mrs. J. E. ORMSBEE, Brandon. V. S. R.
 Virginia, Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
 Washington, . . Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
 Mrs. THOMAS B. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
 West Virginia, . Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
 Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
 Wisconsin, . . . Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming, *Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington,
 D. C.
 Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C.
 and New Castle. V. S. R.
 *Deceased.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

By permission of the National Board of Management, this matter is now published, to be read in connection with the minutes of the October Board meeting:

On Friday, October 2nd, the following motion was offered by Mrs. Simpson: "Whereas, all legislative and judicial power of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress (Art. V., Sec. 2) it is not in the power of the Board to grant the petition of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"But the Board, recognizing its moral obligation to support a Chapter which has been legally organized and whose delegates have been duly accepted and seated in the Continental Congress, desires to express its entire disapproval of any action excluding any Chapter from any meeting called in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Seconded by Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Crossman and Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. Lippitt said: "Is it quite fair to have this spread on the minutes? It seems to me this is a personal matter. The Board cannot do anything. This was not a State Conference that did this; it was a vote of the delegates to the Congress. It has nothing to do with

the State of Pennsylvania. The State Regent of Pennsylvania is the same as the State Regent of every other State; she has nothing more than what is delegated to her by her State,—just as in my State, I have the courtesy of my people behind me. This motion seems really to arraign her. She cannot sit here and arraign her own people. The trouble was with the delegates to the Congress. The delegates to the Congress passed this, and the State Regent has just said,—which I have heard for the first time,—that every Daughter in Pennsylvania and every member-at-large could go to that Conference and have a voice. I understand there is no vote taken in any way affecting national work. Any member can go, even a member-at-large, who chooses to pay ten cents, and have a voice. That makes it a conference of members, not of Chapters, and the delegates to the Congress are entirely different. They had nothing to do with the Pennsylvania State Conference.

"I do not think that the resolution which has just been read is fair to the State of Pennsylvania. The delegates to the Congress passed this vote. We cannot do anything; therefore, if we can do nothing, why try to create an unpleasant atmosphere. It does seem to me that this is not quite fair and just. The other side has said nothing, and by passing the motion just read, this Board will force the State Regent of Pennsylvania to put this thing out, and it goes out from the National Board, and the State Regent would be placed in the position of animadverting against her own people. Simply say we can do nothing in this matter. What power there is is vested in the Continental Congress and the Judicial Committee, which is supposed to take the power from the Board; therefore, let us lay the matter on the table, with a courteous reply that it is not in our power to deal with it."

The following statement is published by permission of the National Board of Management:

To the President General and National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

When I received from Philadelphia Chapter, early in April, 1901, the unsought honor of the nomination for State Regent of Pennsylvania, I knew *nothing whatever* of Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey, nor her difficulties. From the lady *herself* came my first information on this matter, through a letter late in April, on the day before my formal nomination in Philadelphia. I was elected early in May by the National Board of Management. During that month I was requested by Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey to meet her and investigate her differences with Independence Hall Chapter. I felt, however, I must know something of the duties and routine of my office before taking any action.

At my first meeting with the National Board of Management, in June, 1901, one month after my election, I found that these vexed questions had been before the Board for many months, and two of my predecessors had already worked over the matter. The Board being only administrative, acknowledged it could do nothing. At that same meeting, June 6, 1901, the following motions were passed by Miss Mickle: "I move that the affairs of the Independence Hall Chapter be referred to a committee of delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress, in accordance with the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania."

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the State Regent of Pennsylvania inform Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey, who is now present in the office, of this action of the Board." Motion carried. (See AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July, 1901, p. 129.)

I immediately waited upon Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey to inform her of this action of the Board, accompanied by Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware. At this interview, in the presence of these ladies, I expressed to Miss Baird-Huey my unalterable determination to see *no party on either side* of the questions at issue until the meeting of the investigating committee in February, 1902.

Through loyalty to the National Board, I declined in August a request from Miss Baird-Huey to investigate the affair myself, in Philadelphia, still believing a Congressional committee, in February, 1902, *the only just way*. Had this plan been followed, *I firmly believe* the affair would have been honestly investigated and settled at that time.

In October, 1901, I learned of Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey's refusal to await this Congressional investigation and before February, 1902, she had entered a civil suit in the courts of Philadelphia, preferring this mode of investigation. This course rendered useless any request on my part for the appointment of an investigating committee from the Congress.

Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey has charged me with not answering her letters. In October, 1901, I wrote her two letters under dates, October 5th, and later. The general tone and wording of her replies were such as to furnish to my own mind ample reason for holding no further personal communication; hence, my subsequent silence.

The statement made, that at the October, 1901, Board meeting I "was present at that meeting and knew that the application was *refused*" is an error. I had been present for three days at that October meeting, but, understanding that the Board having no further business of importance, would adjourn at 6 p. m., at 5 p. m. I left for my home. The session, however, was unexpectedly continued during the evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Management in November, 1901, an application for a Chapter in Philadelphia was presented and granted, in spite of my objection. Having attended only three Board meetings I did not understand the necessity of saying "I protest." But I spoke

of three large chapters already formed in Philadelphia, also three on the outskirts, all doing beautiful work, and said: "if every disgruntled member be allowed to leave a chapter and form a new one, where will be the reduction of representation, we State Regents are now working on?" Those two sentences show conclusively that I objected, even though I did not say "protest." *In the two statements made against me the whole of my remarks have not been quoted.* My first intimation that an application for a chapter had been presented at the October meeting, during the evening and after I had left, was when examining the records in regard to this subject, in February, 1904, more than two years afterward.

My much-quoted note to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, on this subject, was as follows: "Will you put in writing your statement that neither the name 'the New Philadelphia Chapter,' or a 'New Chapter in Philadelphia,' is the name and you will *not* allow either those names or the name of 'Independence.' I can show that to the protesting parties. I assure you that I will be *more than glad* not to have the protest brought before the Board.

S. C. FRAZER."

The answer was: "Chapter names cannot be duplicated, according to Statute 150 (Vol. X, p. 441). No name for the Chapter referred to has been submitted to me. When a name is presented, the same will be brought to the Board for approval. M. B. TULLOCH."

I wrote my note hurriedly, in a crowded Board room, at the first meeting after Congress, 1902. The words "in it," which have caused so many criminations, were no intentional misquotation. It is a case of the spirit and letter of the law. My letter to Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey's Chapter was written nineteen months afterward and I had no copy of my first note. It is generally recognized that the word "Independence" in the name "Declaration of Independence" Chapter has caused, and will continue to cause, endless confusion, to avoid which, was the reason for this note. Relying on the written words from the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, "when a name is presented, the same will be brought to the Board for approval," I was astonished when the name "Declaration of Independence" was sent me in August, 1902, as no name had ever been so presented. The name of the Chapter had been in existence over a year when I wrote the letters to Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey's Chapter, in Sept., 1902, which are published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for 1903. In November, 1903, two months after that letter was written, and again in January, 1904, at a meeting of the Board of Management, did the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization say to me: "I did not have to bring it to the Board." Had I been told that a year and two months before, I should have acted differently.

In June, at a Board meeting, there was a motion as follows: "I

move that a committee of five be appointed from this Board, not active officers, to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation."

I immediately moved that those appointed should make an oath that they were unprejudiced. It never came into my mind, much less did I, at a meeting of the National Board in December, 1902, "endeavor to have Declaration of Independence Chapter thrown out of the Twelfth Congress." That the Board of Management of Declaration of Independence Chapter ostensibly believes this, does not make it a fact.

I was *never* compelled by anything, nor anybody, to call the meeting of Chapter Regents in Philadelphia, November 2, 1903, in regard to the motion passed by the Congressional delegates in February, 1901. Except for this action, taken at this Regents' meeting in regard to the acceptance of the per capita tax, the State Conference would have been held in Pittsburgh in November, 1903 (as it had been in Bellefonte in 1902), without the Declaration of Independence Chapter. I *never* heard of this Chapter issuing an injunction until I read it in the communication forwarded to me, under date of January 2, 1904, signed by the Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter. I called this meeting of Chapter Regents, or their representatives, asking for a written "yes" or "no" from a Regent unable to come or send a representative to Philadelphia, November 2, 1903, hoping to bring harmony. I knew it was not technically regular, but expedient, and so stated to the few there present. Of the vote of that meeting an official notification was sent to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, November 2, 1903.

It is unjustifiable that the Board of Management of Declaration of Independence Chapter should have sent out to the world a statement such as this: "It understands that at the State meeting of 1902, the matter" was not so much "taken up" by the delegates, as by the State Regent of Pennsylvania; and that the now famous resolution would never have been adopted but for that officer."

The Board of Management of Declaration of Independence Chapter should know the truth before making such a statement and not hide behind "understands."

Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey, who was present at that same "State meeting" of 1902 knows that this statement of her Board of Management is absolutely incorrect.

Throughout my term of office I have publicly expressed both willingness and intent to be present at any investigation of the differences between Miss Baird-Huey and Independence Hall Chapter, that I might see both sides treated with absolute justice. I went into the State Regency entirely unpledged and ignorant of these affairs. I have been animated by a most sincere desire to add no whit to this disturbance, but to strive for a peaceful termination. In an endeavor to steadfastly and with determination eliminate the personal element, my own convenience has never been considered. The duties of the office have

been my first thought and care at all times. Though unanimously endorsed by my own Chapter and many Chapters throughout the State,

a fourth term. I cannot, however, leave my office without this refutation. I have publicly and officially refused the nomination as State Regent for the term of charges made against me in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

I request that this communication be spread in full upon the records of this Society. I also confidently expect this whole letter to be printed in the April number of the Magazine, as the accusing letters against me have already appeared there, or are now in print.

(Signed)

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,
Pennsylvania State Regent, D. A. R.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R. .

TUESDAY, February 2, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, February 2nd, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Hepburn-Smith; Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Quarles, Wisconsin; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Crosman, New York; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Holcombe, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mondell, Montana; Mrs. Montgomery, Oregon; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia. Vice-State Regents: Mrs. Ware, Kansas; Miss Herbert, New Jersey, and Mrs. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Weed moved that the minutes be approved subject to correction.

Mrs. Weed rose to a question of personal privilege, to state that Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, desired to meet

the Board in informal session, to discuss the matter of the Insignia. Mrs. Weed, as acting Chairman of the Insignia Committee, moved that the special order of the day for 2.30 should be the report of the Insignia Committee, and that Mr. Thomas have an interview with the Board in informal session at that time.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Brooks was requested to take the Chair.

After a general discussion of the Lineage Book now being prepared, Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the 17th and 18th volumes of the Lineage Book be sent to the printer immediately upon completion."

Seconded by Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed called attention to the notice sent out on the Board meeting cards in regard to having a photograph taken of the Board, and suggested that this be made a special order for 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock, upon motion, the Board adjourned until two, and at the suggestion of the Chair, the members were requested to meet at the photographer's at half-past twelve.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *February 2, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock by the President General.

The report of the Insignia Committee was read as follows:

The Insignia Committee has no further Report to make. It has been at work during the month on matters pertaining to the Insignia, but has nothing to present upon which action is required.

We desire to have the Board go into informal session to meet Mr. Thomas, representative of our official jewellers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., who desires to confer with us on business matters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HELENA HILL WEED, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

At half-past two o'clock the Board went into informal session, to receive Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Caldwell & Co.

At quarter past three the Board resumed the regular order of business and the reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the committees appointed by the President General at the January Board meeting were promptly notified. They were Insignia Committee; Committee on Chapter By-Laws, and Purchasing Committee. The additional appointments to the Judicial Committee and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee were also sent out, and all replies reported to the President General and the Chairmen of the respective committees.

The matters referred, respectively, to the Judicial Committee and the Publication Committee were attended to, according to instructions of the Board, and the different offices were furnished with copies of the motions passed in January relative to the filing of letters and the use of rubber stamps in the briefing of letters. Number of letters and postals written, 181.

Letters of regret for this meeting have been received from the following: Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Child, Indian Territory; Mrs. Peck, Iowa; Miss Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Alabama. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Walker, Missouri, and Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts.

I desire instructions from the Board in regard to the form of notifications to be sent to re-instated members.

At the last meeting in January it was ordered that the Treasurer General report the names of re-instated members to the Registrar General, who, in turn, shall report the same to the Board, incorporated in the regular monthly report from her department. It then fell to the duty of the Recording Secretary General to *issue* these notices. at the same time that the notification cards of election were sent out.

In the absence of any instructions from the Board, I sent out the notices in the form of letters; but I now wish to ask if the Board prefers a regular form, similar to the notification cards that are printed, and which go out immediately after the Board meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.

February 2, 1904.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of January, 1904, I have to report the following: Letters received, 136; letters written, 56; postal cards sent, 86. Application blanks issued, 2,955; copies of the Constitution, 282; circulars, "How to become a Member," 272; miniature blanks, 258; circulars for same, 258; Officers' lists, 243; transfer cards, 101.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of the State Regent of Wyoming have been sent to Hon. W. A. Richards and to Mrs. A. J. Parshall, Regent of the Cheyenne Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from the Vice-President General of Vermont, Mrs. Florence Grey Estey, conveying the news of the death of her brother.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to transmit to Mrs. Estey an expression of sympathy from the Board on the loss she has recently sustained in the death of her brother, _____.

Acknowledgments were read of the receipt of the resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. Harriet Richards, late State Regent of Wyoming, and of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, last Vice-State Regent of Indiana.

Reports of officers were resumed.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 443; applications verified, awaiting dues, 83; applications examined but incomplete, 143; applications received since Jan. 25, 1904, 93. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 3. Badge permits issued, 178; bar permits, 36; Recognition pins, 49. Letters written, 186; postals, 77. Resignations from the Society, 32; deaths, 45; members re-instated, 13.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

The report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Through the State Regent of Colorado I present for confirmation the appointment of Mrs. Mary Matteson Grant, as Chapter Regent at Denver, Colorado, and through the State Regent of Virginia the re-appointment of Miss Anna Mary Riddich, Suffolk, Virginia.

Formal authorization for organization is asked for three Chapters, one in Washington, District of Columbia, which is to be known as the "Continental Dames"; one in Montgomery, Alabama, and another in Pueblo, Colorado. The members of the Chapters forming in Pueblo and in Denver were formerly Daughters of the Revolution, and we are to be congratulated upon securing such able workers of the Daughters of the Revolution in our Society.

Regents' commissions issued, 12; charter applications issued, 5;

charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3. Letters received, 16; letters written, 149.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 469 new members' cards; 750 ancestor cards, 233 corrections, 98 marriages, 47 deaths, 100 dropped for non-payment of dues, 293 resignations, and 13 re-instatements, which makes the actual membership 39,164.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Smith inquired the number of Chapters in the District.

Mrs. Main, District Regent, replied that there are now sixteen Chapters in the District and over a thousand members of the National Society.

Mrs. Smith expressed the opinion that there was an undue proportion of Chapters in the District, as compared with other States, whose area was much greater, and that it seemed unfair to allow so many small Chapters the same privilege in the matter of representation at the Congress as the large Chapters have.

Mrs. Main replied that it was quite unusual that a locality of less than ten miles square—as is the District—could boast of so large a Daughters of the American Revolution membership, and also spoke of the excellent work of the Chapters here.

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "I must confess that I have sincere sympathy with the small Chapters. For our members who live in remote localities the small Chapters are their only refuge. We cannot, I think, discourage the small Chapters, even though we may feel that the District has too much representation in comparison with such States as Massachusetts or Connecticut. There, for instance, in the United States Senate, the great middle State, New York, is represented by two Senators; Illinois by two; Indiana by two, and Rhode Island, which is much smaller, by two. I cannot see how we can help ourselves, and I, personally, do not see any reason for discriminating against the small Chapters."

A short discussion followed.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Weed moved the acceptance of the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Motion carried.

(The January report of the Treasurer General having, through an error, appeared in the March number of the Magazine, this report is now published).

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

December 1-December 31, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

On hand December 1, 1903, \$14,148 23

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,351, less \$52 refunded,	\$1,299 00	
Initiation fees, \$452, less \$11 refunded,	451 00	
Exchange,	10	
		1,750 10
Total,		\$15,898 33

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Postage,	\$10 00	
Office supplies,	77	
Extra clerical service,	10 00	
Clerical service, 1 clerk,	50 00	
		\$70 77

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	\$ 85	
Engrossing 5 charters,	3 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	70	
Clerical service, 2 clerks,	103 33	
		107 88

Office Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$1 02	
3 boxes seals,	4 20	
Making 1 record book,	5 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	5 85	
Extra clerical service,	3 50	
Stenographer,	100 00	
		119 57

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	\$ 50	
500 printed postals,	6 50	

Office supplies,	1 85	
Clerical service, part of 1 clerk's time,	30 00	
		<hr/> 38 85

Office Registrar General.

Postage,	\$1 66	
1,200 pin permits,	6 50	
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00	
Binding 6 volumes records,	18 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	3 35	
Extra clerical service,	25 00	
Clerical service, Genealogist and 2 clerks,	192 50	
		<hr/> 270 01

Office Treasurer General.

Extending grill work,	\$10 00	
Office supplies and cleaning file cases,	1 70	
Extra clerical service,	23 00	
Clerical service,	200 00	
		<hr/> 234 70

Office Librarian General.

Postage,	\$ 92	
Binding 26 volumes,	17 05	
Subscription to William and Mary Quarterly,	3 00	
Office supplies and expressage,	3 87	
Clerical service,	60 00	
		<hr/> 84 84

*Office Historian General.**Lingeage Book.*

Postage,	75	
Office supplies and car fare,	3 85	
Clerical service, compiler and part 1 clerk's time,	110 00	
		<hr/> 114 60

Office Assistant Historian General.

Postage,	\$ 25	
1 desk,	20 00	
Office supplies,	1 35	
		<hr/> 21 60

Magazine.

Postage for Editor,	\$5 00	
Stationery,	5 84	
Copyright fee,	6 00	
3 half-tone plates,	8 79	
1 hassock,	50	
Publishing and mailing December number,	284.01	
4th quarterly allowance Gen. Dep't,	25 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business manager's salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	493 47

Fifth Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Indexing and reading index proof,	\$90 33	
Clerical service,	9 50	
	<hr/>	99 83

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

1,000 circulars and 1,000 election certificates,	\$14 75	
	<hr/>	14 75

Postage.

Application blanks and Constitutions,	\$20 00	
	<hr/>	20 00

State Regent's Postage.

Indiana,	\$5 00	
New York,	5 00	
Pennsylvania,	5 00	
	<hr/>	15 00

Certificates.

Engrossing 563 certificates,	\$56 30	
	<hr/>	56 30

Continental Hall Committee.

Ways and Means Committee, 500 printed postals,	\$6 50	
	<hr/>	6 50

General Office.

Engrossing resolutions,	\$8 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	14 30	
Messenger service,	17 50	

Clerical service,	85 00	
		124 80
Rent of telephone,	\$6 75	6 75
Rent of office,	229 65	229 65
Total,		\$2,129 87
Balance, December 31, 1903—		
In National Metropolitan,	\$1,307 81	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	12,460 65	
		13,768 46

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank, as previously reported,	\$50 50
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PERMANENT FUND.

On hand, December 1, 1903,	\$34,968 91
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RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Nehemiah Leetts Chapter, Iowa,</i>	\$5 00	
<i>Rochester Chapter, Minnesota,</i>	5 00	
<i>Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, Ohio,</i>	5 00	
		15 00

Life Members.

Miss Grace Freeman, <i>Springfield Chapter, Illinois,</i>	\$12 50	
Mrs. Fannie Peck Potter, <i>General De La Fayette</i>		
<i>Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50	
Mrs. M. Louise Beardsley, <i>Oneida Chapter, New</i>		
<i>York,</i>	12 50	
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bentley, <i>James Wood Chapter,</i>		
<i>West Virginia,</i>	12 50	
		\$50 00

Recognition Pins.

Commission on Recognition Pins,	\$16 50	
		16 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, proceeds of entertainment given at residence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. Entertainment managed by Mrs. Eliza-

beth Gadsby, Mrs. Dennis Eagan and Mrs. Walter Acker, District of Columbia,	\$69 00
<i>Elder William Brewster Chapter</i> , Illinois,	5 00
<i>Rev. James Caldwell Chapter</i> , Illinois,	25 00
Lord Baltimore Society, C. A. R., through Mrs. Louise S. Hubner, of <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	25 00
<i>Eunice Baldwin Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	5 00
<i>Samuel Ashley Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	25 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	1 00
Mrs. Geo. T. Perkins, through Mrs. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	1 00
Mrs. Mary J. Foster, of <i>Col. Lowry Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	1 00
Mrs. A. W. Cutler, of <i>Morristown Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	1 00
Mrs. Willard Cutler, of <i>Morristown Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	1 00
Mrs. Frederick Burnham, of <i>Morristown Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	1 00
<i>Saratoga Chapter</i> , New York,	52 00
<i>Lagonda Chapter</i> , Ohio,	25 00
	<hr/>
	237 00
Total,	\$35,287 41

Refund on Account of Life Membership Fee.

Miss Alexandrine Rudd Taylor, <i>Denver Chapter</i> , Colorado,	\$12 50
	<hr/>
	12 50
Total Permanent Fund, Dec., 31, 1903,	35,274 91
U. S. Registered bonds at face value,	55,000 00

Total assets Permanent Fund, Dec. 31, 1903, \$90,274 91

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, received since January 5, 1904.

BOOKS.

Genealogy of the Brewster Family. Presented by Henry C. Brewster.

Genealogy of the Dean Family Descended from Ezra Dean, of Plainfield, Conn., and Cranston, R. I. Compiled by Arthur D. Dean.

History of the Lent (Van Lent) Family in the United States, genealogical and biographical, from the time they left their native soil in Holland. By Nelson Burton Lent. Presented by the author.

Descendants of William Russell of Cambridge, Mass., about 1640. By Hezekiah Stone Russell. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of a part of the third branch of the Schermerhorn family in the United States. Compiled by Louis Y. Schermerhorn, C. E. Presented by the author.

From 1530 to 1900. Complete Lineage of the Sturges Family. From De Surges, Eng., and Cape Cod, Mass., to Vassalboro and Gorham. By Alonzo Walton Sturges. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of the Tripp Family Descended from Isaac Tripp, of Warwick, R. I., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. By Arthur Dean.

The Many-sided Franklin. By Paul Leicester Ford. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Pioneer Women of the West. By Elizabeth F. Ellet. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

Historic Side-Lights. By Howard Payson Arnold. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

A Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774 to 1903. Compiled under authority of Congress. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

General Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Phillips Exeter Academy, 1783-1903. Presented by the Academy through Prof. J. A. Tufts.

Contributions to the History of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

Life in a New England Town, 1787, 1788. Diary of John Quincy Adams while a student in the office of Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport. Edited by Charles Francis Adams.

A History of Adams County, Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, including character sketches of the prominent persons identified with the first century of the county's growth. By Nelson W. Evans and Emmons B. Stivers.

Memorial History of Hampstead, N. H. By Harriette Eliza Noyes. In two volumes. Vol. I. History of the Town. Vol. II. The Congregational Church, 1752-1902.

History of Scioto County, Ohio. together with a pioneer record of Southern Ohio. By Nelson W. Evans.

South Britain Sketches and Records. By W. C. Sharpe. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

History of the Town of Ledyard, 1650-1900. By Rev. John Avery. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

A Complete Copy of the Inscriptions Found on the Monuments, Headstones, etc., in the Oldest Cemetery in Norwalk, Conn. By David H. Van Hoosear. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith.

Our Nation's Flag in History and Incident. By Colonel Nicholas Smith.

The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States. By Joseph G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

The Battle of New Orleans, including the previous engagements between the Americans and the British, the Indians, and the Spanish which led to the final conflict on the 8th of January, 1815. By Zachary F. Smith. Presented by the Filson Club, through the President, F. T. Durrett.

Boston Marriages, 1700-1751. Twenty-eighth report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. Presented by Edward McGlenen, City Registrar.

Boston Marriages, 1752-1809. Thirtieth Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. Presented by Edward McGlenen, City Registrar.

Register of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri, 1901-1903. Compiled by Henry Cadle, Secretary.

Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains, 1835, '36 and '37. Containing a description of the geography, geology, climate and productions, and the number, manners and customs of the natives. By Rev. Samuel Parker. Presented by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed.

The Northwest Coast; or Three Years' Residence in Washington Territory. By James G. Swan. Presented by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed.

Records of Columbia Historical Society. Vol. I. Organization and Proceedings for 1894-'03. No. 1. Unwelcome Visitors to Washington, Aug. 24, 1814. By M. I. Weller and James Ewell. Military and Private Secretaries of George Washington. By Mary S. Beall. No. 2. Eighty Years of the Public Schools of Washington, 1805-1885. By J. Armond Wilson. No. 3. In Memoriam. Kate Field. By W J McGee. Joseph Meredith Toner. By Martin F. Morris. No. 4. Washington in the Forbes Expedition of 1758. By Joseph Meredith Toner. No. 5. Boundary Monuments of the District of Columbia. By Marcus Baker. No. 6. List of Officers and Members with Proceedings from Feb. 18, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1897. No. 7. Presented by the Columbia Historical Society.

Annals of the Carnegie Museum, 1902. No. 4 of Vol. I. Presented by W. J. Holland, Director.

Annals of the Carnegie Museum, 1903. Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. II. Presented by W. J. Holland, Director.

PAMPHLETS.

A Sketch of the Chandler Family in Worcester, Mass. By Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis. Presented by the author.

Memorial Sketch of the Life of Compatriot William McKinley. Member of the Society Sons of the American Revolution. By John Whitehead.

Journal and Letters of Rev. Henry True, of Hampstead, N. H., Chaplain N. H. Regiment of Provincial Army 1759 and 1762. An account of the battle of Concord by Captain Amos Barrett, a Minute-Man and participant. Presented by Henry True.

Life and Labors of Rev. Stephen Gano, M. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., 1792-1828. By Rev. Henry Melville King. Presented by the author.

Bulletin of the John Cary Descendants. By Rev. Seth Cary. Presented by the editor.

The Huguenot Element in Pennsylvania. By James B. Laux. Presented by the author.

Historical Sketch and Matters appertaining to the Copps Hill Burial Ground. Presented by the Board of Trustees of Cemetery Department of the City of Boston.

Historical Sketch and Matters appertaining to the Granary Burial Ground. Presented by the Board of Trustees of Cemetery Department of the City of Boston.

Historical Sketch and Matters appertaining to the King's Chapel Burying Ground. Presented by the Board of Trustees of Cemetery Department of the City of Boston.

Achenwall's Observations on North America, 1767. Translated by J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the translator.

The "Franklin Papers" in the American Philosophical Society. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Some New Franklin Papers. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Franklin's Bagatelles. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Some Letters of Franklin's Correspondents. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

German Universities. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Chateau de Rochambeau. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

The American Philosophical Society, 1743-1903. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

An American Pilgrimage to a Quaker Shrine and a Prowl in the Fleet. By Rev. John Edgar Johnson. 2 copies. Presented by the author.

Help for the Hills. An account of the New Hampshire Land Company, a corporation chartered to depopulate and deforest a section of the White Mountains. By Rev. John Edgar Johnson. Presented by the author.

A Theatre Talk, "Wooden Men." By Rev. John Edgar Johnson. Presented by the author.

Views of the Phillips Exeter Academy. Presented by the Academy.

Catalogue of the Phillips Exeter Academy, 1802-1903. Presented by the Academy.

The Phillips Exeter Academy. An American School. By Prof. G. L. Kittridge. Presented by the Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Phillips Exeter Academy.. The Old and the New. By Ralph Hartt Bowles. Presented by the Academy.

Year Book, 1903-1904, Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, D. A. R., Athens, Ohio. Presented by Mrs. Floride K. Sprague.

Year Book, 1903-1904, Tidioute Chapter, D. A. R. Presented by the Chapter.

Catalogue of the Antique Silver and Glass Exhibition of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., Litchfield, Conn. Presented by Mrs. John Buel.

Photograph of the "Ellsworth Homestead" which was transferred to the D. A. R. of Connecticut in September, 1903. Presented by Mrs. W. W. Wilcox.

PERIODICALS.

<i>Annals of Iowa,</i>	January
<i>Bulletin New York Public Library,</i>	December
<i>Connecticut Magazine,</i>	December, 1902, 1903
<i>Essex Antiquarian,</i>	January
<i>Exonian, The,</i>	June, '03
<i>Exeter New Letter,</i>	June, '03
<i>Gulf States Historical Magazine,</i>	November, '03
<i>New Hampshire Genealogical Record,</i>	July, October, '03
<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,</i>	January
<i>"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly,</i>	January
<i>Patriotic Review,</i>	November
<i>True Republic,</i>	December-January
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,</i>	January

The above list comprises 33 books, 28 pamphlets, 16 periodicals and 1 photograph. 8 books were received in exchange for the Lineage Book, 2 from publishers for review and 23 were presented.

27 pamphlets were presented and 1 was received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

January 25, 1904.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: At this time I have to report that the entire 18th volume of the Lineage Book has been revised, corrected and edited. In the work upon this volume it has been necessary to write 223 letters. In reply 96 letters have been received. This volume will be held open for additions and corrections, contained in these letters, until the latest possible moment allowed for getting the volume printed without fail before the 10th of April. The type-writing is going rapidly on, one hundred numbers having been completed within a few days. The following questions I wish to submit to the Board for its approval:

First. If the record of a man has been mistaken for the service of another man by the same name, and no other service can be found for him, I think the Board will agree with me that the number should be left vacant in the Lineage Book.

Second. A lady whose record has been published in the Second Volume of the Lineage Book has been dropped from the rolls for the non-payment of dues. She has re-entered the Society and now her record, identically the same, comes in the 18th Volume. I maintain that we should not repeat in our Lineage Book the record of a member more than once. I ask the wish of the Board in regard to the two points.

(signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER, *Historian General.*

It was the consensus of opinion of the Board that the ancestry of a member should not be repeated in the Lineage Book.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

The Historian General made a supplementary report in which the Board was asked to decide two cases of eligibility to membership in the Society.

The President General recommended that the Historian General consult with the Assistant Historian General and the Genealogist, also the compiler of the Lineage Book in adjusting these complications.

Mrs. Geer moved that the member coming in on the Owen pedigree be accepted. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I sub-

mit the first part of the Sixth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, which is ready for the printer. The State and Chapter reports are to follow, with lists of identified graves of soldiers and other valuable lists of soldiers.

The State Regents have done excellent work in sending in reports of the work of Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Assistant Historian General.*

Report accepted.

At five o'clock, upon motion of Mrs. Weed, the Board adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 3, 1904.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The reports of committees were called.

Mrs. Smith presented the following:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General, for the period ending January 31, 1904, and find them correct, the balances agreeing with those admitted by her.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine to the same date and find them correct.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. C. BUSHNELL,

Auditor.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Magazine Committee met at 902 F. Street, on Tuesday morning, February first.

An exchange of opinion between the members shows that the usefulness of the Magazine is being more and more appreciated in the Society. The new department of Parliamentary Law (which the Board introduced a few months ago) seems to be popular and useful. Several Chapters have written that they have adopted the plan of reading aloud each month's lesson; then holding a drill and practically working it out. This is indeed good news. Such practice in parliamentary law rules is exactly what we need in our Continental Congress to insure order and speed and good working method.

The Committee wishes this month to bring especially to the notice of the chairmen of the various committees connected with our national work the fact that the pages of the Magazine are always at their disposal for announcement, etc. Our Editor is anxious—eager, indeed,—to help on the work of the national committees in this way. The Committee on Ways and Means, the Flag Committee, the Relics Committee, indeed all the committees should use the Magazine more freely. It is in fact the *right* of the Chapters (by whose wish we are here) to receive just as much information as possible concerning the work of the committees and sub-committees. It is, on the other hand, our right to thus reach out to the Chapters (the foundation of the Society) and to receive from them that encouragement and participation in our work which can only come from full enlightenment and acquaintance with details. Our work being largely in the hands of committees appointed by our President General to look after certain lines of effort, can better be brought before the Chapters through the pages of the Magazine than by any other way, thus reaching not only the Chapter members, but also the members-at-large. Therefore, the committee now recommends to the chairmen of the various committees to bear this in mind, and to send to the Editor of the Magazine not only such announcements as they may wish to make to the Chapters, but also such details of their work, from time to time, as will interest the members and enlighten them as to the progress of the committees and enlist their co-operation and support. The more fully we all realize that we are *one* the better will be our success. Only for the purpose of convenience, not for the sake of separation, are we formed into chapters; taken all together, we are one, with a common purpose, a common heritage in a glorious past. The National Board and the manifold committees working under our President General have one end only—to serve the interests of the National Society. The Magazine Committee realizing this, believes that the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be used as freely as possible to spread complete knowledge of the action of our Board and all our committees throughout the National Society.

The Committee also wishes to commend the very evident efforts being wisely made by the Business Manager to cut down the expenses. Above all, the Committee feels that the Librarian General and Editor should receive warm commendation for their laudable and painstaking attention to the book notes in the Magazine; these have proved of the greatest value to the Library in the matter of exchanges. Many substantial additions are coming to the Library in this way.

The chairman of this Committee has sent out in the past two months many letters to State and Chapter Regents urging their help in increasing the circulation of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

On the part of the Revolutionary Relics Committee Mrs. Bedle reported verbally that she was still endeavoring to collect Revolutionary relics.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The communication of the ex-Historian General, which was referred to the Publication Committee last month, was duly considered by said committee, and placed in the hands of the present Historian General, to adjust with the ex-Historian General,—the finishing and getting ready for the printer the 17th Volume of the Lineage Book. Also asked that the Chairman of the Printing Committee be requested to communicate with the Harrisburg Publishing Company regarding the contract for publishing the 17th and 18th volumes of the Lineage Book at the old rates, and to ascertain if both volumes can be printed by April 1st and report to the February Board while in session.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE (Special Report): Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Chairman of the Printing Committee has to report that she carried out the orders of the Publication Committee and succeeded in getting the representative of the Harrisburg Publishing Company here in time to arrange a satisfactory contract, which was presented and accepted by the Board on Tuesday, February 3rd.

The volumes are to be printed at the old rates of \$5.50 per volume, unless one volume over-runs the number of pages; then to be prorated; both the 17th and 18th volumes to be printed and completed by April 1st.

The present Chairman of the Printing Committee, having completed the task assigned her, respectfully tenders her resignation as Chairman of the Printing Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have ordered and authorized the payment of bills for the following:

2,000 membership certificates from Caldwell & Co. for the Registrar General; 1,000 Board meeting cards from McGill & Wallace for the Recording Secretary General; 5,000 transmittal blanks from Roberts for the Treasurer General.

During the month of January: 10,000 application blanks from Nichols for the Corresponding Secretary General; 500 postal cards from Mc-

Gill & Wallace for the Registrar General; 5,000 miniature application blanks; 5,000 circulars for same, from McGill & Wallace, for the Corresponding Secretary General; 500 postal cards from McGill & Wallace for the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER.

Feb. 2, 1904.

Report accepted.

At a quarter of eleven o'clock it was moved and carried to go into an informal session to hear the report of the chairman of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to attend to the request of a former member of the Society.

Mrs. Quarles in the Chair.

At 12 o'clock the Board re-convened and resumed the regular order of business.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Committee on Chapter By-Laws have had two copies of By-Laws referred to them from Chapters, which they have carefully revised to accord with the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the rulings of the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
EFFIE B. M. HOLCOMBE.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: In the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Hamlin, this report was read by Mrs. Tulloch, as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board: For the month of January, 1904, I have to report that there have been bills authorized to the amount of \$2,395.43:

January pay roll,	\$965 00
Publishing January Magazine,	238 54
Rent,	229 65
Stamped envelopes,	172 80
200 copies 5th D. A. R. Report,	141 60

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES B. HAMLIN, *Chairman*

Report accepted.

Miss Herbert moved to rescind the following motion made at the December Board meeting: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to collect the entire annual dues of \$2.00 from Chapters of members who

have paid their annual dues in advance through the Chapters and have become members at large before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the dues were paid."

Mrs. Burnham was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Herbert stated that she did not fully understand the situation at the time, and made this motion under a misapprehension.

After some discussion, by general consent Miss Herbert was allowed to have this motion rescinded.

Permission being given, Mrs. Mann read a statement from Miss Desha, representing the Martha Washington Chapter, addressed to the National Board of Management.

The State Regent of Connecticut submitted the following for the consideration of the Board:

To the National Board of Management and State Regents of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Greeting: At a meeting of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Litchfield, Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1903, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"Voted, that the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter petition the Connecticut Chapter Regents, at their annual meeting, to take such action as may be needful to bring before the next Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the desirability of influencing the United States Government to publish the pension records of Revolutionary soldiers, as has been done in the case of the soldiers of the Civil War."

Consultation having been had with Miss Anna S. Mallet, Regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, District of Columbia, when in Litchfield, her cordial co-operation was secured, with the result that her Chapter fully endorsed the suggestion of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, and early in October, 1903, the Dolly Madison Chapter having ascertained the numbers of the Public Documents containing the Revolutionary pension rolls and the dates of publication, and also learning that these rolls are now out of print and rarely obtainable, even at a high price, that Chapter passed the following resolution:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully ask of the Senate of the United States that Public Documents Nos. 249, 250 and 251, the same being the report from the Secretary of War in obedience to resolutions of the Senate of the 5th and 30th of June, 1834 and of the 3rd of March, 1835, in relation to the pension establishment of the United States be reprinted, together with all additional data relating to Revolutionary pensions which has been obtained since their publication in 1835.

"*Also, Be it Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully ask for a reprint of the book entitled 'A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services; with their names, ages

and places of residence as returned by the Marshals of the several districts, under the act for taking the Sixth Census. Published by authority of an Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, Washington. Printed by Blair & Rives, 1841.'

"Also, Be it Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully ask that the copies of these four reprints may be furnished to the National Society for the furtherance of its patriotic work."

At a meeting of the Committee, called by the State Regent of Connecticut, January 14, 1904, to consider matters of interest to the National Society, these two resolutions were discussed and heartily commended. Reprints of the pension rolls and such additional facts pertaining to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War as may have been learned in later years will be of inestimable value in the patriotic work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and will enable the Registrars to secure official record of Revolutionary service that has often been very difficult to obtain but which is imperatively needed to substantiate eligibility to membership in the Society.

Considering the great value of the proposed work, it was voted by the Committee and the Regent of Connecticut, that the above resolutions, and the reasons therefor, be submitted to the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for approval, and if approved, be sent to every State Regent in the Society, requesting her endorsement, in order that the above resolutions may be presented to the Senate of the United States, as the unanimous desire of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was respectfully recommended that the President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, appoint a committee to present said resolutions to the United States Senate, requesting action in the matter.

Submitted by the Committee on Resolutions: Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut; Lydia W. Bolles Newcomb, Genealogical Editor, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven Connecticut. Endorsed by Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, Connecticut.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That this petition from Connecticut, asking for a reprint of certain pension rolls of Revolutionary soldiers be endorsed by the Board, and be type-written and sent from this office to every State Regent for endorsement." Seconded by Mrs. Bedle and Mrs. Mondell. Motion carried.

The following was presented on the part of the Registrar General, by Mrs. Crosman:

In June, 1900, the French consul in Chicago, who was an honorary member of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed a letter to the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution asking aid to find the records which might be of use in establishing the

claims of the officers and enlisted men who aided the American cause of Independence.

It was found by correspondence that the muster rolls could be found nowhere except among the French archives.

The President General of the Sons of the American Revolution addressed the French Government on this subject, and the results were handed to our Ambassador, Hon. Horace Porter, as promulgated in that valuable book, as referred to, in House Joint Resolution No. 45, 58th Congress, which provides for the publication of 4,000 copies, after the translation into English, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

This subject is now before the Committee on Printing in the House, and the Senate for its own use has already passed a resolution for 1,682 copies.

When this work is printed, the many descendants of the French sailors and soldiers will be enabled to trace their ancestors and the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution will gain many accessions in the United States.

The Sons of the American Revolution will be glad of any aid which the Daughters of the American Revolution may render in the publication of this book.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

AUGUSTA D. GEER, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That in the matter of descendants of French patriots who took part in our War of the American Revolution, as brought to our attention by the Registrar General, the Board express its appreciation, and that our President General appoint a committee to act with the Sons of the American Revolution in their efforts."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Kinney presented the following report:

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia, To the House of Representatives of the 58th Congress of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia: Gentlemen: On the 28th of February, 1903, the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, authorized its President General to appoint a committee of three to represent the said National Society in an act of co-operation with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Georgia, in memorializing the 58th Congress of the United States to pass an appropriation for cutting the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States of America as originally intended.

In accordance with these instructions, this general committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution has reviewed and investigated the matter of cutting the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States, as proposed by the members of the Society in the State of Georgia, and beg to state that the argument advanced by them toward this proposition is heartily endorsed by the said committee representing

the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. We recognize that this Seal has two faces,—an obverse and a reverse,—the former of which has been accepted as the complete instrument, whereas the two are required to complete it. We therefore respectfully request that in pursuance of several former resolutions and bills of appropriation passed by the United States Congress, a specific appropriation be now made to cut the reverse itself, and that it be placed in the custody of the Department of State for such purpose as may be appropriate.

It is the belief of this committee that the due use of this reverse was not only intended by Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Elias Boudinot, Charles Thompson (first Secretary of the Congress) and other promoters of the original movement in favor of the Great Seal for the United States, but that it is an essential part of the original instrument as begun in 1776 and finished in 1783. It has never been cut. It has an obvious use, to wit: It is the natural privy seal of the nation, and should be used by the Vice President of the United States when "with and by advice and consent of the Senate" he counterseals a commission issued by the President and already sealed by the obverse face.

In 1882, under Secretary Folger, the United States Government struck off the celebrated Great Seal Medal, thus recognizing for the first time, both faces of the Great Seal.

The object of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to urge the United States Government to provide the Department of State with the means to impress both faces of this ancient and honorable and most significant implement upon such official documents as require the advice or consent of the Senate of the United States, and this to the end and in behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, we respectively urge the proper financial legislation by the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA T. KINNEY, *Connecticut*,

MARY WOOD SWIFT, *California*,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, *New Jersey*,

Committee in behalf of National Society D. A. R.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board endorse the letter read by Mrs. Kinney on behalf of the Great Seal Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

A letter from Mrs. L. H. Terry, of Southport, Connecticut, making certain suggestions in regard to fuller records in the Lineage Book, was read to the Board.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the letters from the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, of Southport, Connecticut, be referred to the Historian General, who will report back to the Board with recommendations."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Tulloch read a letter from a new Chapter forming in Colorado,

consisting of 82 members, who requested that they might be allowed the Chapter name of Colorado, preferring their State name, because being in the far West, they have no historical places to commemorate in the Chapter name.

Mrs. Brooks made an interesting statement to the Board in regard to the establishment and growth of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado.

Mrs. Tulloch stated that there is a precedent for granting the name requested by the Chapter in Colorado, there being a Chapter in California named after that State.

The Chair invited discussion on the subject.

Mrs. Lockwood recommended the granting of the name of *Colorado* to this Chapter, and stated that the rule in regard to not naming Chapters after living persons is mandatory, while the other rule in regard to not using the name of the State, is simply a recommendation.

The President General said: "As far as the Chair is acquainted with the situation and with the By-laws, she thinks these ladies have a right to choose their own name, provided that they do not choose the name of living persons, or duplicate Chapter names, or take a name of a later period than 1820."

The President General said: "I have here from Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, the paper in regard to the printing of the pension rolls of Revolutionary soldiers, endorsed by the State Regent of Connecticut and of the District, and signed by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut, as the Committee."

Mrs. Kinney moved: "That the Board of Management request the President General to serve as Chairman of this important committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Brooks. Motion carried.

The President General accepted the chairmanship of the committee and added the names of Mrs. Dolliver, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. A. G. Foster and Mrs. Burnham.

It was moved and carried that the Board having approved of this circular, order the same type-written and issued to all State Regents.

The President General announced the Legislative Committee: Mrs. Quarles, Chairman; Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Dolliver and Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. Weed, on the part of Mrs. Scott, Vice-President General of Illinois, read the following petition:

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, *January 26, 1904.*

MY DEAR MRS. WEED:

The enclosed documents ought to be in Mrs. Colton's hands, but fearing she might be ill, or out of town, I am going to ask you if she is in Washington, to use your own judgment about requesting her to present this matter to the Board, or doing it yourself. I do hope that either you, or she, or both, will urge the desired action, namely, the signature of the President General in behalf of the Board to the three petitions enclosed, and then return to Mrs. White, at San Francisco.

with a short note from the Secretary, expressive of the Board's sympathy with the work of the protection of the Calaveras big trees of California, and its endorsement of the bill for the purchase of these trees by the Government. The bill referred to has passed the Senate, but has never yet been brought up in the House, and it is desired that urgent influence be brought to bear upon Representatives to have it considered and passed in the House this winter. No argument or plea is needed to impress the importance of the preservation of the big trees of California. It should be a matter of national pride, that not one of these remarkable trees, which can never be reproduced,—should be cut down. A section brought to the World's Fair was in the Field Museum for a long time. By actual count of the rings of growth, it was eight hundred years old when Columbus discovered America. Many of them are two and three thousand; some of them six thousand years old.

It is a crime that a single specimen of such antiquity,—the oldest living things on the earth,—should be sacrificed to the greed of its only enemy,—man.

Men and women are already organized in twenty-two States and Territories to work for the passage of the bill, while such bodies as the "Society for the Preservation of Historic and Scenic Places," "The Woman's Auxiliary," and "The American Park and Outdoor Association," educational and scientific institutions, etc., are also engaged in the same endeavor.

It is said that the only opposition comes from the owner of the grove,—a man reputed to be worth six millions, who goes to Washington each year and fights the bill. The grove cost him one hundred thousand dollars, so they say, while the bill calls for a commission to set the price, or a sale outright, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Many Chapters of the Daughters and Women's Clubs have signed these petitions. I do hope you will think proper to present this matter,—you or Mrs. Colton, or both,—to the Board for endorsement.

Mrs. Millpaugh, a very brilliant Chicago Chapter Daughter of the American Revolution and ex-treasurer of that Chapter, is President of the Woman's Auxiliary and of the American Park and Outdoor Association, has organized a very influential Illinois council,—Dr. Draper, General Beach, Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Deere and other members, and as one of this council, has asked me to present this to the Board. I cannot go to Washington this winter and have taken the liberty to ask you and Mrs. Colton, if she is in the city, to take charge of this matter. I have been detained here all winter and must get South the first day possible.

I hope you have kept well and that the dear little baby thrives.

Very Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JULIA G. SCOTT.

The following is one of the petitions presented in the interests of the preservation of the Big Trees of California:

Calaveras Big Tree Committee of the Outdoor League of California, San Francisco:

Petition to the Committee on Public Lands to aid in preserving Calaveras Trees:

The Calaveras Groves of Big Trees are the property of private individuals and are in danger of destruction.

Believing that these extraordinary trees should be purchased by the Committee and converted into a park for the use and pleasure of the citizens of the world, and

WHEREAS, The two bills heretofore presented for the purchase of the Big Trees have failed to secure a hearing in the House of Representatives,

THEREFORE, The Calaveras Big Tree Committee of California, and the people of the United States petition you to do all in your power to advance the interests of the Calaveras Big Tree bill now pending in Congress.

(Signed)

MRS. LOVELL WHITE,
President Outdoor League.

It was moved and carried that this be referred to the Legislative Committee.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the President General be requested to sign the petition, on behalf of the Board, and that the Corresponding Secretary General write Mrs. Scott the action taken in this matter."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery and Mrs. Quarles. Motion carried.

Mrs. Holcombe moved: "That the election of stenographer and of Reader for the Thirteenth Continental Congress be the order of business at half past three o'clock." Motion carried.

Mrs. Geer moved: "That Miss Ashton be made a permanent clerk."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Frazer. Motion carried.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *February 3, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock, by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

The Report of the Committee on Credentials and Badges was submitted to the Board, and approved.

Committees for the Continental Congress, 1904, were then appointed, viz: Program Committee, House Committee, Press Committee, Committee on Hotels and Railroads, Committee on Music and Decoration, Reception Committee, Invitation Committee and Committee on Pages.

The matter of the acceptance of the minutes was taken up for consideration, and after a few corrections the minutes stood approved.

The Chair called the attention of the Board to the fact that the hour had arrived,—half past three o'clock,—for the special order of the afternoon,—the election of stenographer and official reader for the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

The name of Miss Wilcox was proposed for the position of stenographer.

The Recording Secretary General read several letters from the Government officials by whom Miss Wilcox had been employed, testifying to Miss Wilcox's ability.

Mrs. Main moved: "That Miss Wilcox be employed as stenographer of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, at the amount stated in her application." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The President General stated that the Board would now proceed with the election of the official reader for the Congress.

Mrs. Main nominated Miss Janet Richards for this position. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Tulloch and others. Mrs. Holcombe read the following from Mrs. Scott, Vice-President General of Illinois: "It affords me great pleasure to nominate Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross, of Chicago, for Reader in the Congress of 1904, believing her ability to serve in a way which will be satisfactory to the Assembly. Mrs. Gross has had experience in continuous reading aloud and her enunciation will be much appreciated. Her acquaintance with parliamentary rules and usages has been proven to be sound." Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe.

The Chair asked if the Board was ready to take the vote. This being answered in the affirmative, Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Kinney were appointed tellers.

The result of the vote was announced by the tellers:

Miss Richards received nine votes; Mrs. Gross, seven. The Chair announced that Miss Richards would be the official reader of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and requested the Recording Secretary General to notify Miss Richards of her election to this position by the Board.

Through the Recording Secretary General and by other members of the Board some names were presented for pages at the Continental Congress. It was decided to refer these to the Chairman of the Committee on Pages.

Mrs. Mann read the following opinion of Hon. Charles J. Faulkner in regard to the placing of dues paid in advance by Chapter members who afterwards become members-at-large:

A special committee appointed by the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution to report upon certain questions of division of payment of annual dues; have submitted to me the following questions for my opinion:

I. If a member of a local Chapter, under the constitution pays her

dues in advance prior to the end of the fiscal year, 22nd of March, to the Treasurer of the Chapter, and subsequently resigns and becomes a member-at-large, can the National Treasurer General demand of the Chapter to whom these dues were paid that the full amount of \$2.00 be paid into the National Treasury?

2. If a member of a local Chapter, under the constitution pays her dues in advance prior to the end of the fiscal year, 22nd of March, to the Treasurer of the Chapter, and subsequently resigns, which would then make her a member-at-large of the Society, but who, during the year for which said dues were paid, should join another chapter, can the chapter that she joined demand of the chapter to whom her dues were paid for that year, the dues reserved by that Chapter or any part of them?

The two questions submitted for my opinion are, in my judgment, clearly determined by the constitution, as found in sections one and three of article eight.

Section 1 provides that

"The annual dues shall be \$2.00, payable in advance on or before the 22nd day of March in each year."

It will be noticed that this section of the constitution contemplates payment of the annual dues to the National Society and not to a Chapter in the organization.

Section 3, however, determines the final application of these annual dues that are required to be paid in advance by section 1.

It provides—

"That the local Chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use."

It will be observed that this provision of the constitution confers upon a Chapter the right to receive one-half of the fees paid to it, whether those fees were for annual dues or for life-membership. The right of a chapter to retain \$1.00 of the annual dues paid to its Treasurer, and \$12.50 for life-membership that may be paid to its Treasurer, stands upon the same footing, and the construction of the right of a Chapter to the one must be the same construction of the right of the Chapter as to the other. It cannot be contended if a member pays to a Chapter \$25.00 for life-membership, a half of which fee the third section gives that Chapter the right to retain in its treasury, that the subsequent resignation of that member from the Chapter would entitle the National Society to demand the return of the one-half paid by the member for life-membership under the provisions of sections 3 of article 8. The same construction must be placed upon this clause of the constitution where, after paying in advance the \$2.00 to the Treasurer of a Chapter, a member deems it proper to resign her membership in that Chapter, the constitution has made the application at that time and given one-half of these dues to the support of the Chapter to whose Treasurer they were paid, and there is no other provision in the con-

stitution which contemplates a refund of these dues either to the National Society if a member simply resigns from the Chapter, or to the full or partial payment of any part of those dues to the Chapter that a member who resigned may subsequently join.

It is clear that this was the intention of the framers of the constitution, for in reading these two sections together, the first providing that the dues should be paid in advance, and the third that half of these dues should be retained for the use of the Chapter to whose Treasurer they were paid, contemplated, that whatever might become of the membership of the party paying during the year succeeding their payment, whether she become a member-at-large or subsequently during that year joined another Chapter, the \$1.00 was to be applied for the use of the Chapter to which it was paid.

If this was not true in that case the payment of \$25.00 for a life-membership to the Treasurer of a Chapter and the application of one-half of that sum to the use of the Chapter to whose Treasurer it was paid, could be required to be refunded by the National Society at any period of time during the life of the member who paid it if she subsequently determined to withdraw from the Chapter. This certainly could not have been the intention of the framers of these two sections.

For the reasons above stated, I answer—

1. That when a member resigns, after the payment of her dues, from a Chapter, and becomes a member-at-large of the National Society, no demand can be made on the Treasurer of the Chapter, by the National Society, for the \$1.00 retained under authority of the third section of chapter 8 of the constitution.

2. If a member resigns, after the payment of dues in advance to the Treasurer of her Chapter during any period of the year for which said dues were paid, and subsequently during that year joins another Chapter, the Chapter with which such member unites has no right to claim any portion of the dues for said year from the Chapter to which they were paid, under section 3 of article 8.

CHAS. J. FAULKNER,
Solicitor for D. A. R.

The President General expressed the desire that this would prove entirely satisfactory to the Board and Committee.

At half past four o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday morning at ten o'clock, when there would be a short session to receive the report of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1904

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from Massachusetts, stating that Mrs. Harriet Simpson had been endorsed by her State for re-election as Vice-President General, of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Crosman announced that New Jersey desired to renominate its present Vice-President General, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.

The President General named the Committee to report on French Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, as follows: Mrs. Crosman, Chairman; Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Burnham.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Morgan of Georgia, about Daughters of the American Revolution matters; an acknowledgment from Mrs. Manning of the congratulations of the Board on her appointment as President of Board of Lady Managers of Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Mrs. Kane of the vote of thanks passed by the Board for work of engrossing done in the office; and the following communication from Mrs. Kempster, Chairman of the Flag Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

To all Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is now eight years since the Daughters of the American Revolution took the first steps toward procuring a law providing that our national flag should be treated with dignity and respect. For seven years Congress has had before it the bill presented by the National Society, forbidding the use of the flag for advertisement, forbidding inscriptions and designs being placed upon it or attached to it, and punishing those who should treat it with indignity, or wantonly destroy it.

We have had the usual tasks, efforts and difficulties of pioneers in any cause; but we have seen in this comparatively short period a wonderful change in public opinion. A change in good measure the result of the Daughters' faithful devotion to the flag, held sacred and uncontaminated.

The first appeal to Congress in 1897, to rescue the flag from the grip of trade, the contention and wrangling of politics, and the indignities of the evil-minded and vicious, has been repeated with equal vigor at every Congress; and while our appeals have not been successful, at least we have received assurances of approval and good-will from many members of Congress, and from others in authority.

The bill in its perfected form has been pronounced by eminent jurists and legislators, clear, complete and unobjectionable. It has been introduced in behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in the Senate by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles, S. 1426, and in the House by Hon. J. H. Davidson, H. R. 4699.

After all these years of labor and waiting there seems at this time special reason for encouragement and also for unusual exertion. A recently organized patriotic association "The American Flag Protective Society," has formally approved our bill and offered to use its in-

fluence and effort to secure its passage. Senators and Representatives who have heretofore favored independent bills, have refrained from offering them and have been promised their hearty support to the bill presented by the Daughters.

With this assistance proffered us by these disinterested and able patriotic legislators and statesmen, we ask the Daughters to put forth every energy and do their full share of work for their bill to prevent desecration of the flag. Let us not now, when aid approaches, stand back at rest and leave others to make the effort. Let it be shown that the patriotic members of our Society really have the subject deeply at heart.

The pressure and demand of legislation by Congress is so insistent and so constant, that no action is ever secured unless personal attention prevents its being overwhelmed by the rush and crush of great public issues and of private interests. Let us realize then that we may individually help. Each Daughter, by communicating with the Senators and Representatives in Congress from her own State and by urging others to do the same, would quickly assure Congress that the protection of our flag was not a matter that had lost public interest.

Ask prominent and influential men and women to write to members of the committee having the flag bills before them, urging the passage of our bill.

The Chairman of the Flag Committee would be very glad to assist any one by any further information she may possess, and would be pleased to learn from any source items of interest upon this subject.

(Signed)

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,

Chairman Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.

426 Jackson Street,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This circular was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Quarles announced to the Board that the bill for the preservation of the Flag from desecration, etc., had been unanimously reported to the Senate from the military committee. This was received with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Weed, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee read the report of the meeting held the day previous by this committee, which was approved by the Board.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Lockwood read a letter from Mr. Roger, Director of Congresses, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and received instructions from the Board in replying to the same.

An invitation was read from the Missouri Daughters to the President General and Board of Management for Flag Day at the Exposition.

Mrs. Burnham moved: "That the courteous invitation of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution to the President General

and the Board of Management to become their guests on the 14th of June,—Flag Day,—at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, be accepted with pleasure.”

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read letters from Caldwell & Co. in regard to the Insignia, which upon motion, was referred to the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. Crosman presented to the Board a letter from Mrs. Gibson, of New York, upon the advisability of a floral emblem for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, suggesting that the pine be adopted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that this letter be placed on file in the office, by the Recording Secretary General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed took the Chair.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS:

December 1st to January 31st, 1904.

Subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$52 70
Sale of extra copies,	15 64
Advertisements,	166 00
Cuts paid for by individuals,	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$713 24

OFFICE EXPENSES:

December, 1903—January, 1904:

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per voucher,...	\$1 83
To postage (2 months),	5 00
To postage due 2 cents; registered fee (Harrisburg) 8 cents,	10
To freight and cartage, December and January numbers from Harrisburg,	1 96
To expressage on mailing lists, December and January,	60
	<hr/>
	\$9 49

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, December number, including postage,	\$284 01
Printer's bill, January number, including postage,	238 54
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 68
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00

Quarterly payment, genealogical department,	25 00
Postage, Editor,	5 00
Copyright fees, 1904,	6 00
Half-tone cuts (partly paid for by individuals),	8 79
Caldwell & Co., Stationery, Editorian & Business Managers departments,	5 84
McGill and Wallace Printing 2,000 Subscription Blanks,	\$4 75
Remaining December numbers,	12 75
	<hr/>
	17 50
Woodward & Lothrop, one hassock,	50
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	9 49
	<hr/>
	\$917 35

The Business Manager inquired what action the Board wished to take in the matter of the genealogical department of the Magazine, for which Congress had omitted making an appropriation in 1903.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the Board authorize the regular quarterly allowance to be continued to the Editor of the genealogical department of the Magazine." Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Miss Lockwood stated that an offer had been made for exchanging advertising space with the Magazine, and gave the details of this proposal. After a short discussion, Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the proposition in regard to the exchange of advertising space in the Magazine be laid on the table." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Some matters in regard to the Daughters of the American Revolution Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were spoken of,—principally, the proposed model of Continental Hall.

There was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of sending this model to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. Hepburn-Smith offered \$100 toward the making of a model of Continental Hall for the Daughters of the American Revolution Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in the event of the model not being sent, the amount to go to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Weed submitted a proposed letter for the consideration of the Board.

It was moved and carried that this letter be referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Mrs. Mann presented, on the part of the Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, of the District, a request to see the papers submitted by Miss Desha to the Board, bearing on the placing of the dues paid in advance by the Martha Washington Chapter.

The Chair replied that if Miss Desha was willing that copies of these

papers be sent the Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, and the Board offered no objection, the request would be granted.

It was so ordered.

At half past one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Read at Board meeting of March 1st, 1904.

If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

for yourself or as a gift to a Daughter—
send ONE DOLLAR to Miss Ellenore
Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.,
whose contract to furnish the Recognition
Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh
Congress, Saturday, February 22, 1902.

The Patriotic Review

Vol. IV Now Ready

Price \$1 a Year Single Copies 10 Cents

This magazine is devoted to the interests of *all* Patriotic
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teresting matter of value to you.

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Editor

Trinity Court, Boston, Mass.

D. A. R. RITUAL

By

Mrs. Emma Wait Avery

Honorary Regent Bellevue Chapter St. Albans, Vt.

This Ritual has now been in use several months by D. A. R. Chapters in differ-
ent parts of the U. S. at the usual chapter meetings as a part of the regular pro-
gram; at various public meetings such as Memorial Occasions, Annual D. A. R.
Sermons and at some of the recent State Conferences.

From all directions come strong testimonials commending it as supplying a
long felt want for something to invest our meetings with more character and dig-
nity in expressing to ourselves and to the world the lofty design of our organiza-
tion.

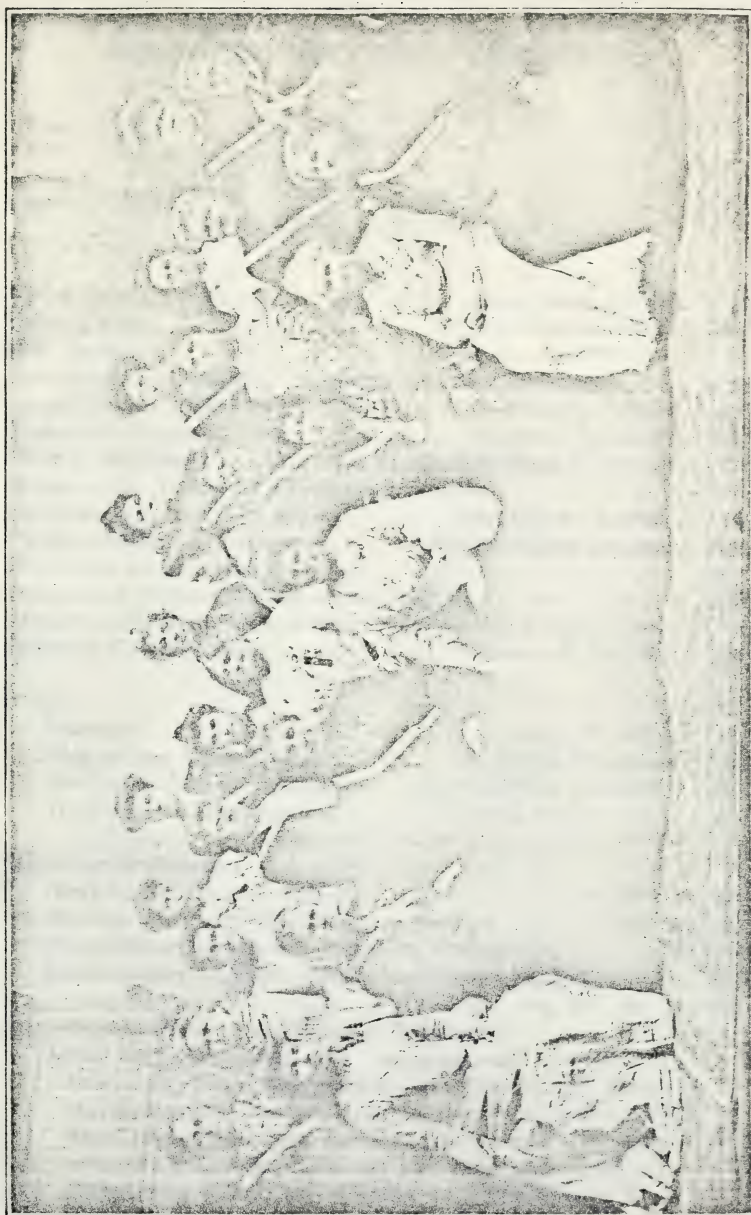
Also, the Ritual supplies our chapters with a complete D. A. R. song book, with
piano accompaniments for parlor meetings.

It is published in four bindings, with 10% discount on orders of a dozen or more.

Princess,25	Leatherette,50
Cloth,40	Real Leather,75

Address

Mrs. W. H. H. Avery,
St. Albans, Vt.



Miss Herbert. Miss Williams. Mrs. Main. Mrs. Rosa. Mrs. Shute. Mrs. Brooks. Miss Frazer.
 Mrs. Terry. Mrs. Mann. Mrs. Ware. Mrs. Quares. Mrs. Leach. Mrs. Kilmer. Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Thom. Mrs. Burdham.
 Mrs. Holcombe. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Talbot. Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Green. Mrs. Lusk. Mrs. Lusk.

American Monthly Magazine.

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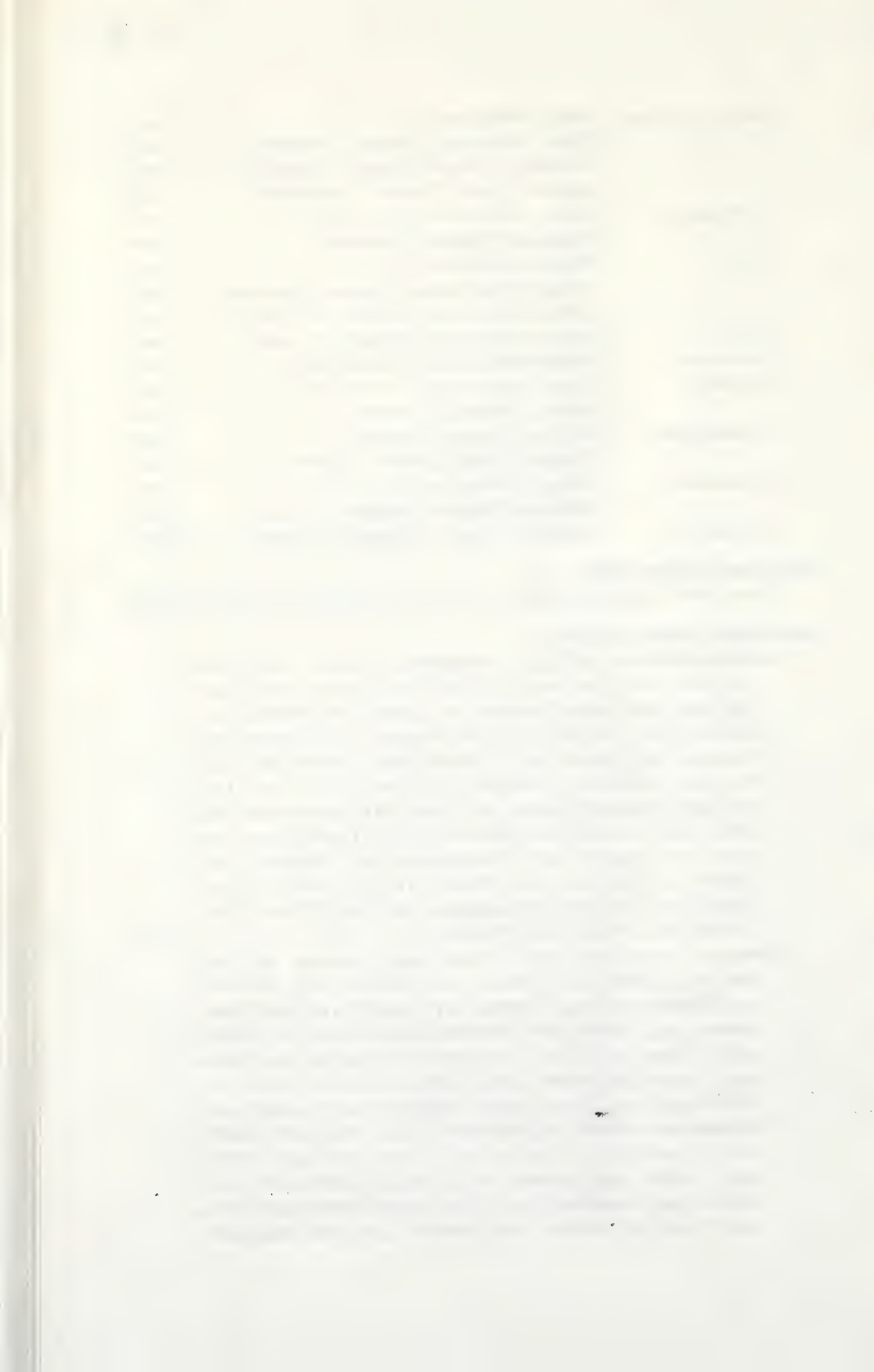
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